

# **YOUNGKIN ANCESTRY**





Genealogy and History
of the
Jesse Herbert Youngkin Family

# Genealogy and History of the Jesse Herbert Youngkin Family

by Mark Terry Youngkin

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The book is a work in progress.

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Coat of Arms for Younkin Family



Coat of Arms for Junghen Family



Mark Terry Youngkin 1953–
George McAdoo Youngkin 1922–1974
Jesse Herbert Youngkin 1884–1961
Terry Lloyd Youngkin 1851–1914
John Harrison Youngkin 1815–1866
John J. Younkin 1787–1839
John Jacob Younkin 1761–1811
Johann "Henry" Junghen 1717–1787
Johannes Junghen 1675–1727
Wiegand Junghen Circa 1550
Herman Junghen 1530–1603

#### **Preface**

Over the last century, many dedicated family genealogists collected a treasure trove of valuable data on the ancestor roots of my family. It was a privilege to work with such a rich source of information and stories. The book is an archive of my family biographies, government records, church records, photographs and art. The work is also a collection of folklore and history to make it interesting. I used desktop publishing software to create and self-publish the work as a Portable Document Format (PDF) digital book. The PDF book file is archived online on the World Wide Web in the Internet at the nonprofit digital library called the Internet Archive. Occasionally, I revise the book file and upload a new version as errors are revealed and new genealogical data becomes available.

The Internet greatly aided my research and allowed me to retrieve data and global history from many resources around the world. I weave the history and local context into the family narrative. Copious illustrations and photographs from the online resources enhance and annotate the genealogical records. By including the local resources and global history, I attempt to explain why my ancestors would uproot from their homes to undertake perilous expeditions to hostile frontiers.

The book reflects on the profound experiences of my ancestors during their long and arduous migration across a dangerous world. My brave progenitors navigated the violent storms of settler colonialism that swept across Europe and frontier America. Some of their stories end in tragedy. Always, the next generation of stalwart young men and women overcome the obstacles confronting them. These self-reliant soldier-settlers fought their way across the globe for millennia seeking a just and profitable future for their families. My industrious pioneers helped build this great nation. The liberty and well-being that I enjoy today is due to their dreams and accomplishments.

By writing this book, I honor the past generations of dedicated family genealogists. During this endeavor, I had the privilege of meeting insightful relatives from across the country. I was helped by many cousins including Diana (Younkin) Egan, Pat Chance, Mark Miner, Flora Howell, Jacky Glenn Youngkin, Eddy Rene (Smith) Gilbert, Sue Ann (Smith) Bugg, Bill Youngkin, Janine Susan Younkin and others. My wife Barbara guided my efforts with her many genealogical talents. My mentor Donna (Younkin) Logan enabled the book with her generous nature, extensive knowledge and archive of family documents. I dedicate the book to my mother Ruth Ann, who inspired my work with her perseverance over decades making hand-crafted binders of family genealogy.

Family history and genealogical records focus on the recorded history of men and this book mainly presents the patriline or male line. Consequently, the book may appear to delegate women to a secondary role. I did not intend to diminish the achievements of my brave female ancestors. As a small redress, I acknowledge and honor the valuable contributions of my valiant foremothers—strong, intelligent and resilient women who persevered and fought steadfastly alongside their partners.

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#### **How this Book Is Organized**

The front matter of the book ends with a patriline — a list of the male line of descent traced through the paternal side of a family. The patriline presents an outline of a family's paternal ancestors. The patriline begins with the family of Jesse Herbert Youngkin and Georgia Frances Gilbert in Upshur County, Texas. The patriline ends with ancestor Herman Junghen, a farmer, who was born in 1530 at Niederasphe in present-day Germany.

Chapter 1 is about national family reunions and how important these events have been to preserving family history. The reunion founders laid the groundwork for the current knowledge of the Junghen-Youngkin clan. National reunions occurred from 1934–1940 at the Kingwood Picnic Grove in Somerset County, Pennsylvania. Since 1991, modern reunions have continued the national tradition. This chapter ends with a discussion of the known genetic genealogy of the Youngkin family in America. Seven Y-DNA test results establish a direct genetic link between related Younkin-Junghen families on distant continents.

Chapter 2 starts with the migration story of Y-DNA haplogroup E ancestors from Africa through the Fertile Crescent to southeastern Europe. My ancestors may have lived in Jericho, one of the first farming towns settled 10,000 years ago. The family may be descended from ancient Greek and Thracian warriors. Genetic testing suggests that my ancestors in Germany may begin during the Roman Empire. In the first century, mercenary soldiers from the Balkans served with the Roman legions stationed at Cologne on the Rhine River frontier. The Junghen clan may originate from a Balkan cavalry officer, who retired with Roman citizenship and land after 25 years of military service.

Chapter 3 starts with a condensed history of medieval Germany from 100 BCE through the Age of Reason. The Junghen clan may have lived for centuries in northern Germany near Cologne, Hanover, Lubeck, Frankenberg, Siegen and Marburg. The oldest known Junghen related record dates from the Hanseatic League in 1411. My ancestors were citizens, tanners, bakers, traders and farmers. Henry Junghen and his brother Herman grew up in Niederasphe between Siegen and Marburg with father Johannes Junghen, a sustainable German-style farmer. The brothers became disillusioned with life in Europe and embarked on a perilous ocean voyage to colonial America during the Great German Migration.

Chapter 4 explores the pioneer life of Johann Henrich (or Heinrich) Junghen(n) known as Henry Junghen, a free man who owned and worked his own land as a yeoman farmer. Naturalized by 1756, Henry adopted an English phonetic spelling of Henry Youngken or Youngkin. His farmstead was on the wilderness frontier in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, during the brutal French and Indian War. Henry raised a devout family on his German-style farm in Tohickon Valley. From his house, Henry could gaze upon the steeple of his beloved Lutheran church. Except for the springhouse, the farm was demolished and the land flooded by Lake Nockamixon in 1968. The church with his grave still beckons from the ridge top.

Chapter 5 is about my ancestor John Jacob Younkin — an infantry soldier in the last years of the American War of Independence. The nation rewarded his service with fertile land on the western frontier. Jacob led his family on a expedition by wagon on the rugged Turkey Foot Road to start a new life in Somerset County, Pennsylvania. Jacob Younkin was a true "Frontiersman" with many survival skills. Jacob and his siblings carved farmsteads from the bountiful meadows and forests along Laurel Creek in Upper Turkeyfoot Township.

Chapter 6 is about my ancestor John J. Younkin, yeoman farmer and oldest son of Jacob Younkin. John inherited his father's farm along with his younger brother Henry. John and Henry continued the family tradition of yeoman farming raising large families on Laurel Creek. John and Henry both died tragically in mid life — apparently from one of many deadly contagions. The farm was sold to pay off debts after their demise.

Chapters 7 tells the story of my ancestor John Harrison Youngkin, who at age 15, found his way to the frontier in the Little Egypt region of southern Illinois. John likely walked with a wagon train of German immigrants on the newly constructed National Road. He bought farm land on Sugar Creek and raised a large family in Williamson County. As a capable yeoman farmer, John built a prosperous and sustainable 320-acre German-style farm in the idyllic pastoral meadows and forests of Crab Orchard, Illinois.

Chapter 8 is a dark saga about the demise of the Sugar Creek farm during the turmoil of the Civil War and post-war chaos of the Bloody Vendetta. John Harrison Youngkin's wife died from contagion in 1863 and he lost a acrimonious lawsuit in 1865. John died of a mysterious disease in 1866. His oldest son William died in 1867. An administrator sold off the assets of the farm in 1870 to pay debts. The siblings sold their interest in the farm to brother Joel S. Youngkin in 1879, and then dispersed to the booming coal mines and railroad towns of Little Egypt. The farm's burial ground called South County Cemetery has almost disappeared into the new forest of the Crab Orchard National Wildlife Refuge.

Chapter 9 tells the story of my great grandfather Terry Lloyd Youngkin. In 1875, he suffered a humiliating trial for public indecency during the draconian Bloody Vendetta. Terry fled the Sugar Creek farm to raise a large family on the Illinois Central Railroad in South Pass, Illinois — a booming agricultural shipping depot during the early years of railroad expansion. Terry Lloyd worked as a tenant farmer, which was a desirable and respected occupation at the time. Later, he worked at the first flour mill in Cobden. Chapter 10 contains biographies for the sisters and brothers of Terry Lloyd.

Chapter 11 lingers in southern Illinois to recount the stories of Younkin cousins who worked as coal miners in the Egyptian Coal Field. These men lived through the coal mine wars, the Virden Massacre, the West Frankfort Riot, the Ku Klux Klan and Bootlegger War, and the Great Tri-State Tornado. Victor Harold Younkin tragically died in the infamous New Orient No. 2 Mine explosion at Christmas in 1951.

Chapter 12 tells the story of my grandfather, Jesse Herbert Youngkin, who worked on the expanding Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway, as a section foreman using the name "Jack." He met his wife Georgia Frances Gilbert while working on the rail line in Honey Grove, Texas. After being fired for starting a worker's union, Jesse settled on a small farm at the rural community of Independent Springs in Upshur County, Texas. Jesse and Georgia raised a large family during the lean years of the Great Depression. The next Chapter 13 contains biographies for the siblings of Jesse Herbert Youngkin, featuring George Worthington Younkin and his son George Worthington Younkin Jr.

Chapter 14 presents biographies for the sons and daughters of Jesse Herbert Youngkin and Georgia Frances Gilbert. The author and television journalist Tom Brokaw called this generation "The Greatest Generation" because of the severe poverty and deprivation that confronted them in their youths during the Great Depression, the courage and heroism they displayed in World War II, and the prosperous nation they built afterwards.

#### **German Naming Customs**

David and Wanda Kline discuss the surname Junghen in their 1996 article titled Junghen Family Name History in the Younkin Family News Bulletin vol. 7, no. 1, page 1. Junghen is a contraction of a longer formal name derived from "jung" meaning "young" and "Hen" a pet form of the Germanic and Latin given name Johannes from the Hebrew "Yohanan" meaning "God is merciful." Junghen literally means "young Hen" and this name would indicate the younger of two men with the same first name. Johannes and the Germanized form Johann became popular given names after the church in the 1500s required parents to give a child the name of a saint as its first name. Not only father and son, but also two brothers or two uncles or two friends, would have the same spiritual name Johannes or Johann. Johann was commonly shortened to Johan as a given name.

In 1999, Charles F. Kerchner, on his website www.kerchner.com/germname.htm, provided guidelines for German naming customs. At baptism, if two names were chosen for the child, the first name was a spiritual saint's name as adopted from old Roman Catholic tradition. The first name or spiritual name was given repeatedly to children within the same family. The second name or given name (middle name) was the secular or call name and the name known to family and friends. For males, the saint's name Johan(n) or the English cognate John was repeatedly used by many German families. Rarely is John spelled Johannes as a spiritual name. A man named Johan George would have records under the name George not John. A man with only the given name Johan(nes) would have records listed under John. The first son was often named after the paternal grandfather. The next son was often named after the mother's grandfather. The third son was named after the father and so on. Similarly, the first born daughter was often named after the wife's mother while the 2nd daughter was named after the husband's mother. The third daughter was named after the mother and so on. Children did not receive names for several months after birth. If a child died as an infant, then the given name was often used again for the next child.

Once in German Pennsylvania, Johann Henrich (or Heinrich) Junghen preferred the name Henry Junghen. He used the English spelling Youngken or Youngkin on his colonial documents. Henrich (from his gravestone) is a German variation on Henrik and both names are low German forms of an old high German name Heinrich which cognates to Henry in English. Colonial documents for Henry and brother Herman show different surname spelling which is common in the 18th and 19th century. The letter "g" in Youngkin was deleted to make Younkin, or English speaking clerks appear to have spelled the surname phonetically such as Yonkin or Younkins. Henry continued to use his German surname on documents to the end of his life including his will which he signed Henry Junghen.

Siblings also spelled their surname differently from each other and from their father. Henry's son Jacob preferred the spelling Younkin on documents, while his gravestone inscribed in German shows his name as Jacob Yungen. The family surname spelling evolves over time with many variations including Youngken, Youngkin, Younkin, Younkins, Youngkins, Yonken, Yonkin, and so on. Donna (Younkin) Logan estimated that there is now in America more than 16 spelling variations derived from the Junghen(n) root surname. Within my Younkin-Youngkin family, surname spelling appears to have had little significance to my ancestors until the 20th century, when strict record keeping began in government offices. In this book, the generic spelling "Younkin" refers to the overall family clan in America who all descend through brothers Herman Junghen and Henry Junghen, regardless of surname spelling.

# PATRILINE Male Line of Jesse Herbert Youngkin

Herman Junghen 1530–1603 Niederasphe, Germany

> Wiegand Junghen Circa 1550 Niederasphe, Germany

> > Johannes Junghen 1675–1727 Siegen, Germany

Johann "Henry" Junghen 1717–1787 Niederasphe, Germany

> John Jacob Younkin 1761–1811 Bucks County, Pennsylvania

> > John J. Younkin 1787–1839 Loudoun County, Virginia

John Harrison Youngkin 1815–1866 Somerset County, Pennsylvania

> Terry Lloyd Youngkin 1851–1914 Williamson County, Illinois

> > Jesse Herbert Youngkin 1884–1961 Union County, Illinois

Coat of Arms



Jungen-Junghen



Jungkenn



Junghen



Junghen



Younkin

#### Patriline of Jesse Herbert Youngkin

#### Generation I — The Greatest Generation

JESSE HERBERT YOUNGKIN, son of Terry Lloyd Youngkin and Susan Anne Caroline Penland, was born on 23 September 1884, at South Pass (Cobden), Union County, Illinois. Jesse was known as "Jack." Jesse died from a heart attack on Friday 29 December 1961, in Dallas (Oak Cliff) Texas. Jesse married Georgia Frances Gilbert on 27 February 1909, in Fannin County, Texas.

Georgia Frances Gilbert, daughter of John Marion Gilbert and Mary Caroline Allen, was born in September 1889, in Little Rock, Arkansas. She died on 06 April 1956, in Gilmer, Texas. Jesse and Georgia are buried in the Youngkin Plot at Rose Hill Cemetery in Pittsburg, Texas. Georgia Frances Gilbert and Jesse Herbert Youngkin had the following children:

- 1. Jessie Frances Youngkin was born on 22 November 1909, in Cobden, Union County, Illinois. She died on 01 April 2006, at the Homestead Nursing Home in Denison, Texas. Frances married Willie Roy "Bill" Climer in Texas on 18 October 1927. Bill was born on 19 April 1907, in Hunt County, Texas. He died in Gilmer, Texas, on 06 July 1992. Bill and Frances are buried at Sunset Memorial Park in Gilmer, Texas.
- 2. Susan Caroline "Susie" Youngkin was born on 08 January 1912, in Bells, Grayson County, Texas. She died on 26 April 1978, in Daingerfield, Texas. She is buried at the Gilmer City Cemetery in Gilmer, Texas. She married Archie B. Smith in Texas in 1928. He was born on 23 September 1908, in Upshur County. He died in 29 December 1953, in Gilmer, Texas.
- 3. Helen Glorine Youngkin was born on 02 January 1915, in Pittsburg, Camp County, Texas. She died on 13 October 2007, in Gilmer, Texas. Helen is buried in Sunset Memorial Park in Gilmer, Texas. Helen married Edwin Buford Smith during December 1931. Edwin Buford was born in Texas on 08 November 1911. He died on 26 June 1975, in Texas. Helen Glorine married William C. Touchstone on 04 August 1980, in Upshur County, Texas. William was born on 30 September 1903, in Taylor County, Texas, and died on 14 February 1990.
- 4. Rozella May Youngkin was born on 20 August 1916, in Trenton, Texas. She died at age four on 13 March 1920, in Trenton, Texas. Rozella is buried in the Youngkin plot at Rose Hill Cemetery in Pittsburg, Camp County, Texas.
- 5. Herbert Gilbert Youngkin was born on 23 June 1919, in Pittsburg, Camp County, Texas. Herbert married Lola May Hicks on 17 March 1938. He died on 16 December 1992, in Dallas, Texas. Herbert's body was reportedly donated to medical science and later cremated.
- 6. George McAdoo Youngkin, was born on 11 September 1922, in Pittsburg, Camp County, Texas. He died on 14 February 1974, in Cox Medical Center, Springfield, Greene County, Missouri. He married Ruth Ann Noennig on 29 September 1951, in Van Buren, Arkansas. Ruth Ann was born on 09 April 1928, in Springfield, Greene County, Missouri. Ruth Ann died on 15 June 2003, in Springfield. George and Ruth are buried together in the National Cemetery in Springfield, Missouri.
- 7. Jack Youngkin Jr. was born on 26 September 1926, in Bells, Grayson County, Texas. He married Frances Lorraine Fielden on 07 December 1946, in Upshur County, Texas. He married Virginia Anne Blount on 19 April 1949, in Dallas, Texas. She was born on 04 February 1933, in Greenville, Hunt County, Texas. Jack died on 27 July 1993, in Garland, Dallas County, Texas. Jack is buried at Garland Memorial Park in Garland, Texas.
- 8. Billie Gene "Billy" Youngkin was born on 28 June 1928, in Upshur County, Texas. Billie died on 20 August 1938, ten years old, following a head injury while playing at a birthday party. Billie is buried in the Youngkin Plot at the Rose Hill Cemetery in Pittsburg, Camp County, Texas.

#### Generation II — Lost Generation

TERRY LLOYD YOUNGKIN, son of John Harrison Youngkin and Eliza Jane Coble, was born on 27 September 1851, in Williamson County, Illinois. Terry Lloyd married Susan Anne Caroline Penland on 17 February 1882, in Makanda, Jackson County, Illinois. Terry died on 14 July 1914, in Cobden, Union County, Illinois. He is buried in an unmarked grave next to Alexander Noble Penland at Cobden Cemetery in Cobden, Illinois.

Susan Anne Caroline Penland, daughter of Noble Alexander Penland and Elizabeth McCarnie, was born on 30 April 1865, in Chattanooga, West or Hamilton County, Tennessee. She died on 20 June 1934, in Cobden, Union County, Illinois.

Susan Anne Penland and Terry Lloyd Youngkin had the following children:

- 1. Martha Ellen Youngkin was born on 14 May 1882, in Makanda, Jackson County, Illinois. She apparently died soon after birth.
- 2. Jesse Herbert "Jack" Youngkin was born on 23 September 1884, in South Pass (Cobden), Union County, Illinois. He died on 29 December 1961, in the Dallas neighborhood of Oak Cliff, Texas, from a heart attack on Friday at 11 am. Jessie is buried in the Rose Hill Cemetery in Pittsburg, Camp County, Texas.
- 3. Jeanette M. Youngkin was born in May 1887, in South Pass (Cobden), Union County, Illinois. She died on 29 June 1950, in East St. Louis, Missouri, or Granite City, Madison County, Illinois. Jeanette married I. G. Smith on 17 October 1903, in St. Clair County, Illinois. Jeanette married John Lavelle after 1913. John was born on 09 October 1885–1888, in Williamsport, Lycoming County, Pennsylvania. He died on 20 September 1947, in Granite City, Madison County, Illinois.
- 4. George Worthington Younkin was born September 1889, in Union County, Illinois. He died on 19 December 1956, in Florida. He married Helen Marion Lydecker on 27 September 1922, in Manhattan, New York. In 1898, Marion Lydecker was born in New York City. They had one child, George Worthington Younkin Jr., born 06 November 1923, in Manhattan. He died 17 October 2011, in Florida.
- 5. Alice Elizabeth Youngkin was born on 12 March 1893, in South Pass (Cobden), Union County, Illinois. She wed Rufus Aloysius Brady about 1910 in Cobden, Illinois. They had two sons, Robert and Eugene, in Chicago, Illinois. Rufus died on 31 October 1946 in Chicago. Alice wed Charles A. Tipner on 30 June 1951, in Chicago, Illinois. Charles was born 02 February 1897, in Illinois and died 22 October 1976, in Chicago, Illinois. Alice died on 12 July 1953, in Chicago, Illinois. She is buried in Palos, Cook County, Illinois.
- Grace Youngkin was born 2 December 1895, in Makanda, Union County, Illinois.
   Grace married Ben W. Taylor in 1928. Ben was born in 1900 in Idaho and died 24 May 1975, in Wichita Falls, Texas. Grace died on 25 April 1935, in Shiloh, Illinois.

#### **Generation III**

JOHN HARRISON YOUNGKIN, son of John J. Younkin and Mary Nancy Hartzell, was born on 04 June 1815, in Upper Turkeyfoot Township, Somerset County, Pennsylvania. He died on 28 February 1866, at his farm on Sugar Creek in Williamson County, Illinois. John married Eliza Jane Coble on 16 June 1842, in Williamson County, Illinois.

Eliza Jane Coble, daughter of Peter Coble and Jemima, was born in 1823, in Tennessee. She died on 21 January 1863, in Williamson County, Illinois. John and Eliza are buried at their Sugar Creek farm in the South County Cemetery within the Crab Orchard National Wildlife Refuge.

Eliza Jane Coble and John Harrison Youngkin had the following children:

- Belinda U. Younkin was born on 23 February 1843, in Williamson County, Illinois.
   She died on 01 December 1920, in Grassy, Illinois. She married George W. Brack in 1865.
   George was born in 1842 and died on 29 July 1867, Williamson County, Illinois.
   George W. Brack is buried in the South County Cemetery.
- 2. William H. Younkin was born during 1845 in Williamson County, Illinois. William died during December 1867, in Williamson County, Illinois. William may be buried in the South County Cemetery and the grave marker is lost in the forest.
- 3. Joel S. Youngkin was born on 07 December 1845, in Williamson County, Illinois. He died on 02 November 1922, in Carbondale, Jackson County, Illinois. He is buried at the Snider Cemetery. He married Elmira Bradbery or Bradbury in 1878 in Union County, Illinois. She was born on 07 July 1840, in Illinois, and died during 1923 in Illinois.
- 4. John R. Younkin was born during 1848 in Williamson County, Illinois. John died on 01 December 1926 in Marion, Illinois. He married Paralee York on 20 October 1873, in Williamson County, Illinois. She was born in 1856 and died before 1900 in Illinois.
- 5. Lewis Washington Younkin, born during 1849 in Williamson County, Illinois. He died of malaria on 11 August 1880, in South Pass (Cobden), Union County, Illinois. Lewis W. married Susan Anne Penland on 31 May 1878, in Anna, Union County, Illinois. Susan died 29 June 1934. She is buried at the Cobden Cemetery in Cobden, Illinois. Lewis is reportedly buried in an unmarked grave in the Noble Alexander Penland plot beside brother Terry Lloyd Youngkin.
- 6. Terry Lloyd Youngkin, born 27 September 1851, in Williamson County, Illinois. Terry died on 14 July 1914, in Cobden, Union County, Illinois. Terry is reportedly buried in an unmarked grave at Cobden Cemetery in Cobden, Illinois.
- 7. James Calvin Younkin, born 01 October 1853, in Williamson County, Illinois. James died on 24 December 1935, in Pulaski County, Illinois. He is buried in the Cobden Cemetery in Block 8, Lot 35 Grave 6. He married Mary Ann or Jane Finchen or Fincha in August 1878, in Johnson County, Illinois. She was born during 1856 in Clarke County, Tennessee. She died during 1942 in Union County, Illinois.
- 8. Clementine Younkin was born during 1855 in Williamson County, Illinois. She appears to have died young as an infant.
- 9. Martha Ellen Younkin was born on 15 October 1857, in Williamson County, Illinois. She married Frank Ogden on 06 February 1876, in Williamson County, Illinois. He was born in 1852 at Williamson County, Illinois. She married Calvin Green Watson on 20 October 1878, in Marion, Illinois. Martha married August Birkholz on 13 April 1902, in Williamson County, Illinois. She died 02 May 1931, in Grassy Township, Williamson County, Illinois.

10. Cordelia Arabelle Younkin was born during 1861 in Williamson County, Illinois. Cordelia married John G. Ewell on 25 February 1877, in Williamson County, Illinois. John was born about 1856, in Williamson County, Illinois. On 16 May 1881, Cordelia married Marshall Hill and had children Mary Ellen, Jessie and Winnie. Marshall was born in January 1860. and died in 1905. Later known as Isabella, she married John Robinson in 1908. Isabella Robinson died on 16 March 1919, in Anna, Union County, Illinois.

#### Generation IV

JOHN J. YOUNKIN, son of John Jacob Younkin and Johanna Nicola, was born on 06 February 1787, in Lovettsville, Loudoun County, Virginia. He died on 12 December 1839, at Kingwood in Upper Turkeyfoot Township, Somerset County, Pennsylvania. He married Mary Nancy Hartzell during 1807, in Upper Turkeyfoot Township, Pennsylvania. He owned a farm at Kingwood.

Mary Nancy "Polly" Hartzell, daughter of John Hartzell, was born during 1785, possibly in Bucks County, Pennsylvania. Polly died on 14 November 1870, in Upper Turkeyfoot Township, Somerset County, Pennsylvania. John and Polly were buried on their farm burial ground now called the John Younkin Cemetery.

Mary Nancy Hartzell and John J. Younkin had the following children:

- 1. Jacob J. Younkin was born on 16 April 1808, in Kingwood, Somerset County, Pennsylvania. He died on 24 March 1903. He married Dorcas Hartzell. She was born on 19 April 1811.
- 2. Nancy Younkin was born on 27 November 1809, at Kingwood in Somerset County, Pennsylvania. She died after 1845. She married Isaac Johnston.
- 3. Susan Younkin was born on 12 December 1811, in Kingwood, Somerset County, Pennsylvania. She married Robert McClintock.
- 4. Hannah Younkin was born on 01 May 1813, in Kingwood, Somerset County, Pennsylvania. She died on 19 March 1883. She married Garrison N. Smith.
- 5. John Harrison Youngkin was born on 4 June 1815, in Kingwood, Somerset County, Pennsylvania. John died on 28 February 1866, at his Sugar Creek farm in Williamson County, Illinois.
- 6. Mary Ann Younkin was born on 02 July 1817, in Kingwood, Somerset County, Pennsylvania. She died on 16 April 1904. She married Samuel G. Phillippi.
- 7. Catharine Younkin was born on 22 July 1819, in Kingwood, Somerset County, Pennsylvania. She married Levi Lichlighter.
- 8. Harmon Younkin was born on 27 November 1821, in Kingwood, Somerset County, Pennsylvania. He died on 21 September 1885, in Pennsylvania. Harmon married Susanna Faidley.
- 9. Elizabeth Younkin was born on 20 July 1823, in Kingwood, Somerset County, Pennsylvania. She died in 1900 in Addison Township. She married George Hare.
- 10. Jonas H. Younkin was born on 21 March 1825, in Kingwood, Somerset County, Pennsylvania. He died on 03 August 1855. He married Mary Beal.
- 11. Joel Younkin was born on 26 November 1827, in Kingwood, Somerset County, Pennsylvania. He died on 22 December 1831.

#### **Generation V**

JOHN JACOB YOUNKIN, son of Johann Henrich Junghen and Catharina Scherer, was born on 13 Jul 1761, in Bedminster, Bucks County, Pennsylvania. His baptism was 02 August 1761, at Keller's Lutheran Church. He died on 26 July 1811, in Kingwood, Upper Turkeyfoot Township, Somerset County, Pennsylvania. Jacob is buried at the Crossroads Cemetery in Ursina, Pennsylvania. Jacob married Johanna Nicola about 1786 in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, or Loudoun County, Virginia. Jacob was an original settler in Kingwood.

Johanna "Hannah" Nicola, daughter of John Nicola and Christine Hartzell, was born on 07 June 1769, in Bedminster Township, Bucks County, Pennsylvania. She died after 1824 in Somerset County, Pennsylvania.

Johanna Nicola and Jacob Younkin had the following children:

- 1. John J. Younkin was born on 06 Feb 1787, at Lovettsville, in Loudoun County, Virginia. John died on 12 December 1839, in Kingwood, at Upper Turkeyfoot Township in Somerset County, Pennsylvania.
- 2. Henry Younkin was born in 1789 in Kingwood, Somerset County, Pennsylvania. He died on 12 June 1837, in Kingwood, Somerset County, Pennsylvania. Henry married Elizabeth Weimer on 07 May 1811, in Somerset County, Pennsylvania.
- 3. Jacob Younkin was born about 1793 in Turkeyfoot Township, Somerset County, Pennsylvania. He died in 1848. He married Sarah Weimer about 1813. She was born in 1795 and died in 1846.
- 4. Elizabeth Younkin was born on 15 June 1797, in Milford, Somerset County, Pennsylvania. She married John Weimer. He was born in 1807 and died in 1857.
- 5. Samuel Younkin was born 18 August 1797, in Somerset County, Pennsylvania. Samuel married Rachel Deitz on 24 June 1820, in Clark County, Indiana.
- Maria Catherine Younkin was born on 28 July 1798, in Milford, Somerset County, Pennsylvania. She died on 22 August 1892, in Juanita, Bedford County, Pennsylvania. She married Joseph Firestone, born in 1796.
- 7. Abraham Younkin was born on 07 May 1801, in Milford, Somerset County Pennsylvania. He died on 11 April 1850, in Somerset Township, Somerset County, Pennsylvania. He married Mary Ann Haupt. She was born on 27 April 1803. She died on 6 October 1870.
- 8. Jonas Younkin was born on 21 June 1803, in Turkeyfoot Township, Somerset County, Pennsylvania. He married Martha Pringey in 1825 in Somerset County, Pennsylvania. She was born on 17 March 1806, in Pennsylvania. She died in 1898 in Beatrice, Gage County, Nebraska, or Kansas City, Missouri. He died after 1880 in Louisa, Iowa.
- 9. Isaac Younkin was born during 1805 in Somerset County, Pennsylvania. He died before 1910 in New Bellville, Ohio. He married Margaret Penrod on 21 October 1828, in Somerset County, Pennsylvania.
- 10. Mary "Polly" Younkin was born during 1807 in Somerset County, Pennsylvania. In 1821, when Polly was age 14, her brother Henry was named her legal guardian. At 19, Mary married Eli Smith on 07 September 1826. She and Eli had daughter Mary Smith in June 1841. In 1845, she married Aaron Schrock (30 January 1805-16 October 1890) son of John Shrock from Berlin, Pennsylvania. Polly died on 14 October 1891. Aaron & Polly were buried at Mount Union Cemetery in Upper Turkeyfoot, Somerset County, Pennsylvania.

#### **Generation VI**

JOHANN HENRICH (or HEINRICH) "Henry" JUNGHEN, son of Johannes Junghen and Elisabeth Wagner, was born on 31 January 1717, in Niederasphe, Germany. His godfather was Herman who lived "uber dem Bach" meaning beyond the creek. Henry died on 20 February 1787, at his homestead in the Tohickon Valley, Haycock Township, Bucks County, Pennsylvania. He married Catharina Scherer on 25 July 1753, at St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church in Upper Saucon Township, Lehigh County, Pennsylvania.

Catharina Scherer, daughter of Henry Scherer was born in July 1736, in Germany. She died during 1825 in Bedminster, Bucks County, Pennsylvania.

Catharina Scherer and Henry Junghen had the following children:

- John Younkin was born on 28 November 1756, in Bedminster, Bucks County, Pennsylvania. He died in October 1826 in Turkeyfoot Township, Somerset County, Pennsylvania.
- 2. Dorthea Younkin was born on 17 October 1758, in Bedminster, Bucks County, Pennsylvania. She died on 15 Sept 1769, in Pennsylvania.
- John Jacob Younkin was born on 13 July 1761, in Bedminster, Bucks County, Pennsylvania. His baptism was 02 August 1761, at Keller's Lutheran Church. He died on 26 July 1811, in Turkeyfoot Township, Somerset County, Pennsylvania. He is buried at the Crossroads Cemetery in Somerset County, Pennsylvania.
- 4. Frederick Younkin was born on 15 October 1763, in Bedminster, Bucks County, Pennsylvania. He died on 07 August 1843, in Kingwood, Somerset County, Pennsylvania. He married Catharine Patton before 1791. She was born on 07 June 1771. Catharine died on 17 June 1854, in Kingwood, Somerset County, Pennsylvania. He married Maria Barbara Dieter before 1789 in Bucks County, Pennsylvania. She died after 1790.
- 5. Rudolph Younkin was born on 07 July 1766, in Bedminster, Bucks County, Pennsylvania. He died about 1830 in Corning, Perry County, Ohio. Rudolph married Elizabeth Hockman in 1786 in Bedminster, Bucks County, Pennsylvania. She was born on 21 June 1769, in Bucks County. She died on 24 May 1831, in Fultonham, Newton Township, Muskingum County, Ohio. Her burial was on 26 May 1831.
- 6. Anna Elizabeth Younkin was born on 10 April 1769, in Bedminster, Bucks County, Pennsylvania. She died on 25 September 1769, in Bedminster, Bucks County, Pennsylvania.
- 7. Anna Elizabeth Youngken was born on 03 September 1770, in Bedminster, Bucks County, Pennsylvania. Anna died on 01 March 1831, in Bucks County. She married John Houpt on 10 August 1792. He was born on 20 February 1767, in Springfield, Bucks County, Pennsylvania. He died on 25 August 1851.
- 8. Henry Youngkin Junior was born on 09 October 1773, in Bedminster, Bucks County, Pennsylvania. He died on 20 July 1859, in Brush Valley, Indiana County, Virginia. Henry married Anna Maria Overpeck. She died before 1859.
- 9. Catharina Younkin was born on 30 March 1776, in Bucks County, Pennsylvania and died on 28 April 1865, in Bedminster, Bucks County, Pennsylvania. She married Jacob Myers. Jacob died on 14 March 1831, in Bedminster, Bucks County, Pennsylvania.

#### **Generation VII**

JOHANNES HEINRICH JUNGHEN SR. was born during 1675 in Siegen, Germany. Johannes died in 26 September1727, in Marburg, Marburg-Biedenkopf, Hessen, Germany. Johannes married Maria Elisabeth Catarina Wagner on 23 January 1694, in the Lutheran Church at Niederasphe, Germany.

Maria Elisabeth Catarina Wagner, daughter of Johannes Wagner and Catharina Bayer, was born during 1683 in Siegen, Germany. She died in 1739-40 in Marburg, Germany. Marriage 23 January 1694, Evangelical Lutheran Church, Niederasphe, Hessen, Germany.

Elisabeth Wagner and Johannes Junghen had the following children:

- Johann Henrich Junghen was born on 25 March 1696, in Niederasphe, Germany. His godfather was Henrich Fuhr. He died on 28 February 1708, in Niederasphe, Germany.
- 2. Caspar Junghen was born in 1697-98 in Niederasphe, Germany. Caspar married Elisabeth Michel on 17 April 1722, in Niederasphe, Germany., Died in 1731
- 3. Johannes Junghen was born on 13 October 1700, in Niederasphe, Germany. His godfather was Johannes in den Erlen (Alder).
- 4. Johann Herman Junghen was born on 09 September 1706, in the village of Niederasphe, Germany. His godfather was Johannes Dofft's son Herman.
- 5. Johannes Junghen was born on 12 June 1709, in Niederasphe, Germany. His Godfather was Johannes Dersch.
- 6. Johann Herman Junghen was born on 04 September 1712, in the village of Niederasphe, Landkreis Marburg-Biedenkopf, Hessen, Germany. His godfather was his brother in law Herman Wagner. Herman died on 28 February 1788, in Tinicum, Bucks County, Pennsylvania. He married Magdalena about 1743 and had seven children. She died about 1778. Herman married Eva Kressler-Shill and they had one son Killian in 1779.
- 7. Elisabeth Junghen was born on 14 July 1715, in Niederasphe, Germany. She married Christoph Frey on 16 April 1727, in Niederasphe Church. He was born in Undersimtshausen (Simishausen).
- 8. Johann Henrich (or Heinrich) "Henry" Junghen was born on 31 Jan 1717, in Niederasphe, Germany. His godfather was Herman who lived uber dem Bach meaning beyond the creek. He died on 20 February 1787, at his farmstead in Haycock Township, Bucks County, Pennsylvania. He married Catharina Scherer on 25 July 1753, in St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church, Upper Saucon, Lehigh County, Pennsylvania. She was born in July 1736, in Germany. Catharina died in 1825 in Bedminster Township, Bucks County, Pennsylvania.

In the early 2000s, Hans-Wilhelm Junghenn located records for the Junghen family at Evangelical Lutheran Church in Niederasphe village, Hesse, Germany. Donna (Younkin) Logan published the findings in one of her last newsletters in the article titled "More Church Records" in the Junghen Family News Bulletin vol. 7, no. 3, page 7, dated February 2004. The records reveal that the father of immigrant ancestor Johann "Henry" Junghen (1717-1787) is Johannes Junghen, born 1675, in Siegen, Germany. The research also suggested that Herman Junghen, who was born 1530 and died 1603, and his son Wiegand, may be the oldest known Junghen ancestors in the Niederasphe area of Germany.

#### **Generation VIII+**

HERMAN JUNGHEN, born 1530 and died 1603, lived as a farmer in the village of Niederasphe, Germany. His wife's name is not recorded. Herman Junghen had the following known children:

Volbrech or Volpert Junghen, unknown birth date
Wiegand Junghen, unknown birth date, who lived in Niederasphe and
Sumishausen area
Daughter, unknown birth date
Daughter, unknown birth date

Except for the nobility or clergy, the commoners or citizens of small villages did not generally need written records in the medieval era prior to the 13<sup>th</sup> century. Sizable towns did not appear in northern Germany until the 13th and 14th century. Frankenberg was founded in 1233 and by 1286 CE had weekly produce markets and four trade fairs a year. Hanover is located on a regional crossroads and became a village in 1241 CE. Siegen is first mentioned as a village in 1224 and became a formal town in 1303. Siegen did not reach a population of 2500 inhabitants until the year 1455 CE. The village of Lübeck was founded in 1143. The Hanseatic League was chartered in 1356 and in 1358, Lübeck became its administrative headquarters. By 1430, the city of Lübeck, capital and "Queen of the Hanseatic League" had 22,000 inhabitants and numerous guilds.

Lutheran churches in general began requiring written records around 1540 with Catholic records mandated in 1563 CE. The churches mandated a Saint's first name and the same last name for each child born. Last names were then called surnames and became hereditary. After 1563, the amount of information in church records increased greatly from the 16th to 17th century as literacy and commerce advanced. The church records shown in Generation VII on the previous page from 1675 to 1727 CE include complete names, birth place and birth date for husband, wife and children. In contrast, the church records from 1530 to 1603 CE include only the name of males with very little detail. Local governments in northern Germany did not begin civil registration for births, marriages, deaths, etc. until 1792 CE.

Prominent trade guilds may have used a byname (precursor of surnames that were not hereditary) in written records since at least 1130 CE in the London trade colony built by trade guilds from Hamburg and Cologne. The first record of a Jungen-Junghen byname is dated 1411 CE for the signature and seal of Stephan Junghen on a guild certificate in Lübeck. He may have been a merchant guild master in Lübeck and a member of the Hanseatic League. The Junghen blazon of arms is based on his seal. The Jungen-Junghen family is recorded as an "old Lübeck Burger family" by 1411. The title "Burger" or Burgher refers to a privileged citizen of the mercantile upper class in medieval towns. Burghers formed the pool of male citizens from which city officials could be drawn, and their immediate families former the social class of the medieval bourgeoisie.

In the Marburg region, the oldest record of the Junghen surname in a guild record is dated 1493 CE, when farmer Nikolaus Junghen married a wife named Berta. In 1530 CE, a church ledger records Herman Junghen, a farmer from the town of Niederasphe. No church records with a Junghen or related surname and a date before 1530 CE have been reported. In the Hessen region, the surnames Junghen-Junghen are associated and may represent different branches of the same Jungen-Junghen family tree.



Jesse Herbert Youngkin and Georgia Frances Gilbert Wedding Portrait 1909

Collection of Sue Ann (Smith) Bugg



#### YOUNGKIN ANCESTRY



# **Chapter 1. Great Younkin Awakening**

Newspaper articles in the Meyersdale Republican or just the "Republic" show a long history of Younkin family reunions in Pennsylvania. In 1919, the newspaper ran an article on the "Younkin Reunion" held in Ohiopyle. A "Younkin Reunion" in August 1926, had 35 relatives in attendance organized by Mrs. Emma Younkin. The Colflesh-Younkin reunion was held in August 1928. The annual "Younkin Reunion" at Penn's Grove near Dushore, celebrated its 42nd annual reunion in 1941 — indicating a start date of 1899. The related Miner–Minerd family held national reunions from 1913 through 1932.

My mother Ruth Ann saved her genealogical research and family records in hand crafted binders that inspired this work. In 1998, my wife Barbara met Donna (Younkin) Logan, the publisher of the Younkin Family News Bulletin and co-organizer of the annual national family reunion. Donna's archive was a treasure trove of information concerning my genealogy. From Donna, I learned that my Youngkin family is part of a larger Younkin clan, who all descend from two German brothers named Herman and Henry Junghen. The brothers had immigrated from Germany to America in 1737 and 1750, during the Great German Migration. The Younkin clan in America has celebrated their ancestors and elders in annual family reunions for a very long time.

#### Younkin Homecoming Reunion 1934-1940

From 1934 through 1940, an association of dedicated Younkin cousins joined together to plan and conduct annual Younkin National Reunions in Somerset County, PA.

In 1934, the new Younkin Family Association elected its first officers with president Otto Roosevelt Younkin, vice president Frederick E. Younkin, secretary Charles Arthur Younkin, treasurer Milton Bruce Younkin, and assistant secretary Nellie B. Wiley. A local reunion committee organized the annual family reunions for seven years. The first reunion was on September 1934, at the Kingwood Picnic Grove with over 400 in attendance. The event included speeches, performances, presentations, music, a brief business meeting, and field trips to historic cemeteries and churches. Family historians traded their research and recorded many important facts about family ancestors in their notes and the annual newsletter.

# YOUNKIN REUNION AT KINGWOOD GROVE

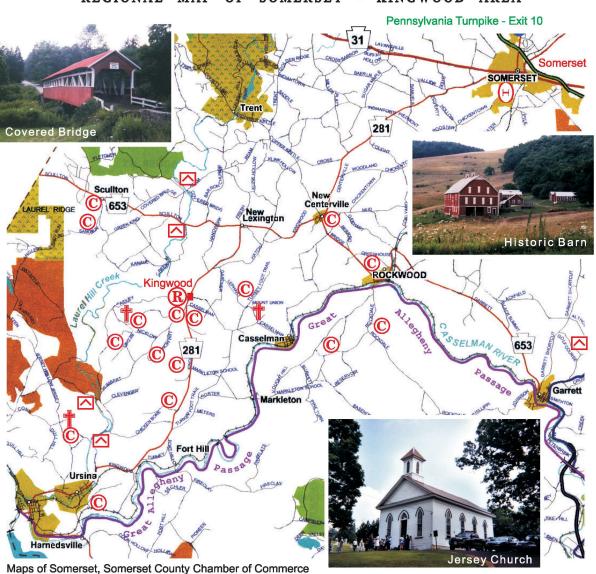
The Younkin Family Association will hold a reunion in the Odd Fellows Grove at Kingwood on Sunday, August 25, from 11 A. M. to 6 P. M. The affair will be in the form of a basket picnic and a program is being prepared.

All descendants of the hardy pioneer Dutchman, and Revolutionary soldier, Jacob Younkin, who came to Kingwood from Bucks County, are urged to attend.

Jacob Younkin's son, Henry Younkin, married Betsy Weimer and their eight children married into leading families of Somerset County, viz. Will, Whipkey, Knable, Boucher, McNeil, Lichliter, Husband and Evans.

Charles Arthur Younkin printed the first Younkin Family News Bulletin in 1937. Charles produced and distributed eight issues to families across the nation. Author and genealogist Mark Miner created an online archive titled "Younkin Reunion Archives 1934 to 1941" available at web address: www.minerd.com/younkinreunion.htm. The online archive preserves the surviving photographs, announcements, programs and news bulletins from the original reunions. Mark Miner reprinted the eight issues of the Younkin Family News Bulletin and a printed set of the eight news bulletins resides in the Somerset County public library.

#### REGIONAL MAP OF SOMERSET - KINGWOOD AREA



Scale 1" = 2.5 miles

#### **LEGEND**

- (F) Somerset Ramada Inn, Hotels, Restaurants, Historical Society
- R Kingwood Grove [IOOF] with Reunion Pavilion
- C Historic Cemetery Covered Bridge
  - † Historic Church



The article titled "Charleroi Charley's Prolific Pen" by Mark Miner dated 1994, describes how influential Charles Arthur Younkin was to the family's genealogy. Charles considered it his "sacred duty" to help other cousins to discover family roots. By 1934, Charles had established that the Younkin ancestors were German and had first arrived in America in 1737. In a letter to an Iowa cousin, Charles writes: "My heart is with all you fine Younkin folks in any move to help bind this great family more closely together." Mark said that Charles' pioneering genealogy grew to a national reunion with thousands of cousins — a phenomenon he called the "Great Younkin Awakening." Mark says Charles' efforts set the stage for the renewed interest in Younkin family connections today. Source: Younkin Family News Bulletin vol. 5 no. 2, April, May, June 1994, page 12.

#### YOUNKIN REUNION.

The national Younkin Home-coming Reunion will be held in the I. O. O. F. Grove, Kingwood, Somerset County, on August 22.

This year honoring the first Younkin in America, Johan Herman Junghen, 1737. As usual this Fourth Annual Reunion will be a great basket picnic. A program of music and song has been arranged. Remember, we will be looking for you.

CHARLES YOUNKIN, Sec., Box 170, Charleroi, Pa.

Right: Reunion planning committee meeting at Mrs. Lenhart's house in Kingwood area during June 1936. Image: photograph courtesy of Betty (Younkin)

Sanner from Younkin Family News Bulletin, vol. 2 no. 2, April, May, June, 1991.



Program for 6th Annual National Younkin Reunion dated 1939 and photograph believed to be the 1940 reunion with about 1000 attendees.

Images: from Mark Miner website at section titled Younkin Reunion Archives 1934 to 1941 at www.minerd.com/younkinreunion.htm.



#### AFTERNOON COLLECTION

- 11. Page, Mr. D. G. Younkin.
- 12. Pageing, of Representative States.
- 13. Talk, by Mamie Y. Prather of Garden City,
- 14. Music, by Hill Billy Band.
- 15. Comedy Sketch, by Luella Shepard.
- 16. Music, Gallucci Bros, Band.
- 17. Harmonica Solo, by Mrs. Mamie Y. Prather. 18. Speaking, Various Groups.
- 19. Music, by-Gallucci Bros.
- 20. Election of Officers
- 21. Reading of Minutes. 22. Sacred Hymn.
- Adjournment.

# Brogram

6th Annual National YOUNKIN

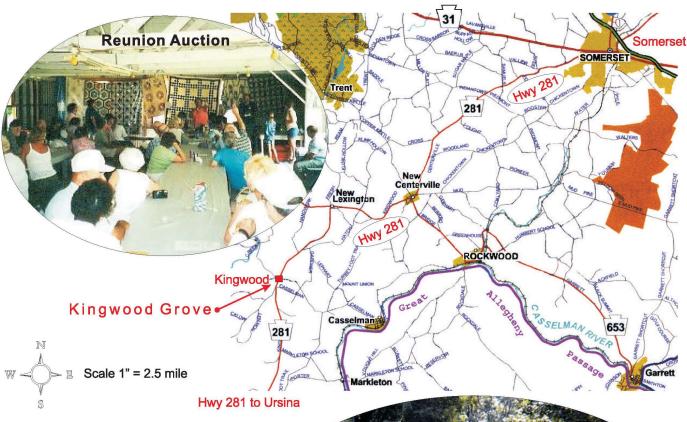
Reunion

KINGWOOD, PA.

Sunday, August 20, 1939

The popular reunion grew until 1938 when over 1500 cousins attended from all over the nation — even during the deprivation of the Great Depression. The last national reunion was held on Sunday, 18 August 1940, with 1000 relatives attending. Charles Younkin published the last news bulletin in June 1941. Mark Miner relates that the "Great Younkin Awakening" came to an explosive halt on Dec. 7, 1941 — the day that Japan attacked Pearl Harbor and plunged the country into war. World War II brought mandated gasoline rationing and an abrupt end to the the first era of the National Younkin Reunion.

#### LOCATION MAP OF KINGWOOD GROVE



#### <u>Directions to Kingwood Grove</u>

From Somerset take Hwy 281 south 14 miles to the small town of Kingwood. Turn right onto gravel road at "IOOF Picnic" sign on Highway 281. Also look for Younkin Reunion sign. Park in open spaces behind and adjacent to pavilions. UTM Grid Values: Zone 17, 4,418,050N & 647,950E

Local reunions continued to occur across the nation during the following decades. The Meyersdale Republican reported on 28 September 1972 and 09 August1976 about the annual Barclay—Schrock—Younkin reunion held at the Lost Mountain Campground next to Laurel Hill State Park near Somerset, Pennsylvania.

The Younkin–Faidley Reunion and news bulletin has a long history in Wakefield, Kansas. The Minerd family began holding national reunions again in 1986 that continue to the present. My Youngkin family held family reunions in Gilmer, Texas, from the 1950s through the 1970s. The national Kingwood Grove reunion did not occur again until 1991, when Donna (Younkin) Logan and a new reunion committee in Somerset County, revived the national reunion and published the Younkin Family News Bulletin.



#### SECOND ANNUAL YOUNKIN REUNION WELL ATTENDED

#### About 750 People Were Present and an Interesting Program Was Carried Out.

The second annual reunion of the Younkin family was held in the Kingwood I. O. O. F. grove, on Sunday, Aug. 25. Five hundred and fifty re-gistered. It was was estimated about two hundred were present that did not register.

Mrs. Luella Sheppard led the singing and the devotional services. Frank Younkin of Johnstown, chairman of the Get Acquainted Committee, intro-duced the officers. Later all the officers were re-elected.

Dr. Noble Younkin of Decatur, Ind. spoke in Pennsylvania Dutch, classical German and English. Eight-year-old Martha Van Swearengen gave read-ings in Dutch, German, Italian and English.

Attorney F. E. Younkin of Connellsville spoke of the early history of the family, tracing their wanderings thru Europe due to persecution. He also gave a number of variations in the spelling and pronounciation of

the name. Secretary Charles Younkin Charleroi read letters from members of the family who were absent. Music was furnished by a string trio.
J. O. Sheppard and Pauline and
Harold Younkin sang a welcome song written for the occasion by Mrs.

Sheppard.

The oldest person present was Mrs. J. C. Forsythe, of Connellsville, 84. Colwell Younkin, Confluence, 82, was the oldest man present. Joan Loretta Barclay of Rockwood, four weeks old, was the youngest person present. President Otto Younkin, of Masontown, presented each of these with a gift. Seven states and the District of Columbia were represented Nine gift. Seven states and the District of Columbia were represented. Nine members of the family passed away during the year. Mrs. Victoria Augusta Younkin Evans, of Rock-Augusta Younkin Evans, of Rockwood, in her 94th year, was the oldest. Harriet Sherbondy Younkin, 87, died in Uniontown. Mrs. Almira Lichliter Boucher, 87, died in Salisbury. Jefferson Younkin, 91, a veteran of the Civil War, died in Washington, D. C., and Frank Leslie Younkin, a World War veteran, passed away at the Perry Point Veterans Facility. Braden Christner, Connellsville; Mrs. Margaret Krissinger Younkin, Johnstown: Frank Flanigan, Beaver, and town; Frank Flanigan, Beaver, and Daniel Martin Younkin, Rockwood, also were called away during the year.

Left: article from 5 September 1935 in the Meyersdale Republican.

Center: article from 27 August 1936 in the Meyersdale Republican.

Right: article from 01 August 1937 in The Morning Herald.

Images: from historical newspapers at website www.newspapers.com.

# 1200 ATTENDED YOUNKIN REUNION

Many Came from Distant States to Fraternize with Their Pennsylvania Kin.

The third annual National Younkin Home Coming Reunion was held on Sunday, August 23, in the I. O. O. F. Grove at Kingwood, Somerset County,

The descendants of John Heinrich Younkin, who came from Holland to Younkin, who came from Holland to Philadelphia on Sept. 17, 1753, on the sailing vessel, Richard and Mary, and John Herman Younkin, who arrived on Oct. 8, 1737, aboard the Charming Nancy, and of Heinrich Younkin, who landed December 1, 1806, from the vessel, Neptune, from Regionary have scattered to Bremen, Germany, have scattered to all parts of the country from the original settlement in Eastern Pennsylvania.

Gideon Younkin came to New York on the Three Sisters in 1800. His relation to the others mentioned has not been clearly established.

These Huegenots were persecuted in Europe for their religious beliefs and sought liberty in the new land. and sought liberty in the new land. Their descendants are known for the sturdy qualities that caused their forefathers to pioneer in a strange land far from loved ones.

About 1200 attended the reunion. Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Watt, Gameco, New Mexico, Mrs. R. J. Hughes, Heatford Connecticut and Mr. and

Hartford, Connecticut, and Mr. and Mrs. Marcus Younkin and daughter, of Paris, Tennessee, were from the

most distant points.

most distant points.
Others from out of the state were Horton Younkin and sons, Fred and Howard, and their families, from Asheville, Ohio; Mrs. Weldy Mc-Mahon and George W. and Mary Younkin, Martinsferry, Ohio; Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Fernsner and two daughters, Washington, D. C.
Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Cheeseman and son, Clarksburg, W. Va; Dr. Noble Younkin and A. C. Younkin, Decatur, Floyd H. Younkin, Detroit, Michigan; Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Younkin, Mor-

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Younkin, Morgantown, W. Va., and others from West Virginia and Maryland.

The oldest present were Mrs. J. C. Forsythe of Connellsville, and Mrs. Lizzie McNutt of Indiana, Pa., both 84 years old; Colwell S. Younkin, Confluence, 83; Daniel Younkin, Butler, 80.

The oldest twins in the United States are 93. They are Younkin descendants.

The officers were all unanimously reelected to serve their third term-Otto Younkin, Masontown, Pa., president; Charles Younkin, Charleroi, secretary; Nelle Wiley Pa., assistant secretary.

Many have assisted in securing valuable records, and the officers of the essentition with the corners their

the association wish to express their appreciation to all who have assisted in any way, and especially to thank Mrs. Eyester for her work in se-curing data; also Dr. Fackenthal. They have sent records, from old hurch minutes that are valuable.

### Honors To First Younkin-

Honoring the first Younkin in America, Johan Herman Junghen, 1737, the National Younkin Home-coming reunion will take place Sun-day, August 22, at the I. O. O. F. Grove, Kingwood, Somerset county. As usual this fourth annual gathering will take the form of an elaborate basket picnic. A registration last year of 1,500, from Connecticut to New Mexico, indicates a huge attendance at the reunion, arrangements for which are in charge of the officers: Otto Younkin, -Masontown, president; F. E. Younkin, Connellsville, vice president; Charles Younkin. Charleroi, secretary; Mrs. Nelle Wiley Younkin, California, assistant secretary; B. M. Younkin, Rockwood, treasurer.

Those arriving from distant points on Saturday, are requested to come to the Grove, located on Route 53, about 15 miles South of Somerset and about the same distance from Addison, National Route 40. A committee will be on hand to greet all arrivals. A program of music and song has been arranged for Sunday.

This year there will be a booth to receive and distribute information Here will be displayed for the first time, the Royal Coat of Arms, and all letters, photos and family heir-looms. As has been the custom, prizes will be given each of the following: youngest, oldest, largest and smallest adult present; those coming from the farthest distance, and the largest family present.

The day's program follows: Morning-11 O'clock

Praver. Group . Singing. Music.

Noon Intermission. Afternoon program will start promptly at 1:30. Frank W. Younkin, Master of Cere-

monies, officiating.

Music by Fife and Drum Corps. Address by Otto R. Younkin.

Group Singing.
Address by Dr. Noble Younkin,
B.S.A.M.M.D.C.M.L.L.B.,Litt, D., of Decatur, Ind., Holland Dutch, German, English, etc.

Eulogy to our elders.
Music-Fred Younkin, of Ashville. Ohio, with his two Violins. Cornet Solo by Master Tommy

Younkin. Music by Kansas Group. Song by Kansas Group.

Tap Dancing by the Lincoln Sisters Music by Fife and Drum Corps.

Various Speaking. Music-Fred

Younkin with his Violins. Various Speaking.

Election of Officers. Reading of Minutes.

Comments by Pres. Otto Younkin. Sacred Hymn. Music. Tap Dance by Lincoln Sisters.

Adjournment.

#### Junghen-Younkin Family Reunion

Donna (Younkin) Logan published her first Younkin Family News Bulletin in March 1990. She mailed the bulletin to over 700 Younkin related surname families in America. Donna said there are over 16 variants of the Junghen-Younkin surname in America, e.g., Youngkin, Yonkin, Youngken, Younkins, etc. Her goal was to help other cousins trace their lineage back to the immigrant Junghen brothers and to encourage each of us to learn about our family history. She said "It is only through the knowledge of our past that we can see the present and the future." Donna visited Germany to find our Junghen relatives and persuaded a Junghen descendant to perform Y-DNA testing to verify the direct genetic connection between the distant family branches.

A reunion committee in Somerset County revived the national Younkin Family Reunion in 1991, now called the Junghen–Younkin Family Reunion. The annual event occurs on the 4th weekend in July. Through 2018, the reunion was held at the rustic Kingwood Picnic Grove, the same place as the original national reunions of the 1930s. In 2019, the reunion venue was changed to a modern facility at the New Centerville Fire Hall in Rockwood, Pennsylvania. An annual news bulletin called the Junghen Family News Bulletin is distributed by the reunion committee.

During the reunion in 1998, Donna provided my wife Barbara with documents on my immigrant ancestor Johann Henrich Junghen and his descendants Jacob Younkin, John J. Younkin and John Harrison Youngkin. Donna related that my Youngkin branch of the family descended from John Harrison Youngkin — who settled a pioneer farm in Illinois during the 19th century. The reunion trips provide access to the local cemeteries and grave markers of our ancestors in Somerset County. In 2000, Barbara and I attended the Younkin Reunion West in Turner Oregon, hosted by Diana (Younkin) Egan, gaining more insight into my Youngkin family branch.

Inspired by the information from Donna (Younkin) Logan, Diana (Younkin) Egan, Pat Chance, Mark Miner, Flora Howell and others, I visited my Youngkin relatives in eastern Texas during 2000. My aunts Helen Glorine and Jessie Frances Youngkin were living treasure troves of information. Jessie Frances was born in Illinois and she provided stories from the family history there. In 2001, Barbara and I traveled in search of family records to the Little Egypt region in southern Illinois.



Group photograph at 2003 Junghen-Younkin Family Reunion in Kingwood Picnic Grove. Image: from Junghen Family News Bulletin vol. 7 no. 3, February 2004.



The auction at the 1999 Younkin Family Reunion at Kingwood Grove in Kingwood, Somerset County, Pennsylvania.

Younkin cousins playing music following the reunion dinner at the 1999 Younkin Family Reunion in the Kingwood Picnic Grove, Somerset County, Pennsylvania.







Frederick Younkin grave marker as viewed during the Younkin Family Reunion in 1999.



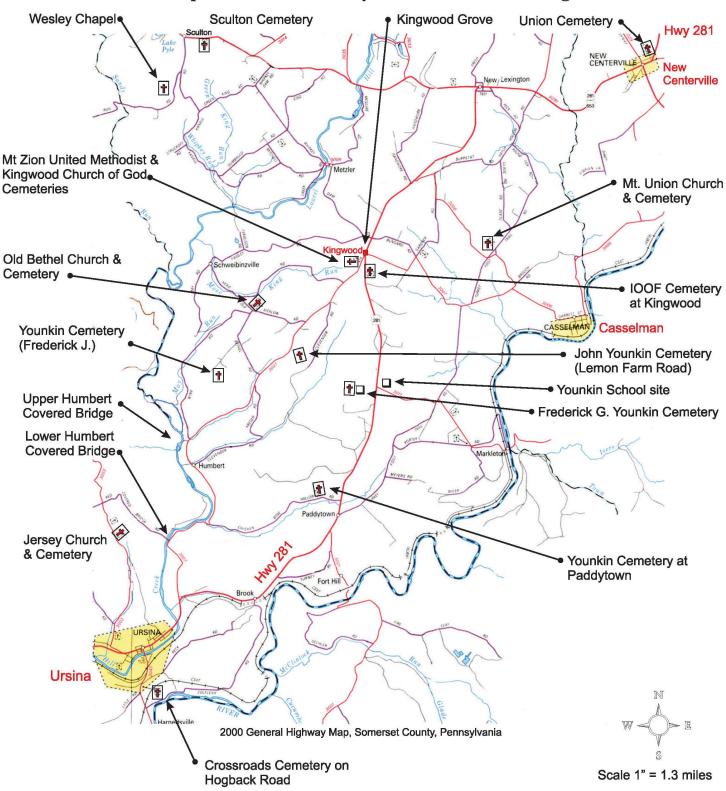
Left to right: Mark Youngkin, Diana (Younkin) Egan and Donna (Younkin) Logan at the 2000 Younkin Reunion West in Turner, Oregon.

Donna (Younkin) Logan and Mark Youngkin discussing a pedigree chart at the 2002 Younkin Family Reunion in Kingwood, Pennsylvania.

In 2002, Jacky Glenn Youngkin and Mark Youngkin traveled to the Kingwood Picnic Grove reunion to visit the farmsteads and graves of our ancestors. We enjoyed tours of the Crossroads Cemetery and John Younkin Cemetery, where our ancestors Jacob Younkin and John J. Younkin lay at rest. Jack and I explored the beautiful country and the many rivers crossed by covered bridges.

In 2001, I traveled north of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and explored the area around the scenic Nockamixon State Park. My immigrant ancestor Henrich Junghen farmed along the banks of Tohickon Creek in the 18th century. His farmstead was demolished in the 1970s and submerged beneath Lake Nockamixon. I visited Keller's Lutheran Church and the old cemetery to see Henrich Junghen's grave marker. During these travels, Younkin cousins related family stories in many surprising places.

#### Local Map of Younkin Family Historic Sites in Kingwood Area



#### List of Junghen-Younkin Family News Bulletins

From January 1990 through June 2005, Donna (Younkin) Logan published 7 volumes and 28 issues of the Younkin Family News Bulletin and Junghen Family News Bulletin.

Younkin Family News Bulletin vol. 1 no. 1 - January, February, March 1990

Younkin Family News Bulletin vol. 1 no. 2 - April, May, June 1990

Younkin Family News Bulletin vol. 1 no. 3 - July, August, September 1990

Younkin Family News Bulletin vol. 1 no. 4 - October, November, December 1990

Younkin Family News Bulletin vol. 2 no. 1 - January, February, March 1991

Younkin Family News Bulletin vol. 2 no. 2 - April, May, June 1991

Younkin Family News Bulletin vol. 2 no. 3 - July, August, September 1991

Younkin Family News Bulletin vol. 2 no. 4 - October, November, December 1991

Younkin Family News Bulletin vol. 3 no. 1 - January, February, March 1992

Younkin Family News Bulletin vol. 3 no. 2 - April, May, June 1992

Younkin Family News Bulletin vol. 3 no. 3 - July, August, September 1992

Younkin Family News Bulletin vol. 3 no. 4 - October, November, December 1992

Younkin Family News Bulletin vol. 4 no. 1 - January, February, March 1993

Younkin Family News Bulletin vol. 4 no. 2 - April, May, June 1993

Younkin Family News Bulletin vol. 4 no. 3 - July, August, September 1993

Younkin Family News Bulletin vol. 4 no. 4 - October, November, December 1993

Younkin Family News Bulletin vol. 5 no. 1 - January, February, March 1994

Younkin Family News Bulletin vol. 5 no. 2 - April, May, June 1994

Younkin Family News Bulletin vol. 5 no. 3 - July, August, September 1994

Younkin Family News Bulletin vol. 5 no. 4 - October, November, December 1994

Younkin Family News Bulletin vol. 6 no. 1 - January, February, March 1995

Younkin Family News Bulletin vol. 6 no. 2 - April, May, June 1995

Younkin Family News Bulletin vol. 6 no. 3 - July, August, September 1995

Younkin Family News Bulletin vol. 6 no. 4 - October, November, December 1995

Younkin Family News Bulletin vol. 7 no. 1 - January, February, March 1996

Younkin Family News Bulletin vol. 7 no. 2 - April, May, June 1996

Junghen Family News Bulletin vol. 7 no. 3 - February 2004

Junghen Family News Bulletin vol. 7 no. 4 - June 2005

Since 2008, the Junghen-Younkin reunion committee has published a news bulletin associated with the annual family reunion.

Junghen Family News Bulletin February 2008

Junghen Family News Bulletin 2009

Junghen Family News Bulletin 2010

Junghen Family News Bulletin 2012

Junghen Family Newsletter Spring 2013

Junghen Family News Bulletin Spring 2014

Junghen Family News Bulletin Spring 2015

Junghen Family Newsletter Spring 2016

Junghen Family News Bulletin Spring 2017

Junghen Family News Bulletin Spring 2018

Junghen Family News Bulletin Spring 2019

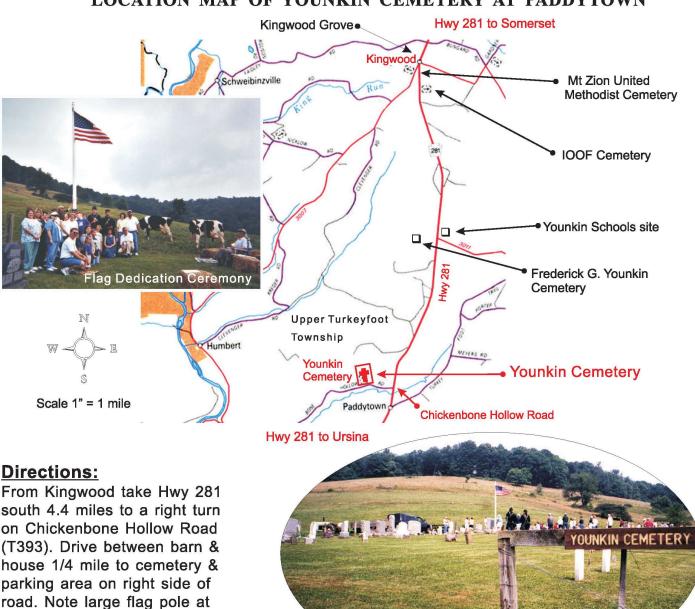
Junghen Family News Bulletin Spring 2020

Source: collection of Mark T. Youngkin, 2020, stored on World Wide Web at Internet website www.archive.org in the **Internet Archive** digital library.

rear of cemetery. UTM Grid Values: Zone 17- 4,412,250N &

647,000E

#### LOCATION MAP OF YOUNKIN CEMETERY AT PADDYTOWN



The historic Younkin Cemetery is an important Younkin-Sechler family landmark in Upper Turkeyfoot Township. During the 2002 Younkin Family Reunion, a new flagpole was dedicated at the cemetery with a ceremony, brass band and civil war rifle salute. Tombstones: Rev. Herman Younkin d. 1885, Susanna Younkin d. 1906, John F. Younkin d. 1928, Dianna E. Younkin 1859-?, Curton Younkin d. 1877, Albert A. Younkin d. 1901, Elizabeth Younkin (wife of Henry), d. 1870

Younkin Cemetery



Younkin Cemetery at rural Paddytown, Pennsylvania, during the 2002 Younkin Family Reunion, showing Civil War gun salute to fallen ancestors and annual flag raising ceremony.







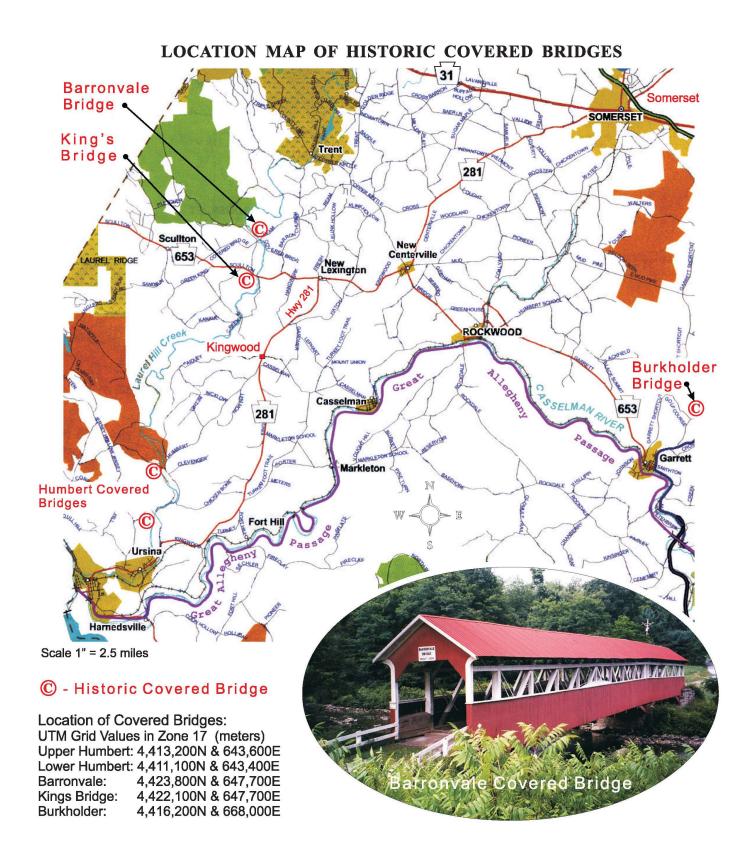
The Turkeyfoot Church or Jersey Church as viewed in 2002. The church is located on the historic Turkey Foot Road. It is the oldest church of any kind in Somerset County and may be the oldest church site in southwest Pennsylvania — first organized in 1775. The first two-story log building was built in 1788 followed by a frame structure built in 1838 and destroyed by fire. The present-day church was built in 1877.

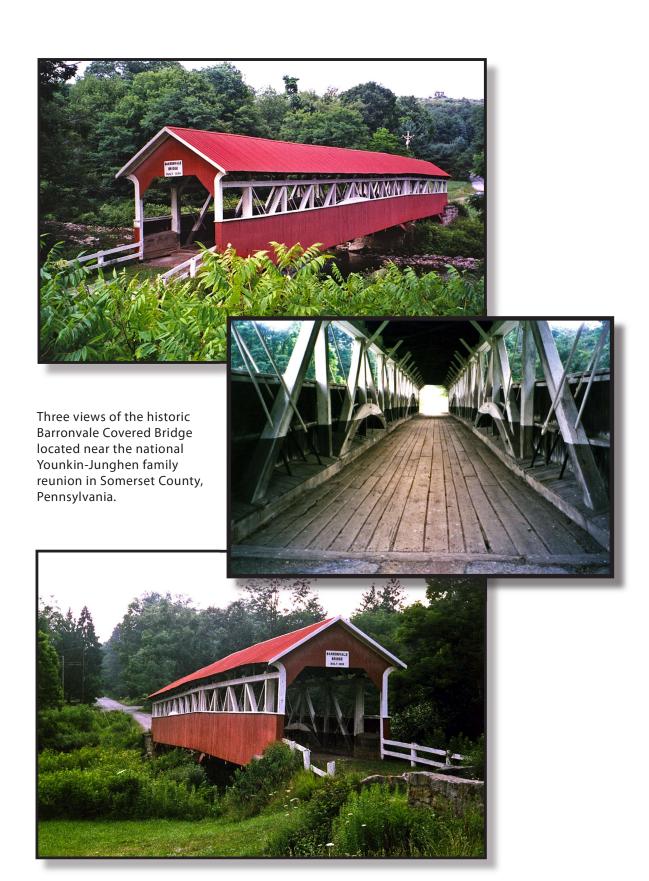


The Mt. Union Church as seen in 2002. The site of the reunion Sunday church service. The earliest known church services date from 1842. The present-day church was built in 1861 on ½ acre of land. The 30 x 40 foot church seats 150 persons. The timber is hand hewed and hand planed with original glass windows.



Jacky Glenn Youngkin (right) at the John Younkin Cemetery as seen in 2002 during visit to former farmland and grave markers of ancestor John J. Younkin (1787–1839) and his brother Henry Younkin.





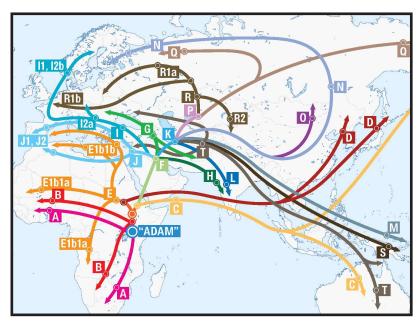


## YOUNGKIN ANCESTRY



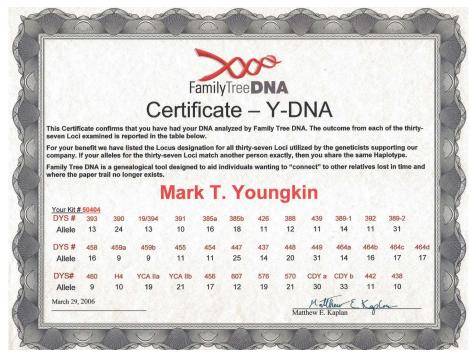
# **Chapter 2. Genetic Genealogy**

Genetic genealogy is the use of deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) genetic testing in combination with traditional genealogy to infer relationships between individuals and find ancestors. The DNA molecule encodes the genetic instructions for building and operating human cells. Humans are nearly genetically identical and very small differences in nuclear DNA can be used to trace human lineages back in time. In the year 2000, consumer DNA testing began when Family Tree DNA offered its first retail DNA swab test. By 2003, the science of DNA testing had expanded world wide with people on all continents submitting DNA samples. Genetic testing can be used on a longer time scale to trace human migrations and determine what path modern humans followed from an ancestral genetic origin to other continents. Family Tree DNA, Wikipedia, Eupedia, Ancestry and other online websites provide research results and background information on worldwide DNA testing. Since only men have the Y chromosome, the Y-DNA genetic test reveals data on the male line. Each male inherits his Y chromosome and Y-DNA unchanged from his father and grand father and so on. Distinct mutation markers called Short Tandem Repeats (STR) and Single Nucleotide Polymorphisms (SNP) on the male Y-chromosome are used to classify Y-DNA test results into haplogroups, which represents major branches of the Y-DNA phylogenetic tree.



Map showing the nineteen major Y-DNA migration paths for males since 60,000 years ago based on Y-DNA haplogroups. The Youngkin-Junghen Y-DNA haplogroup E is shown as path E1b1b (E-M35) in orange color along the Mediterranean Sea.

Image: map provided by Family Tree DNA in Y-DNA test results.



Family Tree DNA Certificate of Y-DNA analysis for Mark T. Youngkin dated 29 March 2006. The Y-DNA test used 37 loci or markers.

## **Genetic Y-DNA Testing of Males**

Y-DNA haplogroups are defined by the presence of a set of Y-DNA STR & SNP markers. Using groups of markers, males across the globe have been categorized into 19 discrete Y-DNA haplogroups A to R. The oldest haplogroup is A and all other haplogroups descend back to a common ancestor in haplogroup A known as Y-chromosomal Adam who lived about 236,000 years ago in Africa. Because of a major evolutionary bottleneck, all European men can trace their ancestry back to four ancestors who lived 50,000 years ago. Because males retain the surnames of their fathers, the Y-DNA test is especially useful in the research into male lines. According to the Family Tree DNA website, for genealogy purposes within the most recent fifteen generations, STR and SNP markers (mutations) change often enough that men who share the same Y-DNA results also share a recent paternal lineage.

In 2003, Donna (Younkin) Logan with other descendants traveled to Hessen, Germany to meet Hans-Wilhelm Junghenn and research records at the Niederasphe Church. The team confirmed that records from the 1700s at the Niederasphe Church in Germany connect the Herman and Henrich Junghen brothers in America to Father Johannes Junghen (1675-1727) in Germany. In 2004, Donna started a Y-DNA project for Younkin family males. The goal was to establish a method where cousins without records could connect to the Younkin-Junghen family tree by using Y-DNA testing. In 2005, Donna set up a group surname project at Family Tree DNA website and advertised in her 2005 news bulletins for family males to submit Y-DNA swab samples.

In 2005-2006, seven males submitted swab samples for Y-DNA testing to a commercial lab called Family Tree DNA. The Family Tree DNA certificate for Mark T. Youngkin shows the results of my Y-DNA testing. In late 2005, Donna briefly summarized the results on the Family Tree DNA group project website for Younkin family, the Family Trails website at www.familytrail.com/junghen/dnaresults.html, and a brief news bulletin article (Younkin Family News Bulletin Vol 7 No 4 June 2005 Page 8).

Donna passed in January 2006 and could not finish either website. The data is inconsistent and difficult to sort out. Because I have an account at Family Tree DNA, I have access to the Younkin group project website. I downloaded the available data from both Family Tree DNA and Family Trails. The data is confusing, so I did some analysis using the tools on the Family Tree DNA website and made a summary table to sort it all out, see following table.

The accompanying summary table shows the Y-DNA test results for the Younkin family group project at Family Tree DNA at website https://www.familytreedna.com. As shown on the table, a total of seven Younkin family cousins have posted Y-DNA results dating from 2005-2006. There does not appear to be any Y-DNA tests from Germany included on Family Tree DNA or Family Trail websites. There are five other Y-DNA test results on the Family Tree DNA group website that were added in later years with unrelated surnames and different Y-DNA halpogroups. I did not include these anonymous tests on the summary table. The summary table indicates a point about Y-DNA testing: the Y-DNA test with only 12-markers is a starting point - the 25 marker test is better - the 37-marker Y-DNA test more accurately predicts the generations that are needed to a common ancestor. More than 37-markers do not appear necessary for genealogical purposes.

The results of the Y-DNA tests listed on the Family Tree DNA website allows me to compare my 37-marker test result with that of Donald Edgar Younkin (37-markers), Ross Howard Younkin (37-markers), Alan Curtis Younkin (25-markers), Ray Younkins (12-markers), James Robert Youngken Sr. (12-markers) and Roger Willard Yonkin (12-markers). The more SNP markers that can be compared will increase the confidence and probability that two people share a common ancestor. Four of the Younkin family male tests were from descendants of Johan Henrich Junghen (1717-1787) of Niederasphe, Germany: Alan Curtis Younkin, Donald Edgar Younkin, Ross Howard Younkin and Mark Terry Youngkin. All of the 2005-2006 test results for the descendants of the common immigrant ancestor Johan Henrich Junghen are very similar, as expected with a common ancestor within 6-7 generations.

In comparing Y-DNA 37 marker test results between Mark Youngkin and Ross Howard Younkin (1949-2008), a descendant of Johan Henrich Junghen by Frederick G. Younkin and Henry F. Younkin, Family Tree DNA indicates the probability that Ross and Mark shared a common ancestor within the last 6 generations is 93%, within the last 8 generations is 97%, and within the last 12 generations is 99%.

#### Summary Table of 2005-2006 Younkin Y-DNA Participants

Name	Kit #	# Loci	YDNA	Ancestor
Roger Willard Yonkin	39523	12	E-M35	Heinrich Junghoeh (Yonkin), b. 1774, Kassel, Germany, d. 1851 Cherry Twp Sullivan Co. PA
ames Robert Youngken Sr.	41349	12	E-M35	Johannes Youngken, b. before 1784, wife Barbara Wimmer, David Youngken, Josiah G. Youngken
Ray Younkins	19549	12	E-M35	Michael Younkins, b. 1768/1770, married Barbara Cocher, Bucks Co.
Alan Curtis Younkin	20303	25	E-M35	Johan Henrich Junghen b. 1717, Rudolph Younkin, Joseph Younkin, Samuel Younkin
Donald Edgar Younkin	41350	37	E-M35	Johan Henrich Junghen b. 1717, Jacob Younkin, Dr. Jonas Younkin, Aaron Schrock Younkin
Ross Howard Younkin	13440	37	E-M35	Johan Henrich Junghen b. 1717, Frederick G. Younkin, Henry F. Younkin
Mark Terry Youngkin	50404	37	E-M35	Johan Henrich Junghen b. 1717, Jacob Younkin, John J. Younkin, John H. Younkin

#### Summary Table of 2005-2006 Y-DNA Test Results

			D Y S	D Y 5	D Y	D Y S	D Y S	D Y S	0 Y S	D Y S	5 3 8	D Y S	2 2 8	D y s	D ¥ \$	D y s	D Y S	D Y S	D Y S	D Y 5	D y s	D Y S	D Y S	G A T A	y c	D Y S	D Y S	D Y S	D Y S		D Y S	D Y S
			9	9	1	9	8	2	8	3		9	9	5	5	5	5	4	3	4	4	6	6	36:	1	5	0	7	7	D D	4	3
			3	0	9	1	5	6	8	9	1	2	2	8	9	5	4	7	7	8	9	4	0	A	1	6	7	6	0	Y	2	8
Name	# Loci	YDNA				125	TR Ma	rkers									25 51	R Ma	rkers							37 51	R Mr	rker				
Roger Willard Yonkin	12	E-M35	13	24	13	10	16-18	11	12	11	15	11	32																			
James Robert Youngken Sr.	12	E-M35	13	24	13	10	16-18	11	12	11	14	11	31																			
Ray Younkins	12	E-M35	13	24	13	10	16-18	11	12	11	14	11	31																			
Alan Curtis Younkin	25	E-M35	13	24	13	10	16-18	11	12	11	14	11	31	16	9-9	11	11	25	14	20	31	14-16-17-17										
Donald Edgar Younkin	37	E-M35	13	24	13	10 :	16-18	11	12	11	14	11	31	16	9-9	11	11	25	14	20	31	14-16-17-17	9	10	19-21	17	12	19	21	30-34	11	10
Ross Howard Younkin	37	E-M35	13	24	13	10	16-18	11	12	11	14	11	31	15	9-9	11	11	25	14	20	31	14-16-16-17	9	10	19-21	17	12	19	21	30-34	11	10
Mark Terry Youngkin	37	E-M35	13	24	13	10	16-18	11	12	11	14	11	31	15	9-9	11	11	25	14	20	31	14-16-17-17	9	10	19-21	17	12	19	21	30-33	11	10

#### Summary Table of 2005-2006 Y-DNA Time to Common Ancestor

							8			Gei	neratio	ons	
				J.OHA 12	,NDA-25	DNA-37	Genetic Distance	Match Date	6	8	12	16	20
Name	Kit #	# Loci	YDNA		-	Predictor R		4		Comm	on An	cesto	r
Roger Willard Yonkin	39523	12	E-M35	1-step match			1	2/25/2006	13%	20%	34%	48%	59%
James Robert Youngken Sr.	41349	12	E-M35	Exact Match			0	2/25/2006	45%	55%	70%	80%	87%
Ray Younkins	19549	12	E-M35	Exact Match			0	2/25/2006	45%	55%	70%	80%	87%
Alan Curtis Younkin	20303	25	E-M35	Exact Match	Exact Match		0	2/25/2006	75%	84%	94%	97%	99%
Donald Edgar Younkin	41350	37	E-M35	Exact Match	Exact Match	1-step Match	1	3/7/2006	93%	97%	99%		
Ross Howard Younkin	13440	37	E-M35	Exact Match	1-step Match	2-step Match	2	3/7/2006	93%	97%	99%		
Mark Terry Youngkin	50404	37	E-M35	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	Alexander	Reference				Re	feren	ce	
Name	Kit #	# Loci	YDNA		Time	Common Ancestor							
				÷	Steps fr	om Mark Y	oungkin				with k Your	gkin	

Summary tables of 2005-2006 Y-DNA test results for male participants in the Younkin family group project on Family Tree DNA website. Donna (Younkin) Logan started the project in 2005. Seven males submitted Y-DNA swab samples in 2005-2006. Preliminary data was posted to the Family Tree DNA and Family Trail websites in late 2005 along with a brief news bulletin article. Donna passed in January 2006 with the websites unfinished and containing inconsistent and confusing data. Mark Youngkin reviewed and analyzed the Y-DNA test result data in 2020 and prepared this summary table as explained in text.

In comparing Y-DNA 37-marker test results between Mark Youngkin and Donald Edgar Younkin, a descendant of Johan Henrich Junghen by Jacob Younkin, Dr. Jonas Younkin and Aaron Schrock Younkin, Family Tree DNA indicates the probability that Donald and Mark shared a common ancestor within the last 6 generations is 93%, within the last 8 generations is 97%, and within the last 12 generations is 99%.

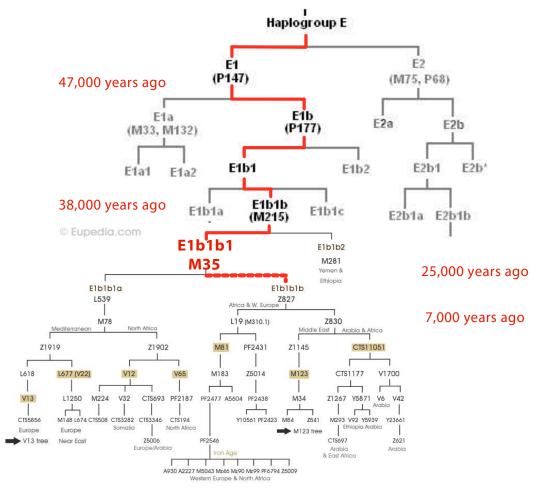
In comparing Y-DNA 25-marker test results between Mark Youngkin and Alan Curtis Younkin, a descendant of Johan Henrich Junghen by Rudolph Younkin, Joseph Younkin and Samuel Younkin, Family Tree DNA indicates the probability that Alan and Mark shared a common ancestor within the last 6 generations is 75%, within the last 8 generations is 84%, and within the last 16 generations is 97%.

The Y-DNA results for Mark Youngkin, Ross Younkin, Donald Younkin and Alan Younkin indicate the Henrich (or Heinrich) Junghen (1717-1787) descendants share a common ancestor identified as Father Johannes Junghen (1675-1727) from Siegen / Niederasphe, Hessen, Germany. The paper trail for this common ancestor was confirmed through records at the Niederasphe Church in Germany in 2003.

Three of the Y-DNA tests were from families that did not have any paper documentation linking to the Junghen immigrants: Roger Willard Yonkin, James Robert Youngken Sr. and Ray Younkins. The tests for Ray Younkins and James Robert Youngken Sr. are exact matches to the other Henrich Junghen tests at 12-markers indicating a link with the Johannes Junghen (1675-1727) lineage in Germany. However, with only a 12-marker test, the probability of a common ancestor is more uncertain, so these two families are tentatively linked to the Johannes Junghen (1675-1727) family in Niederasphe pending upgrade testing to 37-markers.

In comparing Y-DNA 12-marker results between Mark Younkin and Ray Younkins, a descendant of Michael Younkins born 1768 to 1770, Family Tree DNA indicates the probability that Ray and Mark shared a common ancestor within the last 6 generations is 45%, within the last 8 generations is 55%, and within the last 20 generations is 87%.

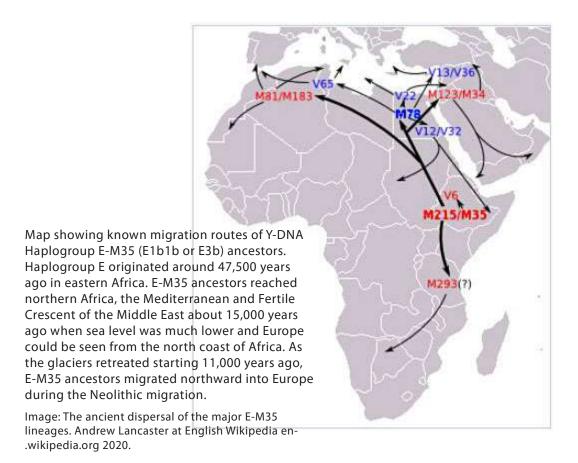
The other participant was James Robert Youngken Sr., a descendant of Johannes Youngken (born before 1784) and Elisabeth Barbara Wimmer (1788-1860) who died on 09 October 1860 in Bedminster, Bucks County, PA. Johannes' son was David Youngken (1804-1884) who was born in Bucks County on 05 April 1804 and died on 08 August 1884. David Youngken's son Josiah G. Youngken (1827-1907) was born 06 February 1827 in Richlandtown, Bucks County, Pa. and died on 25 January 1907 in Richard, Bucks County PA. In comparing Y-DNA 12-marker results between Mark Youngkin and James Robert Youngken Sr.,



Phylogenetic Tree / Composite Cladogram of E-M35 Ancestry back to Haplogroup E. Images: eupedia.com-europe/haplogroup \_eqbqb \_y\_dna.shtml; cladogram by Pdeitiker - Own work, Public Domain, https://commons.wikimedia.org /w/index.php?Curid= 7172684.

Family Tree DNA indicates the probability that James and Mark shared a common ancestor within the last 6 generations is 45%, within the last 8 generations is 55%, and within the last 20 generations is 87% In her 2005 news bulletin article, Donna stated that "All 25 markers (Y-DNA Chromosome Alleles) on the three cousins were an exact match." I note that the James Robert Youngken Sr test was only a 12-marker test.

The Y-DNA result indicates that the Johannes Youngken line shares a common ancestor with the Johannes Junghen (1675-1727) family from Siegen and later Niederasphe, Hessen, Germany. The paper trail for this connection has not been established. No documents have been found linking the Johannes Junghen (born before 1784) lineage through my ancestor Johan Henrich Junghen. Research in Germany is needed to pinpoint the connection in family lines between the families of Johannes Junghen (1625-1727) and Johannes Youngken (born before 1784).



The test from Roger Willard Yonkin is only a 1-step match at 12-markers and cannot be confidently linked to the Johannes Junghen (1675-1727) family in Niederasphe. In comparing Y-DNA 12 marker results between Mark Youngkin and Roger Willard Yonkin, a descendant of Heinrich Junghoeh (Yonkin) born 1774 in Kassel, Germany, Family Tree DNA indicates the probability that Roger and Mark shared a common ancestor within the last 6 generations is 13%, within the last 8 generations is 20%, and within the last 20 generations is 59%. There are records in the area around Niederasphe Germany with the surname Junghenn as in Hans-Wilhelm Junghenn.

The Roger Willard Yonkin ancestors would be more distant with the Junghenn surname possibly splitting off the Jungen-Junghen surname in the 13-15th century. The Roger Willard Yonkin family might seek a Y-DNA test from a Junghenn cousin in Germany (or maybe America) to establish a more distant link to the Junghenn lineage in Hessen, Germany.

Further division of the Y-DNA haplogroup are called subclades. Subclades are defined by the location of terminal single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP). The 2005-2006 testing established the Junghen-Younkin family male Y-DNA as haplogroup E. Family Tree DNA originally described my haplogroup E subclade as E3b or L-117.



Map showing distribution of existing Y-DNA Haplogroup E-M35 (E1b1b or E3b) test results in Europe using a E-M35 result cluster size of 100 km. The total E-M35 Y-DNA testing result for Germany is nine (9) positive E-M35 results out of 23,500 total Y-DNA tests for a E-M35 distribution of less than <0.1% of the total tested German population.

Image: screen capture of Y-DNA-SNP Map dated 2020 from website Family Tree DNA at www.familytreedna.com.

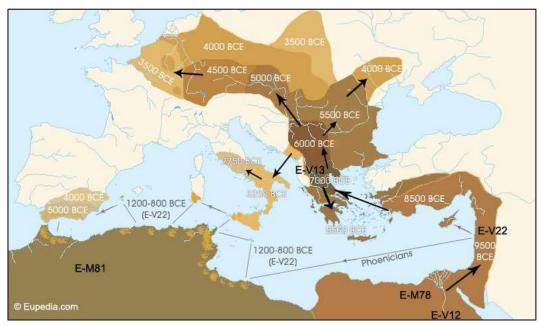
The formal Y-DNA nomenclature has evolved since 2005. As of 2020, Family Tree DNA now describes my haplogroup E subclade by the terminal SNP marker M35. My phylogenetic tree could be listed as: E(M96)–E1(P147)–E1b(P177)–E1b1(P2)–E1b1b(M215)–E1b1b1(M35), which can be abbreviated as E-M35. All past and living Junghen and Younkin family males share the common Y-DNA test result of E-M35 (International Society for Genetic Genealogy Y-DNA Haplogroup E Tree 2019).

The existing Y-DNA testing indicates a subclade of E-M35 for the Junghen-Younkin family. The Eupedia website indicates that subclade M35 is the only branch of the haplogroup E phylogenetic tree that has been confirmed in a native population outside of Ethiopia, see the Phylogenetic Tree on previous page. Subclade M35 has two ancient branches including Z827, which contain the majority of all modern subclade bearers in Europe. Based on the location in Germany, the Junghen-Younkin M35 subclade branch may have SNP marker E-Z827 as shown on the accompanying phylogenetic tree diagram. Additional Y-DNA testing involving a detailed analysis of sets of mutations called single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP) is required to determine a specific subclade farther down the phylogenetic tree.

In a broad sense, the usefulness of the Y-DNA test result of haplogroup E is that this human lineage has been extensively studied because of its association with the Neolithic migration starting about 10,000 years ago. The development of cities and agriculture is associated with the migration of the Neolithic farmers north from the Fertile Crescent in the Middle East to the Mediterranean coast and Europe. The association with haplogroup E connects my ancestors to the story of the Neolithic revolution.

The major limitation of Y-DNA testing for genealogy is that haplogroup E is a small percentage of German males at approximately 3-5% of the population. So far, the existing Y-DNA testing in Germany with an E-M35 result is less than 0.1% of published Y-DNA tests. No tests results are available at all for the Jung, Junge, Jungen and Junghenn surname males in Germany. Currently, the lack of testing in Germany makes the Y-DNA test incapable of matching distant families and related surnames together.

On the positive side, the scarcity of E-M35 males in Germany means the positive results of Y-DNA testing would be more significant. Male individuals from each surname family (Jung, Junge, Jungen, Junghenn) in Germany or America would need to perform Y-DNA testing to delineate the history of my Junghen ancestors in Germany. As the Junghen surname now appears to be extinct in Germany, Y-DNA testing of a Junghenn surname male (possibly the closest related surname to Junghen) would be useful in further defining the family tree in Germany.

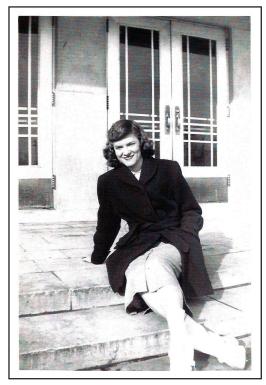


Map showing example of distribution and timing of the expansion of Y-DNA Haplogroup E subclades from northern Africa and the fertile crescent of the Middle East into Europe during the Neolithic farmer migration from 9500 to 3500 BCE.

Image: screen capture from Eupedia.com and internationaldna.blogspot.com, image originally from http://makedon.eu/makedonien/makedonische-sprache/image012/.

## **Genetic mtDNA Testing of Females**

There are two kinds of DNA in the cell - mitochondrial DNA and nuclear DNA. Mitochondria are present in all human cells and essential for cell metabolism. Mitochondria are structures within cells that convert energy from food into a form that cells can use. The mitochondrion contains a small amount of its own unique mtDNA molecule separate from the DNA of most cells. In humans, mitochondrial DNA contains 37 genes The mtDNA is inherited only from the mother. Both males and females possess mitochondrion mtDNA, but only females pass it on to their offspring both male and female. The mtDNA is an valuable tool for genealogical research in females and population studies. Since mtDNA is only inherited from the mother, the study of mtDNA is essentially the study of female lineages. Males carry the mtDNA that was received from the mother and a mtDNA test can be submitted by a male to ascertain his mother's mtDNA test results. The mitochondrial DNA test is limited in its usefulness as mtDNA changes less from generation to generation that the rest of our DNA or y-DNA. It will not help a person determine when in the direct female matriline you connect genetically to someone else.





Left: Ruth Ann (Noennig) Youngkin circa 1945 in Springfield, Missouri, mtDNA test reveals she and her maternal lineage through mother Eunice Alma (Piland) Noennig (1894–1975) belong to haplogroup H, the most common and widespread haplogroup group in Europe — inherited from her German foremothers who migrated to America in the 1800s.

Right: Helen Glorine (Youngkin) Touchstone submitted a swab kit for her maternal mtDNA analysis. The test reveals she and her maternal lineage through Georgia Francis (Gilbert) Youngkin (1889–1956) belong to haplogroup H, the most common and widespread maternal haplogroup in Europe — inherited from her maternal lineage in Great Britain.



Family Tree DNA Certificate of mtDNA analysis for Mark T. Youngkin performed in 2006. The mtDNA analysis shows mutations from the Cambridge Reference Sequence (HVR-1 CRS) on the certificate. Based on the differences from the HVR-1 CRS, the mtDNA haplogroup is H.

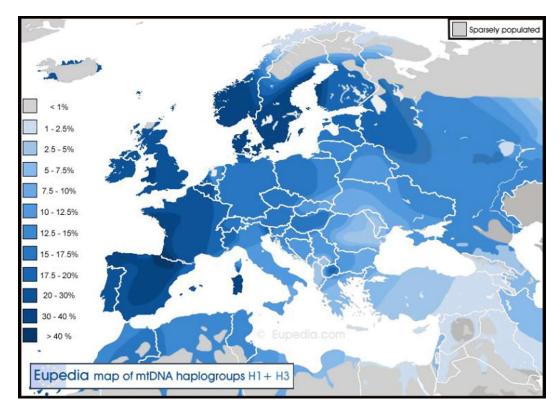
On the female line, the mtDNA test is used to trace maternal lineages in a similar manner to the Y-DNA test in men. Subtle mutations in the mtDNA are passed from mother to daughter, accumulating over time in a linear or chronological manner. Using regional mtDNA test data, studies have constructed ancient migration patterns based on the presence of these mutations in human populations. The mutations in mtDNA define at least 25 different mtDNA haplogroups with the most common in Europe being H, J, K, N1, T U4, U5, V, X and W.

In 2006, Mark Youngkin submitted a saliva swab sample to Family Tree DNA for the mtDNA test and the certificate of laboratory analysis is shown below. The mtDNA test results reveal that my mother Ruth Ann (Noennig) Youngkin and her mother Eunice Alma (Piland) Noennig (1894–1975) belong to the genetic mtDNA haplogroup H. My mother's family migrated from Germany to America in the 1800s. The maternal haplogroup H is very common in Germany at 40–50 % of the overall population.

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Family Tree DNA Certificate of mtDNA analysis for Helen Glorine Youngkin performed in 2006 (recent copy of certificate is dated 2016). The mtDNA analysis certificate lists the mutations different from the Cambridge Reference Sequence (HVR-1 CRS). Based on the differences from the HV-1 CRS, the mtDNA haplogroup is H.

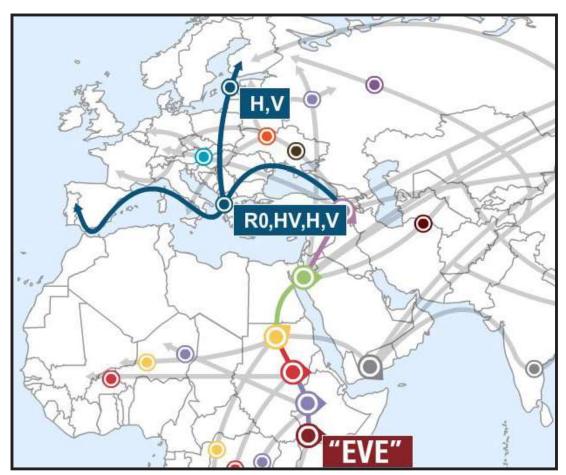
Helen Glorine (Youngkin) Touchstone also submitted a swab sample for mtDNA testing in 2006. Her mtDNA certificate of laboratory analysis is shown on the following page (recent copy of certificate is dated 2016). Helen and her mother Georgia Frances (Gilbert) Youngkin (1889–1956) also belong to mtDNA haplogroup H, inherited from her maternal lineage in Great Britain. Among the mtDNA haplogroups of Europe, female haplogroup H displays two unique features — an extremely wide geographic distribution and a very high frequency throughout most of its range. Today, about 40-50 % of all mtDNA lineages in western Europe are classified as haplogroup H and it is by far the most common of maternal haplogroup. It is most prevalent in Iberia and surrounding areas. Haplogroup H is the most common and most diverse maternal lineage in Europe, in most of the Near East and in the Caucasus region.



Distribution of mtDNA test results for haplogroup H in Europe, North Africa and the Middle East. Today, about 40-50% of all mtDNA lineages in western Europe are haplogroup H and it is by far the most common haplogroup. It is widely distributed throughout Europe. Haplogroup H exceeds 50% of the population in northern Spain (54–58%) and Wales (60%). Image: from map at Eupedia.com website.

Haplogroup H exceeds 50% of the population in Asturias (54%), Galicia (58%) in northern Spain, and Wales (60%). The research suggests that a refuge of humans in the Iberia area of Spain helped repopulate western Europe after the retreat of glaciers about 11,700 years ago. Haplogroup H has more than 90 subclades identified by 2016, most of which are further subdivided into other subclades. The Eupedia map above shows the spatial distribution of mtDNA haplogroup H throughout Europe and the Near East based on the results of widespread mtDNA testing of females.

Haplogroup H is common in North Africa and the Middle East where studies suggest that haplogroup H originated in the Middle East about 25-30,000 years ago and expanded into Europe. By 10,000 years ago, women in haplogroup H had reached northern Europe and Wales. The following map shows the origin and migration route of mtDNA haplogroup H from Africa to Europe. Of the 90 and counting haplogroup H subclades identified so far, subclades H1 and H3 form the majority. Therefore, it is possible that my female ancestors belong to one of these mtDNA subclades depending on more specific testing.



Map showing migration route of mtDNA Haplogroup H to northern Africa from the origin at "Eve" to the emergence of haplogroup H around 50,000 years ago in the Caucasus region and surrounding areas. Haplogroup H reached Europe and Iberia about 30,000 years ago. From 20,000 to 10,000 years ago, haplogroup H spread northward across Europe with the glacial retreat. Image: migration map provided by Family Tree DNA in mtDNA test results package.

Subclade H1 is further divided into 65 basal subclades and one of these basal subclade H1c has 20 more basal subclades of its own. Subclades H1 and H3 have similar distribution patterns with H1 being the common. H3 is two to three times less common than H1. Further mtDNA testing would be needed to verify which of the subclades is applicable. Because the mtDNA test is relatively crude and haplogroup H is so prevalent in women across Europe, the mtDNA test result of haplogroup H does not help in tracing the female lineage back in time in this case. The science of identifying haplogroup H is rapidly advancing with new subclades identified continuously. Someday, it may be possible to trace mtDNA in females similar to the Y-DNA test in males. Females adopt the male surname and it is difficult to follow the female matriline backward in time. Further advances in mtDNA testing could change this situation in the future and allow tracing the female matriline through family trees similar to males.



## YOUNGKIN ANCESTRY

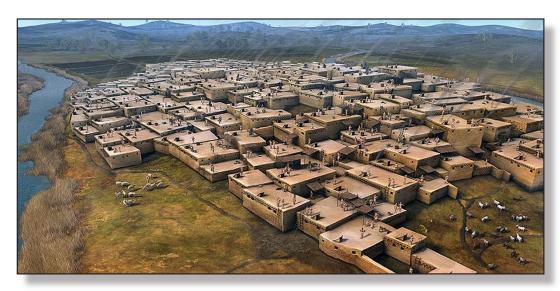


# **Chapter 3. Ancient Ancestors**

All males can trace their genetic origin back to the first Homo sapiens or humans in Y-DNA haplogroup A called the Adam and Eve tribe in the garden of Eden in central Africa. Humans with their upright skeletons and larger brains changed the archaeological record with new projectile points, knife blades, fish hooks, stone tools, art, etc. The great human migration began at the end of the Old Stone Age or Paleolithic Period. From 300,000 to 50,000 years ago, humans spread across Africa and the rest of the world while diversifying into distinct Y-DNA haplogroups B, C, D, E and F. The Y-DNA testing of seven Junghen-Younkin family males reveals a male Y-DNA lineage belonging to haplogroup E, an ancient human lineage with a well documented pedigree in northern Africa, the Fertile Crescent of the Eastern Mediterranean, and southeastern Europe.

Ancient humans lived together in nomadic hunter-gatherer tribes and harvested indigenous plants, fish and animals. By 20,000 years ago, my haplogroup E ancestors had spread across northern Africa along the Mediterranean Sea and eastward to the Middle East. Humans converge in the "Fertile Crescent" — one of the cradles of modern civilization in present-day Cyprus, Egypt, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Palestine, Syria and Turkey. The region had diverse land forms and climates with coastlines, rivers, woodlands, grasslands and marshlands. The ice age climate was colder and wetter with lush woodlands in the Middle East, and permafrost, glaciers and ice caps in Europe. At the end of the last ice age 11,700 years ago, sea level was over 150 meters lower than today creating vast areas of fertile land surrounding the Mediterranean Sea.

The Fertile Crescent was special land — home to important edible seed crops: wheat, barley, flax, pea, lentil, chickpea and bitter vetch; and home to wild animals that could be herded: boar, goat, sheep and cattle. The Natufian culture settled the Fertile Crescent from 15,000 to 11,000 years ago and created many innovations important to our modern life. Genetic Y-DNA testing of Natufian skeletons show males belonging to haplogroup E along with other haplogroups. The Natufian hunter-gatherers were ingenious creating one of the first sedentary societies to build dwellings and public buildings, harvest cereal plants and bake bread, herd animals, fire clay pottery to store fish, and observe communal rituals in elaborate temples. Flat bread, grapes, figs, olives, wine and pottery were produced by the Natufians at least 4000 years before the Neolithic era began. Jericho was settled from 11,000 to 9,500 years BCE to practice community agriculture in one of the world's first towns.

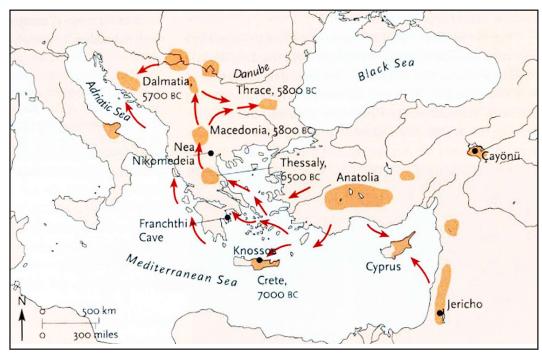


Insert: artist's impression of Neolithic trading center of Catalhuyuk in present-day Turkey in the Near East. Settled by Neolithic farmers and Y-DNA haplogroup E males starting around 10,000 years ago at the Fertile Crescent. The city was sophisticated in many aspects of sustainable living, resource utilization, art and culture. Image: drawing by Dan Lewandowski.

The cultivation of reliable food sources allowed the human population to greatly expand. Haplogroup E males from the Fertile Crescent migrated northward into the fertile valleys of southern Europe — merging with the existing human populations during the Neolithic migration beginning 10,000 years ago. The Neolithic way of life spread a farming lifestyle of permanent towns, domesticated plants, animal herding, and new technologies.

By 10,000 years ago, haplogroup E males had settled the coast of the Mediterranean Sea, southeast Turkey (Levant), the Fertile Crescent, Asia Minor, and North Africa. During the Neolithic migration, haplogroup E men settled in Greece, Asia Minor, Italy and Spain. Modern cereal crops traveled with the Neolithic farmers from the Fertile Crescent into southern Europe. Unique Neolithic technology appears about 10,000 years ago with the use of ground and polished stone tools — in contrast to the previous knapped stone tools. The archaeological evidence indicates the Neolithic farming kit consisted of stone sickle blade, stone hoe, winery vat, bread oven, granary, pottery vessel, etc.

Community agriculture began with the storage of fish in pottery, the cultivation of wild seed crops, figs, grapes and olives, and the herding of goats, swine, sheep and cattle. Neolithic architecture utilized permanent structures with timber posts, stone foundations, and mud-brick walls.around 7500 years ago, some of the earliest known agricultural settlements appear in Neolithic Greece, Italy and the Balkans. Agriculture coincides with the invention of the wheel, script writing, science, accounting, mathematics, libraries and astronomy.



Map of human migration routes for Neolithic farmers and Y-DNA haplogroup E males starting in the Near East around 10,000 years ago at the Fertile Crescent. Haplogroup E males migrated into southern Europe by land and sea during the Neolithic migration. Image: from www.historum.com/european-history

At 7000 years ago and for the next 2000 years, the Y-chromosome diversity in male Y-DNA declines greatly due to a shortage of men. Researchers attribute the genetic Y-DNA collapse to the dominance of patrilineal male clans with constant warfare and attrition among males. Skeletons of Y-DNA haplogroup E men have been identified in the Egyptian, Babylonian and Assyrian cultures of the Middle East. Neolithic people built large culture-complexes in Asia Minor, Greece, Italy and the Balkan Peninsula from 5300 to 2300 years BCE.

Around 3600 BCE, the Balkan cultures discovered mining and metal-smithing coinciding with the birth of writing and the shift from the Stone Age to the Copper-Bronze Age. Haplogroup E males have lived for millennia in Greece and the Balkans, which was the first area in Europe to experience the arrival of Neolithic farmers and the Bronze Age. Today, the Greek and Balkan regions have the largest populations of haplogroup E men in Europe.

The Copper-Bronze Age about 3600 BCE marks the end of the Neolithic Period when ancient cultures evolved from a mixture of native indigenous peoples and Indo-Europeans. By the Iron Age at 1000 years BCE, the tribal kingdoms of the Thracians, Getae, Dacians, and Moesians (Mysians) cultures occupied a vast tribal territory around present-day Romania, Bulgaria, Moldova, Greece, European Turkey, Serbia and Macedonia.

# **Chronology of Ancestors—4000 Generations**

NORTH AMERICA	Youngkin Family in America 1750–1974 Pennsylvania, Illinois, Texas 10 generations of soldiers, farmers, teamster, mechanic, railway foreman, electricians, etc.	George McAdoo Youngkin Jesse Herbert Youngkin Terry Lloyd Youngkin John Harrison Younkin John J. Younkin John Jacob Younkin Johann Henrich Junghen	1922–1974 1884–1961 1851–1914 1815–1866 1787–1839 1761–1811 1717–1787				
	Johann Henrich Junghen Immigrates to America	in 1750	- 1750 CE				
	Junghen clan in state of Hesse & Niederasphe 15 generations of farmer, tanner, baker, butcher, tailor, locksmith, shoemaker, miller, trader	Johannes Junghen Herman Junghen Nicholas Jungehen	1675-1727 1530-1603 1493				
GERMANY	Hanseatic League 1100-1500, Cologne, Hanover & Lubeck, Holy Roman Empire 40 generations of soldiers, craftsmen, farmers, merchants in Franconia or East Francia	Stephan Junghen German Kingdom Frankish Kingdom Ripuarian Franks	1410–1411 962 to 1200 476 to 962 357 to 476				
Ü	Western Roman Empire in Germania & Cologne 23 generations of soldiers, craftsmen, farmers Germania Inferior or Lesser Germania	Roman Empire	114 to 357 CE				
	Haplogroup E Ancestor Migrates with Roman Are	— BCE 114					
BALKANS	Greek, Odrysian and Thracian Empires 142 generations of soldiers, craftsmen, farmers Northern Greece and Thracia in the Balkans	Copper-Bronze & Iron Ag 3,600 BCE to 114 BCE Mining, metalsmithing, w	es				
B	Haplogroup E tribes of horsemen settle the Balka	— 3600 years ago					
FERTILE	Community Agriculture & Trading 255 generations of farmers & traders Mediterranean Coast, Greece, Anatolia	Neolithic Revolution or N 10,000 to 3,600 years ago Polished tools, farming, v	ew Stone Age illages, clans				
	Migration of Haplogroup E Neolithic farmers fror	n Fertile Crescent to Europe	—10,000 years ago				
NORTH AFRICA	Hunter Gatherer Societies / Natufian culture 1960 generations of haplogroup E ancestors North Africa and Near East	Upper Paleolithic Period 50,000 to 10,000 years ag Music, art, bread, rituals, v					
N —	Migration of Haplogroup E Ancestors to North Af	frica during Ice Age	— 50,000 years ago				
AFRICA	Adam and Eve Clan — Y-DNA Haplogroup A 1570 generations of Homo sapiens Africa and rest of world	Paleolithic Period or Old S 300,000 to 50,000 years a Stone choppers, fire, flake	Stone Age go				

#### The Thracians

Thracian tribes lived in small fortified hilltop villages employing advanced forms of smelting, metalsmithing, music, poetry, cottage industry and art with the larger fortified towns serving as regional market centers on trade routes. Classical antiquity brought new waves of settler colonization across the Mediterranean Sea and Black Sea including new groups of haplogroup E males. In the Bronze Age, sea-faring civilizations evolved along the Mediterranean Sea, based on trading networks with settlements inhabited by farmers, craftsmen, soldiers, traders, artisans and a ruling class. From 1500 to 300 BCE, Phoenician colonists from present-day Lebanon and Syria spread a long-distance trading network as far as Spain with city-state ports and alphabet-based writing. The Phoenicians traded with Egyptians, Hittites, Persians and Greeks. The first historical record of the Thracians is found in the Iliad, where they are described as allies of the Trojans in the Trojan War against the Greeks.

Greek colonists came from the area of the Aegean and Ionian seas. By 800 BCE, Greek traders had colonies in the Balkans, Ionia and Thrace to combat piracy on ocean trading routes. Greek and Phoenician civilizations contributed to the expansion of haplogroup E men into Cyprus, Malta, Sardinia, Sicily, southern Italy, Liguria, Provence, Ibizia, southern Iberia and eastern Spain. The Greeks used the name "Europe" for the gold-silver rich Thrace empire in the Balkans. In the late 6th century BCE, the Persians occupied the Balkans and conscripted the Thracian soldiers as mercenaries for the Persian army. In the fifth century BCE, a large tribal union rebelled and formed a Thracian empire called the Odrysian Kingdom with the capital Seuthopolis located in present-day Bulgaria.

During the reign of the Argead King Phillip II (359-336 BCE), Macedonia subdued mainland Greece and western Thrace. Hellenistic culture spread

throughout the Greek empire created by Phillip II son Alexander the Great in the 4th century BCE. Alexander forced the surrender of the Thracian tribe of Triballi on the Danube River. The Greeks established trade routes and colonies in Thrace. Greek language and culture became dominant in the mountainous provinces.

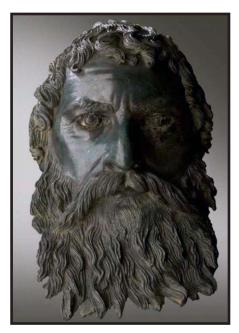
The Thracian soldiers were known for their military prowess, metal weapons and horsemanship. Thracian men were incorporated as soldier mercenaries by the Persians, Alexander the Great, the Macedonians and later by the Roman army.



Artist impression of ice age Homo Sapiens. Image: illustration from Stefano Ricci in Genetic analysis of Ice Age Europeans 2016.

The Thracian soldiers were notorious for their lethal pole swords that forced the Roman legions to thicken their armor. As was common in this era, kingdoms and armies lived off the plunder of conquered lands living by the motto: "To live by war and plunder is of all things the most glorious" (quote attributed to the Greek historian and writer Herodotus in the 5th century).

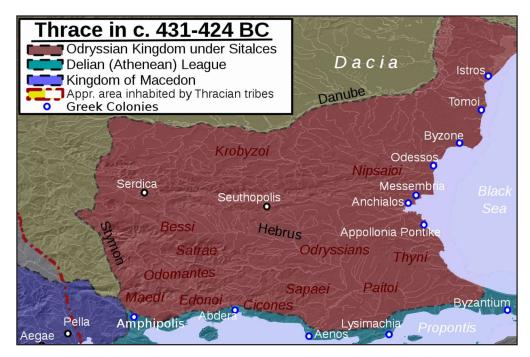
Thrace was a prosperous region with precious metal mining and advanced metal working essential for manufacturing weapons and currency. The growing Roman Republic soon conquered the Thracian Kingdom. The Roman Republic colonized the former Thracian territory in the Balkans building roads, forts, cities and a Roman society. Roman culture spread across the Balkan Peninsula towards the Danube River on the north. The Greek peninsula first came under Roman rule in 146 BCE after the Battle of Corinth when Macedonia became a Roman province.



Bronze head of King Seuthes III, of the Thracian and Odrysian Kingdoms, discovered in Seuthopolis, Bulgaria.



Photograph of Balkan peninsula showing mountainous terrain. Credit: brajcev / shutterstock..



Map of Thrace in 5th century BCE showing the extent of the Odrysian Kingdom under ruler King Sitalces 431-424 BCE. Image: illustration from Alexikous 2013, at https://en.wikipedia.org, File:Odrysian.svg.

In 168 BCE, Thrace lost its status as a client kingdom and Rome began to directly appoint Thracian kings. Athens and other Greek cities revolted in 88 BCE, until the uprising was crushed by the Roman general Sulla. The area of the Danube River was occupied by the Thracian Moesi tribe until conquered by the Roman Republic in 29 BCE. The brutal Roman civil wars devastated the Greek mainland until the first Roman Emperor Augustus organized the Greek peninsula as the Roman province of Achaea in 27 BCE.

During the imperial Roman Republic period, Roman citizenship was only granted to the local Thracian aristocracy of the most important cities. Thrace grew steadily in importance and became a Roman client state in 11 BCE. The Roman Emperor Marcus Licinius Crassus incorporated the Thracian kingdom into the Roman Empire as the province of Moesia in 46 CE (Common Era). The military expertise, culture and law of the Roman Empire transformed the former Thracian tribal regions into important and prosperous Roman states and cities. Roman authority over Thracia resided with the Roman administration and military legions stationed in the imperial province of Moesia Superior, in the present-day countries of Serbia and Kosovo.

During the next five centuries, Moesia and the Balkans in general, grew to great importance as one of the Roman Empire's four prefectures called Moesiae Thracia. Famous warriors, generals, and eight Roman emperors arose from the Baltic provinces of Illyricum, Macedonia, Dacia Moesia, Pannonia and Thracia.



The drawing Romans Crossing the Danube celebrates the legion crossing the Danube River in Thrace on a pontoon bridge. Image: from www.adplamy.com.

The new provinces evolved into an affluent Roman society of wealth and power with majestic villas commanding the many hilltops — villas that the Goths later plundered during their war with Rome in the 4th century (376–382 CE). The Thracians had physical characteristics similar to Mediterranean peoples with the same dark hair and the same facial features as the ancient Greeks — generally attributed to the colonization and overall population of the Balkans and Thrace during the Greek expansion.

The former Roman provinces around present-day Serbia and Kosovo now have the highest population frequency of Y-DNA haplogroup E men in Europe, which suggests that my Y-DNA haplogroup E ancestors lived here. Genetic genealogy could someday identify my relatives and locate the city where my paternal ancestors lived in this part of Europe. Why did my Y-DNA haplogroup E ancestors travel from the Balkans to settle along the Rhine River of Germany? The answer may be found in the history of the Germanic Wars.

#### The Germanic Wars

The "Germanic Wars" is the collective name of the 87 major sieges, battles, revolts and wars between armies of the Roman Republic-Empire and Germanic tribes from 113 BCE to 596 CE — a span of over 700 years. Wikipedia.com provides a brief overview of the history of the Germanic Wars. Late in the 2nd century BCE, Roman literature recounts that displaced Germanic tribes began settling in areas now claimed as territory of Rome. The Cimbri tribe crossed into Austria looking for food and land after being displaced from their homeland by other tribes displaced by the expanding Roman Republic. The Cimbri confronted and defeated a Roman legion in battle and the long conflict between Rome and various Germanic kingdoms and tribes lasted for seven centuries.

The nature of the wars varied through the centuries from Roman conquest, Germanic uprisings and Germanic invasions. Roman expansion along the Rhine and Danube rivers resulted in the inclusion of many indigenous societies into the Roman Empire. The tribes in Germania beyond the fortified frontier had a long and complex relationship with Rome. The empire made concerted efforts to divide the Germanic people by fostering conflicts between competing tribes. The trade relations, symbiotic military alliances and cultural exchanges varied from year to year depending on the state of the war and the politics in Rome. Emperor Caesar was wary of the "barbaric" people of Germania and invoked the threat of their expansion as justification for his brutal campaign to annex Gaul to Rome between 58–51 BCE.

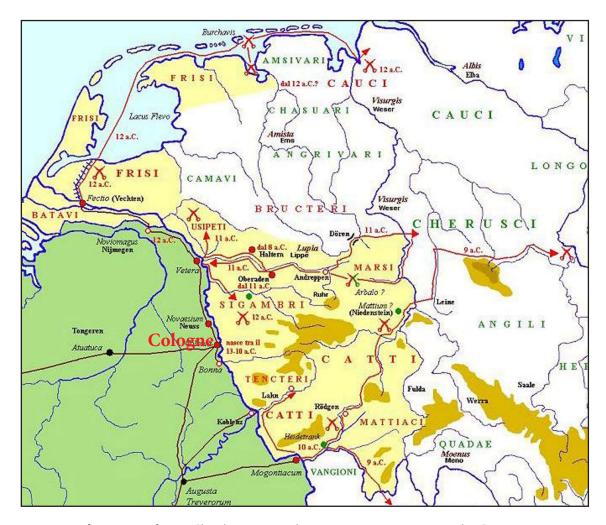


Map of the Roman Empire at Its Greatest Extent in 2nd to 3rd Century CE. The map shows Roman provinces in the former Thracian Empire including Moesia, Illyricum, Macedonia, Pannonia and Thracia. The course of the Danube River flows to the Black Sea between the Roman Provinces of Dacia and Moesia. The Danube River was a major artery for trade, travel and defense between the Roman Empire and the Rhine River Valley in Germany.

Image: public domain at Wikimedia Commons, the free media repository–https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Roman\_Empire\_full\_-\_Referenced.jpg; Attribution: Aregakn at en.wikipedia.

Legions of Roman soldiers and auxiliary mercenary soldiers from the newly conquered Balkan provinces began to be stationed in military garrisons along the Rhine River and in the Hesse region of Germany during the Gaul campaign.

The displacement of the native tribes by Roman colonists in Germania and Gaul impacted the entire continent and created widespread conflict among Germanic tribes and the Roman Empire along the Rhine and Danube Rivers. Starting in 13 BCE, Claudius Drusus built a string of 50 military outposts along the Rhine River and formed an alliance with the powerful Batavi tribe to prepare for campaigns across the Rhine river into Germania.



Excerpt from map of Nero Claudius Drusus showing campaigns against the Germanic tribes in 12–9 BCE. Drusus launched the first major Roman campaigns across the Rhine River and began the conquest of Germania, being the first Roman general to reach the Weser and Elbe rivers. The Hesse area of Germany was included within the area occupied by the Roman Empire.

Image: from wikipedia.org with annotation by Mark T. Youngkin.

After a brief expedition across the Rhine River in 12 BCE, Drusus led five heavily-armed Roman legions that penetrated deep into Germania. He left several fortified garrisons, including a garrison in the region of Hesse, Germany. During the Roman conquest of Germania from 12 to 9 BCE, Claudius Drusus engaged at least three fearsome Germanic chieftains in personal duels. Drusus defeated each chieftain in "dazzling displays of single man-to-man combat", which greatly impressed the tribes. To secure the new Roman province in occupied Germania, the Roman army built a border fortification system, called limes, utilizing more than 60 forts and 900 wooden watch towers along 353 miles of fortified frontier border.

Many of the Roman legions stationed along the Rhine River had formerly served as an occupation force in Gaul and were sent to the Rhine River valley when Gaul had become a stable Roman colony. Claudius Drusus chopped a road through the primeval Hercynian forest and brought Roman civilization to a large area of Germania. The occupied portions of Germania flourished and

Roman culture and law was widely adopted. When Tiberius toured through Germania with three legions collecting tribute to the emperor in Rome — it signified that the conquered areas of Germania had become a new addition to the Roman empire.

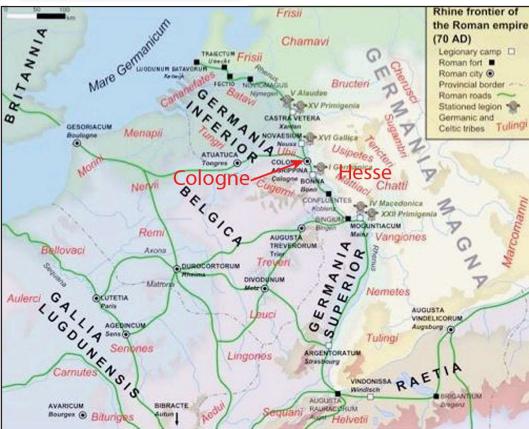
After the death of Drusus and recall of Tiberius to Rome in 9 BCE, Quinctilius Varus ruled Germania with three Roman legions from his headquarters at Cologne on the Rhine River. Varus raised taxes and administered harsh justice in occupied Germania. The Germanic tribes detested the licentiousness, pride and cruelty of the new Roman ruler. Varus lived an opulent and flamboyant lifestyle while steadily raising taxes. Dissent spread among the Germanic tribes.



Germanic warriors storm the field in the Teutoburg forest. Image: wikipedia.org from Otto Albert Koch 1909.



In 9 CE, three Roman legions started an offensive east through Germania against the Germanic tribes in Bohemia. The tribes resented the increased taxation and rebelled under the leadership of Arminius, a trained Roman soldier. The tribal army under Arminius decisively defeated three Roman legions under the command of incompetent Varus in the Teutoburg forest — a battle known as the Varian Disaster. Over 20,000 Roman soldiers were killed and Varus killed himself to avoid capture. The auxiliary Roman troops stationed on the Rhine River border prevented the Germanic army led by Arminius from crossing the river into Gaul.



Map of the Rhine River frontier of the Roman Empire in the 1st century showing location of the Roman provincial capital at Cologne, the headquarters of the Roman Army for four centuries. Above shows reconstructed wooden watch tower. Image: map by Hans Erren, 2012, based on Wikipedia content, Creative Commons license with annotations by Mark Youngkin.

From 83 to 260 CE, the Roman Empire built garrisons and watchtowers to strengthen their control over major trade routes that crossed the Rhine River. The Roman army operated fleets of armed river boats to control traffic across the river border. The frontier fortifications prevented illegal immigration, stopped the looting of livestock, and acted as an early warning system of impending invasion from the Germanic tribes to the east. The Roman army also occupied interior portions of Germania with fortified garrisons to control important trade routes and gain access to productive lead and silver metal mining in Siegen, Germany. In 83 CE, Rome established two provinces in Germania and founded the Roman cities of Aachen, Cologne, Mainz, Speyer, Trier and Worms that became important medieval trading centers. Balkan mercenary soldiers in Roman legions manned many of the Roman forts securing the Rhine River frontier with Germania.

## **Balkan Soldiers in the Roman Army**

The science of genetic genealogy is rapidly progressing in conjunction with the worldwide sampling of male populations for Y-DNA. The science is in its infancy. As Y-DNA populations become defined in greater detail, it appears that my paternal lineage may have a unique Y-DNA signature someday and there will be enough precision to identify distant cousins along the ancestral migration route across Europe.

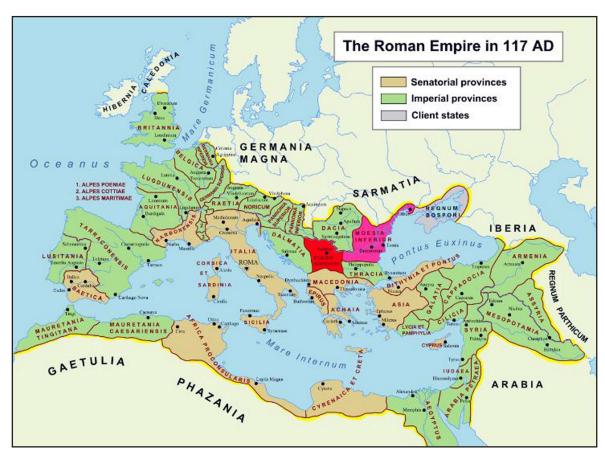


Illustration of the city of Colonia Agrippineneses in Roman Empire era. Cologne was capital of the Roman colony and Roman Army legion headquarters for four centuries. Later, Cologne would become the capital of the empire of the Ripuarian Franks.

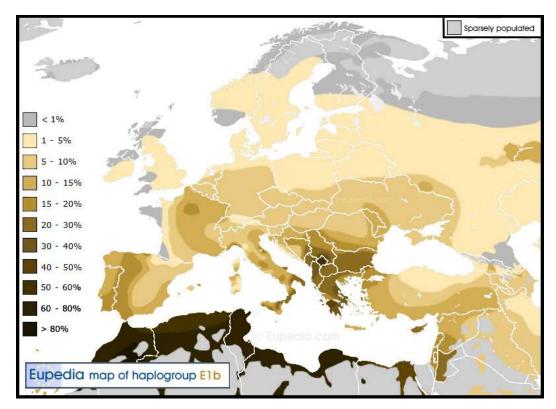
Image: reconstruction in the Romisch-Germanisches Museum, Cologne, Germany, Nicolas von Kospoth, Wikipedia.com, Public Domain, File: Roman Cologne, reconstruction.jpg.

Until then, I can only speculate about how my paternal ancestors arrived in Germany. Because of the importance of haplogroup E in Africa, the cradle of mankind, worldwide sampling of haplogroup E men has accelerated. As I review this discussion in 2020, I am struck by the dramatic increase in reported male haplogroup E testing during the last few years and the immense complexity of the growing SNP terminal marker results and resulting Y-DNA Haplogroup Tree. The preliminary data allows an educated guess as to where my paternal ancestors may have originated in Europe. My current hypothesis begins with the map of the present-day distribution of haplogroup E men in Europe that suggests where haplogroup E men mainly lived in the past.

The distribution of Y-DNA Haplogroup E males reflects the last major direct human migration from Africa to Europe. The following map shows percentage of haplogroup E males by region. The haplogroup E frequency distribution for Europe reveals the highest haplogroup E density is within the Danube River basin of the Balkan peninsula.



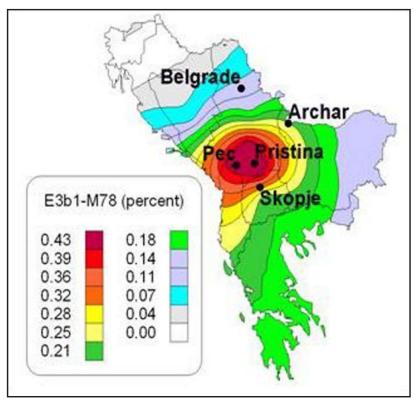
Map of the Roman Empire in CE 117 showing location of prominent Roman provinces of Moesia Superior in red color and Moesia Inferior in purple color. The Danube river flows through Moesia in the Balkans and provides a transportation route to Germany and the Rhine river frontier. Image: from wikipedia.org.



Distribution of haplogroup E1b1b1 in Europe with the highest concentrations in Kosovo (over 45%), Albania and Montenegro (both 27%), Bulgaria (23%), Macedonia and Greece (both 21%), Cyprus (20%), Sicily (20%), South Italy (18.5%), Serbia (18%) and Romania (15%). Outside Europe, E1b1b is found at high frequencies in Morocco (over 80%), Somalia (80%), Ethiopia (40 to 80%), Tunisia (70%), Algeria (60%), Egypt (40%), Jordan (25%), Palestine (20%), and Lebanon (17%). Image: map and description from Eupedia.com website.

The Balkans is a rugged mountainous area of southeast Europe, situated at a major crossroads between mainland Europe and Asia. The map indicates the highest density of haplogroup E males is located around the ancient Roman provinces of Macedonia and Moesia, at present-day Serbia-Kosovo.

In Germany, haplogroup E is rare at less than 5% in the male population. The former Roman-occupied provinces in western Germany, Switzerland and Austria have higher densities of haplogroup E males reaching a frequency of 10%. Male haplogroup E is also rare in most of Britain and localized hot spot populations of haplogroup E men occur at the historic locations of Roman settlements and forts. In the genetic genealogy literature, other Y-DNA haplogroup E families have been suggesting that their ancestors descended from Balkan soldiers that retired from the Roman legions after 25 years of military service. Many Roman soldiers retired during the 2nd to 4th century with Roman citizenship at the Roman colony of Cologne in the Rhine River valley of present-day Germany.



Map of the Balkans region showing the frequency distribution of haplogroup E in the local population. The largest known frequency of Y-DNA Haplogroup E occurs in Serbia, Kosovo, Macedonia, Bulgaria, Greece, Montenegro, and Albania in the former Roman province and military headquarters at Moesia Superior. Image: from 2007 by Steven C. Bird titled "Haplogroup E3b1a2 as a Possible Indicator of Settlement in Roman Britain by Soldiers of Balkan Origin.

The Thracian men of the Baltic regions had been utilized as mercenary soldiers for centuries in the armies of Persia, Greece, Macedonia and Rome. Steven Bird published a 2007 paper "Haplogroup E3b1a2 as a Possible Indicator of Settlement in Roman Britain by Soldiers of Balkan Origin" (Journal of Genetic Genealogy. 3(2): 26–46, 2007). Steven Bird proposed that Balkan men in Y-DNA haplogroup E were recruited as Roman mercenary cavalry units from the Roman Empire provinces in the Baltics. The haplogroup E soldiers marched or rode up the Danube and Rhine Rivers during the Roman Empire's occupation of Gaul and Britain in the 1st to 4th century.

The research documented that Thracian men from rural areas of the Roman Empire's Balkan provinces were originally recruited as mercenary soldiers and later included in the Roman army as auxiliary troops — many serving in light cavalry units attached to Roman legions. In 70 CE there were five to six army legions stationed in the Roman provinces along the Rhine River with military headquarters at the city of Cologne founded in 50 CE. From the second century, Balkan men became regular legionnaires and centurions (including generals) in the Roman legions. The research presented in the 2007 Steven Bird paper verified that the Roman Empire recruited at least 37 auxiliary military units from the Balkans in the 1st to 3rd century to fight in Britain, Gaul and Germania.



Depiction of marching Roman soldiers. The illustration shows one small unit (century) out of the thousands of men in a legion with an equal number of reserve auxiliary infantry and Cavalry soldiers.

Image: painting from elhistoriador.es.

Example of Roman Military Diplomata (diploma) shown here un-wired and unsealed with two facing engraved bronze plates and receptacle (on right) for wax seal impressions of authorities in Rome.

Image: from Slavonski Brod website.

Roman legions stationed on hostile borders like the Rhine River in Germania, were accompanied by a large auxiliary force of mercenary infantry and cavalry units. The *cohors I Tracum eq.*, a mounted cohort of Thracian cavalry, is recorded on a tomb stone in Cologne, Germany, in the first century. The Roman unit *ala I Thracum* moved to lower Germania from Gaul in the mid-second century and was still there in 219 CE. Roman "diplomata" are diplomas issued to retiring Roman soldiers and diplomas from Balkan units have been found in Roman Britain dated 103 CE.

The diploma was issued to Roman soldiers after 25 years of military service. The diploma granted Roman citizenship for the soldier, children and descendants. It also granted the right of legal marriage with the wife that the soldier had when Roman citizenship was granted. If a soldier was unmarried, the diploma granted citizenship for a future wife, but only a single wife each. Roman army records indicate that upon retirement less than 20% of diplomata recipients moved out of the province in which they had served. Language in the diplomata suggests that most soldiers had married local women with homes and families in the colonies and farming settlements around Roman military garrisons. The Roman Empire founded large colonies, such as at Cologne, in its occupied territories to settle emeritus soldiers retired from the Roman army in a long-term strategy of settler-soldier colonialism. The strategy was utilized centuries later by colonies in North America to populate hostile frontiers with an army of settler-soldiers from Germany.

## **Medieval History of Germany**

Centuries of war and trade with the Roman Empire enabled the Germanic tribes to rapidly develop by assimilating Roman military expertise, culture, law and politics. The Salian Franks had settled within the Roman Empire in present-day Belgium, the southern part of the Netherlands and northern France. Under pressure from the Saxons in the north, the Ripuarian Franks first infiltrated the left bank of the Rhine River in 274. The Ripuarian Franks settled west of the Rhine River and the first bridge was built in 310 CE — crossing one of the Roman Empire's oldest fortified borders. In the 4th century, the Roman Empire finally acknowledged the Franks as a sovereign tribal confederation along the frontier in Germania Superior. The Franks were no longer pagan barbarians beyond the frontier. But a Rhineland empire who would soon occupy the Roman headquarters and colony at Cologne as the capital of the Frankish Kingdom.

Rome was burned in 410, and as the Western Roman Empire collapsed, the Frankish Empire flourished. In 428, Frankish King Chlodio invaded the weakened empire and greatly extended the territory of the Franks into Gaul and western Europe. The first King of Italy, Odoacer, captured the Roman child emperor Romu-

lus Augustus in 476, an event that may signify the demise of the Roman Empire in western Europe. The "Kings of the Franks" first appear in the Roman army of northern Gaul.

In 481, Clovis I was crowned the last pagan king of the Franks and first ruler of the Merovingian dynasty that ruled western Europe for over 200 years from 509 to 751. Clovis I ruled the Frankish Kingdom from his capital at Paris in Gaul. Clovis I was baptized in 508 and Europe became Catholic.

From 772 to 804, King Charles I or Charlemagne with the blessing of the Archbishop of Cologne crusaded through Saxony forcibly baptizing pagans in the 18 battles of the Saxon Wars, earning the title "Butcher of Saxons." As his papal reward for converting Saxony into a Christian colony of the Holy Roman Empire, Pope Leo III crowned Charlemagne as Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire — the title "Emperor" had not been used for three centuries since Roman times.



The sacred tree "Irminsul" destroyed by Charlemagne during his genocide of the pagans and destruction of sacred oak groves and trees to build churches.

Image: Wikimedia Commons, public domain.



View of medieval castle and seat of government for the Counts of Gudensberg, which became the town of Gudensberg by 1254.

Image: from www.historyfiles.co.uk, originally in the Sciographia Cosmica printed 1637–1678.

A nobility emerged during the Frankish empire of the Medieval Ages where counts ruled a patchwork of minor lordships from castles in walled villages. The first record of a geographic locale within the Hesse-Kassel territory dates from 782 as the village of Eberstadt (Darmstadt). After Charlemagne died in 814, his successors the Frankish counts became less bureaucrats and more feudal lords. The Treaty of Verdun in 843 created the new Kingdom of the East Franks that was ruled until 911 by the Carolingian dynasty. The first document mentioning the town of Kassel in Hesse is from 913, when it was referred to as the Castle of the Chatti (a Germanic tribe) at a fortified bridge crossing. In 962, Otto I became Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire and King of the German Kingdom, and he ruled over the Hesse region. In 1180, Kassel was chartered as a new city. It became the seat and residence of the Count and Landgrave of Hesse in 1277.

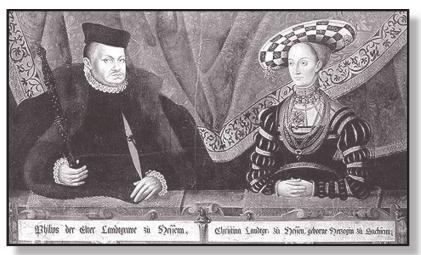
By the year 900, iron smelting had improved the plow, horse shoe, wagon axle and other farm tools. New irrigation and rotation methods increased crop yields in the 13th century. With the clearing of forests and growing of more food, the rural population expanded rapidly. In the 11th to the 13th century, farmers and traders began meeting in regular town markets and fairs. A system of capitalism grew using merchant houses acting as intermediaries. New towns grew along major commerce routes that traded raw materials, fabrics, wood products, metal goods, grains, salt, furs, etc. A cottage industry started with coarse woolen fabrics and quickly grew into fine wool, linen, silk fabrics, etching, swords, armor, metal engraving and woodwork. In 1157, the merchants in the first trade guilds in Cologne convinced Henry II, King of England, to allow the guilds to trade toll-free at fairs in the town of London and throughout England.

Source: historical information in this chapter paraphrased from online websites such as *Wikipedia* (www.wikipedia.org) and *The History Files* (www.historyfiles.co.uk). Medieval history was also obtained from numerous German based medieval history websites pertaining to northern German cities and the Hanseatic League.

The present-day state of Hesse was located in Franconia, a 9th century medieval duchy, one of the five tribal duchies of East Francia. Franconia became the homeland of East Frankish and German Kings after 1024. When Franconia eventually collapsed along with other stem duchies, the region was broken up into smaller landgraviate, which included semi-independent Hesse. Count Louis I united Hesse into the landgraviate of Thuringia in 1130. The capital was the town of Marburg with a co-ruler based in the lesser town of Kassel. In 1425, the Catholic archbishop of Mainz, ruling from his headquarters in the Cathedrals of St. Martin and St. Stephen, claimed supremacy over Hesse — until his defeat at the Battle of Fulda in 1427. In 1458, a division of territory within the Holy Roman Empire resulted in the combined state of Hesse-Kassel with the capital at Kassel. A new separate state called Hesse-Marburg had its capital in Marburg. The duchy of Hesse was recognized as a single unified independent state after 1500.

In the sixteenth century, many parts of Europe had political ties within the Holy Roman Empire, a decentralized entity dominated by the German Kingdom. Within the framework of the empire, aristocratic dynasties ruled hundreds of independent territories, both secular and ecclesiastical. Several dozen cities operated as semi-autonomous city-states including Hanover, Cologne and Lübeck of the northern Hanseatic League. Most German princes eventually broke with Rome using the slogan of "German Money for a German Church" and created their own feudal kingdoms to increase their personal wealth.

Hesse's landgrave Phillip I condemned Martin Luther after the Edict of Worms in 1521, and he played a role in the brutal suppression of the German Peasant's War. However, in 1524, Phillip converted to a Protestant and introduced the Protestant Reformation to Hesse by re purposing monasteries and other religious foundations into secular schools and charitable institutions. The present-day University of Marburg was founded in a former monastery in 1527.

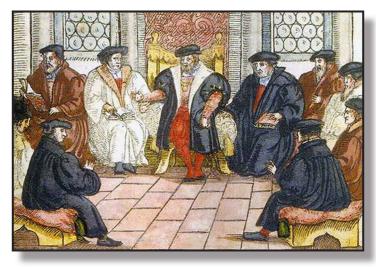


Phillip I, Landgrave of Hesse, played a leading role in the Protestant Reformation by turning monasteries and religious institutions within his own lands into public schools and other civic institutions for the benefit of citizens. Image: www.historyfiles.co.uk.

The feudal system was an agricultural economy where peasant farmers under serfdom depended on the landed estate (manor) of the ruling nobility. The lord of the manor forced free men into serfdom by imposing taxation. The revival of Roman civil law eliminated the feudal concept of the land as a trust between lord and peasant that conferred rights as well as obligations on the lord. Roman law was an advantage to princes because it brought all land into personal ownership and the power and wealth of the nobility increased greatly.

In 1531, Phillip I united many of the empire's Protestant princes and lords in the Schmalkaldic League for mutual protection from the Holy Roman Empire. For 15 years, the League confiscated church land and expelled bishops and Catholic princes. Emperor Charles V viewed the growing tide of conversions to Protestant rites as a move by princes to gain more autonomy and wealth. Fearing the power of the dukes and princes, the Holy Roman Empire engaged the Protestant league in the Schmalkaldic War of 1546. During the short war, greedy dukes abandoned the league and used the war to invade their neighbors — letting the emperor win the war.

Phillip I is briefly imprisoned and for the rest of his years, he worked to restore social order in Hesse between the opposing religious factions. After Phillip's death, Hesse is divided into four small fiefdoms, one for each of Phillip's sons. Each son established his domain as Lutheran or Catholic. In 1604, the ruling dukes of Hesse-Marburg die without a successor and Maurice of Hesse-Kassel claims title over Hesse-Marburg. In 1605, he converts to Calvinism and forcibly imposes it upon his Lutheran subjects. The ensuing legal dispute with his Lutheran cousin Louis V of Hesse-Darmstadt bankrupts Maurice. The financial crisis deepens after 1618 as city states in the Holy Roman Empire heavily counterfeit and debase the currency to raise revenue in preparation for the Thirty Years War. The local wars between feuding family branches of the princely House of Hesse lasted almost 80 years and spanned three generations. The local wars in Hesse culminated with the Thirty Years War from 1618–1648, one of the most brutal conflicts in history.



Left: In 1529, Phillip I sponsored the Colloquium of Marburg in a futile attempt to reconcile the opposing views of the Lutheran and Reformed churches. Martin Luther and Ulrich Zwingli could not reach agreement on issues including the biblical meaning of the Eucharist.

Image: from wood carving of 1557 at www.historyfiles.co.uk.



Painting titled Soldiers Plundering a Farm during the Thirty Years War by Sebastian Vrancx created 1619.

Image: medieval painting in public domain at Wikipedia Commons, the free media repository.

The religious strife within the Holy Roman Empire escalated into international war between Protestants and Catholics. Rural areas were devastated not only by the conflict itself, but also by the crop failures and famines that accompanied the strife. Epidemics and outbreaks of witchcraft persecutions terrorized cities overcrowded with refugees An ally of Sweden during the war, Calvinist Hessen-Kassel fought its most bloody battles in the final four years of the war against Catholic-aligned Hesse-Darmstadt in the Hessian War of 1645-48. The protracted religious war destroyed entire regions. Famine and disease greatly decreased the population of German states. Frankenberg has a favorable location at an important crossroads that became the town's scourge. Mercenary troops from both sides marched repeatedly through the town. The soldiers foraged the countryside, looted farms and villages, and kidnapped citizens for ransom. So great was the war's devastation that the male population was greatly reduced — some areas were depopulated by over 66 percent.

Much of the destruction was caused by the cruelty and greed of mercenary armies and soldiers for hire. Rural villages were helpless against marauding armies. The carnage bankrupted most states by the end of the war and it took a century to recover from the devastation and depopulation. The marauding Swedish army alone may have destroyed 2000 castles, 18,000 villages and 1500 towns, one-third of all German towns. Many villages and towns in Hesse were repeatedly ravaged during the long war. Reportedly, the Niederasphe Church bell rings daily at 10:00 am to commemorate those who lost their lives in this war and to never forget the awful devastation that befell the town.

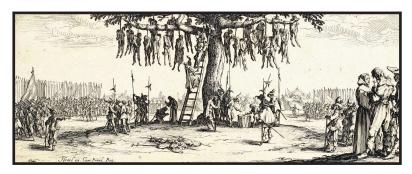


Image of religious persecution by hanging during the Thirty Years War from 1618 to 1648, noted for the atrocities and barbarism inflicted on the general population. Image: The Great Miseries of War by Jacques Callot, 1632, drawing from Wikipedia.org in article on Thirty Years War.. The carnage continued with the Nine Years' War of 1689–1697. French troops burned over 20 major cities and towns, chateaux, and numerous villages in Germany along the Rhine River including Heidelberg, Mannheim, Oppenheim, Worms, Speyer, and Bingen. The German states including Hesse-Kassel conscripted three armies to take back the land conquered by the French and liberate Frankfurt, Bonn and Mainz. Charles I ruled as the Calvinist Landgrave of Hesse for 55 years from 1675 until 1730. During the many wars, mainly fought on German soil, a levy had been used to conscript an army to fight in service of the realm. To finance his princely life in the impoverished land after the wars, Landgrave Charles I conscripted troops for the service of foreign countries beginning with the War of Spanish Succession from 1701–1714.

The practice was used to excess in Hesse. Recruits were press-ganged into service with deserters executed. The landgrave did not provide pay or provisions to the troops, improving his princely finances, but not the prosperity of Hesse. In 1707, over 10,000 Hessian soldiers served in Eugene of Savoy's army in Italy then moved to the Spanish Netherlands in 1708. In 1714, Charles I rented 6000 Hessian soldiers to Sweden for its war with Russia. Another 12,000 Hessian were hired by King George of Great Britain in 1715 to combat the Jacobite Rebellion. Charles I died in 1730 and his son William VIII, also a Calvinist, ruled Hesse as regent from 1730 to 1751, then as landgrave until 1760. In the midst of the 1744 War of the Austrian Succession, over 6000 Hessian were fighting with the British army in Flanders while another 6000 Hessian served in the opposing Bavarian army.

William's son Frederick II led 6000 Hessian troops into Scotland for his father-in-law George II of Great Britain to curtail the growing Jacobite uprising of 1745. In 1762, King Ferdinand of Brunswick's Anglo-German army leased 24,000 Hessian soldiers that repelled the French army in Hanover. During the Seven Years War in 1756, William VIII joined Prussian and British forces. Hesse was in an important battlefield occupied several times by France. From 1760 to 1785, Frederick II ruled Hesse as land-grave and an enlightened despot who forced the citizens to convert to Catholicism. To help finance his lavish royal estate, Frederick II leased troops to the British in the American War of Independence. In 1776, about 30,000 mercenary soldiers fight in the war with 40% coming from Hesse. The term "Hessian" became an American slang term for all German soldiers.

Nordsee

Reduction in population of German Kingdom as a percentage following Thirty Years War in 1648. Present-day Niederasphe (located in Hesse just north of Frankfurt on this map) was in the conflict area of mercenary conscription, destruction and drastic depopulation. Dark shaded area is greater than 66% depopulation.

Image: from Wikipedia.org article titled Thirty Years War.



Medieval Cologne around 1411. Image: painting titled Martyrdom of St. Ursula at Cologne; website at en.widipedia.org/wiki; File:History\_of\_Germany#/media/File:Colgn1411.jpg.

Haplogroup E males including my ancestor may have arrived in the Rhine River region in the 1st through 5th century as soldiers in Roman legion auxiliary units (mostly cavalry units). Soldiers and their families populated the Roman legion headquarters at the large colony of "Colonia Agrippineneses" or Cologne. In 80 CE, the colony built the Eifel Aqueduct to deliver 20,000 cubic meters of water to the city every day. By 90 CE, the colony with 45,000 inhabitants was the capital of Roman Lower Germania.

My soldier ancestor may have retired in 100-400 CE with Roman citizenship for himself and family along with land in the colony. Citizenship was valuable and needed to own land, have an occupation, and many other rights. Citizenship was hereditary and passed from father to son. Citizenship provided occupation and social standing that defined a persons rights in accordance with Divine will. In medieval life, a person was born into a set role in life and remained in that role until death. Without citizenship, a person could be nobility, clergy or a serf, the latter being the most likely. The feudal system did not change for many centuries through the middle ages. Citizenship was a great advantage and I believe my ancestors remained in Cologne for a millennia until the end of the feudal system and the age of enlightenment.

Cologne's location on the river Rhine placed it at the intersection of the major trade routes between east and west, as well as the main south-north trade route. The freight transport route down the Rhine River led to the sea and barges had been transporting raw materials of wood, fur, stone, grain, metal, etc. for centuries. After the demise of the Roman Empire, Cologne became the capital of the Ripuarian Franks in 462. Cologne had been the seat of a church bishop since the Roman period. Under Charlemagne in 795, Cologne became home to an archbishop. My ancestors in Cologne would have been devout Catholics. From 772 to 804, the archbishops and Charlemagne conducted the brutal 30-year war and genocide to conquer Saxony and baptize the pagans to Catholicism. Charlemagne's soldiers and later the Teutonic Knights built churches and established a feudal economy of serfs and peasants ruled by the favored nobility.

By the end of the 12<sup>th</sup> century, the Archbishop of Cologne was one of the seven electors of the Holy Roman Empire. Following the Battle of Worringen in 1288, Cologne gained its independence from the archbishops and became a free city-state. The growing power of Cologne was fueled by the rise of its wealthy guilds, merchant class and commerce with northern Europe and London. By the year 1300, the growing population of Cologne was nearly 55,000 and the largest city in northern Europe.



### YOUNGKIN ANCESTRY



# **Chapter 4. Junghen Roots in Germany**

The Roman Empire and Germanic tribes had utilized guild-like trade groups for centuries to regulate commerce and village life. Medieval guilds developed along with the growth of towns in the 10th and 11th centuries, following the Dark Ages and the burning of Cologne by the Vikings in 881-882 CE. Merchants grew from troupes of traveling peddlers who protected themselves from bandits and feudal lords into town based merchant guilds that delegated the transport of goods to others. The merchants were citizens with full town rights and members of the town counsel, By the 13th century, guild masters were the wealthiest and most influential citizens in many towns and guilds dominated all economic activity. The guilds also collected funds to support the infirm, elderly, widows and orphans. Guilds provided funeral benefits and a "tramping" allowance for apprentices and journeymen needing to travel to find work.

In many German cities, powerful trade guilds had political influence and attempted to control the city authorities. In the 14th century, this led to numerous bloody uprisings, where the guilds dissolved town councils and detained patricians in an attempt to increase their political influence. As the division of labor grew with the increase in population and trade, craft guilds flourished as the number of family workshops increased with owners and masters related to each other by family kinship and the sharing of young apprentices. Merchant and craft guilds would control different areas of the same industry. The merchant guild would control the import of raw wool and the sale of the processed fiber – while the craft guilds performed the carding, dyeing and weaving of the cloth.



View of 15<sup>th</sup> century medieval Cologne. Home of the German Hansa merchant guilds since the 11<sup>th</sup> century and member of the Hanseatic League from 1260. Image: Woodcut from the Nuremburg Chronicle 1493; saved from upload.wikimedia.org.

### **Guilds and the Hanseatic League**

Guilds came to control all aspects of life within towns and cities in a tightly regulated hierarchy of masters, journeymen, and apprentices. Medieval guilds formed to protect merchants, artisans and craftsmen from the abusive power of the nobility and the Holy Roman Empire. Crime in the middle ages was rampant owing to the unwillingness of the nobility to prosecute criminals. The penchant of local nobility was to pardon criminals found useful to their own agendas and finances. The guilds addressed the situation by forming armed security guards to protect land travel and utilizing armed transport vessels to accompany barges and freighters on river and sea voyages.

Cologne had been the largest trading and administrative city in northern Europe since the Roman Empire founded the city as its colonial headquarters. As the center of commerce and largest city in northern Europe, Cologne became the center of guild power and international trade in the to 11<sup>th</sup> to 12<sup>th</sup> century. Cologne's key location on the Rhine River was a natural connection to trade in England and London and Cologne established a trading post in London in the 11<sup>th</sup> century. Thanks to the intimate relationship between English and European nobility, the German guilds received favorable concessions in England.

Between 1130 and 1173 CE, Cologne guilds had established a guildhall in London with trading posts and fairs throughout England. In 1303, the Carta Mercatoria (merchant charter) confirmed the tax and customs concessions granted by Edward I to the German guilds. In London, the main headquarters of the Cologne guilds was located in the "Steelyard" port, which for several centuries

was an enclave of German merchants and guild masters from Cologne and Hamburg. The trading relationship was sometimes strained as in 1388 when all Germans were temporarily expelled from the London.

The era of the medieval merchant guilds peaked during the 12<sup>th</sup>-15th century with the Hanseatic League of cities and merchant guilds in northern Europe. In the 15th century, Hamburg had 100 guilds, Cologne had 80 guilds, and Lübeck had 70 guilds. Wealthy guild merchants adopted the use of a last name or byname for commerce purposes from the nobility and clergy and the use of a byname spread throughout the guilds and population of northern Europe during the 12<sup>th</sup> and 13<sup>th</sup> century. By the end of the 13<sup>th</sup> century, most commoner males used a byname for identification.



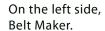
Georg Giese from Danzig, 34-year-old German merchant at the Steelyard, painting by Hans Holbein in 1532. Image: Hans Holbein - VwFTBKeaJVASog at Google Cultural Institute.





On the left side, Dyer.

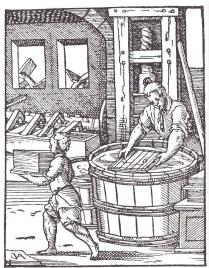
On the right side, Weaver.



On the right side, Tanners.



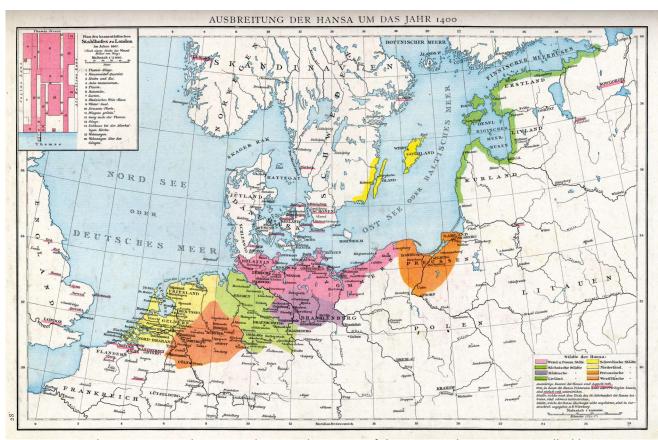






Mediaeval Craftsmen. Wood-cuts by Josh Amman (1539-1591) for book illustrations in Das Standebuch, 1568, woodcuts of the medieval trades in Nuremberg. On the left side, Paper Maker. On the right side, Baker.

Images: Wikimedia Commons.



Northern Europe in the 1400s, showing the extent of the cities and territory controlled by the Hanseatic League with headquarters in Lübeck. Image: By Droysen/Andrée - Plate 28 of Professor G. Droysens Allgemeiner Historischer Handatlas, published by R. Andrée, 1886, CC BY-SA 3.0, https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=17108274.



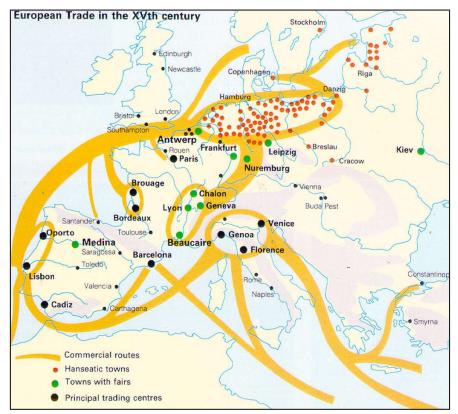
View of medieval Lübeck in 1493, called the Queen of the Hanseatic League, the capital and commerce center located on the Baltic Sea. Images: medieval drawing public domain.

In 1158, Henry the Lion captured the port of Lübeck in northern Germany and rebuilt the town as the main commerce center between the Baltic Sea and North Sea. Hamburg became a free imperial city in 1189 and Lübeck in 1227, with their own independent laws. In 1241, Lübeck entered into a Hanse guild alliance with Hamburg and Cologne followed in 1260. By 1282, the growing medieval trade guilds in Hamburg, Hanover, Lübeck and Cologne had opened a thriving trade colonies in London, Netherlands and Scandinavia.

Around 1200, the port of Lübeck became the main point of departure for colonists leaving for the Baltic territories. German colonists settled numerous towns along the northern coast and merchants formed guilds to promote trade. In 1226, Emperor Frederick II elevated the town to the status of Imperial free city by which it became the Free City of Lübeck. The Hamburg salt mines and the Lübeck herring fisherman guilds joined together to form a guild alliance and soon dominated the salt fish trade. The alliance patrolled land and sea trade routes against pirates and robbers, operated light houses, buoys, armed guards and negotiated prices, while promoting the commercial interests of the trade guilds. Lübeck was an important trade center by the end of the 13th century. The guilds decided to unite as a "hansa" (a fleet) to pool their resources and increase their profits.

The financial success of the merchant class allowed Lübeck to implement its own Lübeck law that placed their personal armies at each others disposal for mutual defense and protection. Over 200 northern towns, cities and trade guilds formally joined together in the Hanseatic League from 1356-1862 CE. The league built a fleet of armed sea-faring merchant freighters that extended trade between the ports of London, Cologne, Hamburg, Lübeck, Riga, Novgorod and beyond. The league promoted business innovations including the division of labor, accounting, bookkeeping, cashless payment transactions, passports, postal system, etc. The league dominated long-distance trade whereby raw goods from outlying empires flowed into northern Europe while fabrics and other finished goods flowed out along the shipping lanes.

Rural towns swelled into cities as the growing cottage industry ruled by guilds expanded. The Hanseatic League cities became the first Renaissance cities in the Holy Roman Empire. The 14th century was tumultuous with the death of more than 45 million lives from political and natural disasters. Between 1310 and 1330 northern Europe saw some of the worst and sustained periods of cold summers and severe winters in the entire Middle Ages. Famines occurred in 1304, 1305, 1310, 1315-1317 (the Great Famine), 1330-34, 1349-51, 1358-60, 1371, 1374-75 and 1390. The Great Famine was precipitated by the eruption of the Mount Tarawera volcano in New Zealand with five years of continuous winter. Half the population (25 million lives) of Europe was killed by the Black Death of 1348-1349 CE. The 100-years war between France and England began in 1337 and contributed to the famines and death of 20 million lives. Life expectancy dropped from 35 years in 1276 to 17 years by 1375.



European trade routes in the 15th Century. The red dots indicate the main trade guilds of the Hanseatic League on the Baltic Sea and North Sea. The league dominated trade for over three centuries through innovations in freighter ships, lighthouses, freight handling, division of work, passports, credit, postal system, book keeping, and administration.

Image: public domain at https://www.room13.org/unit-iii-the-postclassical-era/.

The growing Hanseatic League was formally chartered in 1356. By 1361, the league was waging a nine-year war on Denmark, emerging victorious with free reign in trade throughout Scandinavia. The league traded in cloth, fish, salt, butter, fur, grain, wax, beer, metal, oil, flax, food, wine, resin, wood and other goods. Lübeck further waged war in the Dane Hanseatic War of 1426-35 and Dutch Hanseatic War of 1438-41.

During the second half of the 14<sup>th</sup> century trouble was brewing between the Hanseatic League and English merchants. England posed a serious threat to the Hanseatic League's hold on Baltic trade. Lack of reciprocity, perceptions of exclusivity and mistreatment of merchants in Hanseatic cities caused attacks against Hanse merchants from the 13<sup>th</sup> century onward. In 1419, forty Hanseatic ships were captured and the cargo destroyed by Spanish merchants and war between Spain and the League lasted twenty years. Resentment against the Hanse reached a peak when war erupted between England and the Hanseatic League from 1469 to 1474. During the war, the "Steelyard" headquarters in London was plundered and burned. In 1494, Ivan III closed the Russian Hanse trading post, arrested the German merchants and confiscated their property.



Port of Lübeck loading armed medieval merchant freighters called a "Cog" used by the guilds of the Hanseatic League to securely transport raw materials and goods over long distance trading routes from the 12<sup>th</sup> to 15<sup>th</sup> centuries.

Image: www.historywallcharts.eu/ view/merchant-vessels-of-thehanseatic-league, Illustrator: Rosel, B., Tellus-Verlag.

The rise of commerce in the 10-12<sup>th</sup> century required merchants and trade guilds to use a verifiable byname on written credit records, particularly for trade with foreign countries and London. In 1358, eight years after the depopulation of the city by the Black Death, Lübeck became administrative headquarters and "Queen of the Hanseatic League" as the largest and most powerful member of the medieval trade empire. Subsequent decades brought increasing wealth to the city. In 1375, Emperor Charles IV named Lübeck one of the five "Glories of the Empire", a title shared with Venice, Rome, Pisa and Florence. The opening of the Stecknitz Canal in 1398 brought the shipping of salt from the the North Sea. By the early 15<sup>th</sup> century, Lübeck was the second largest city (after Cologne) in northern Europe with over 22,000 inhabitants, many powerful merchant and craft guilds, and the headquarters of the Hanseatic League.

# **Geographic Genealogy**

There is no known record of how the Junghen surname began or evolved during the medieval Holy Roman Empire. Germany grew from Cologne, the military and commerce headquarters of the Roman Empire for centuries. Based on my Y-DNA test result of haplogroup E-M35, my ancestor may have been a Balkan cavalry soldier in a Roman legion, who retired in Cologne with Roman citizenship and land. Cologne later became the capitol of the Frankish and German Kingdoms, remaining a trading and commerce center throughout the middle ages. Based on the present-day distribution of surnames Jung, Junge, Jungen and Junghenn, along with the known medieval records for the Junghen and Junghenn names, an ideal of how the name evolved may be possible. Before, the 16th century, last names were known as a byname and were not hereditary.

Jung may be the root byname that first originated in Cologne in the 12<sup>th</sup> century CE when up to 35% of people used a byname as towns grew larger and given names became simpler. Today, the surname Jung is widespread throughout Germany, but most common in the Cologne area. My ancestor likely named would be a citizen and guild master in Cologne that started using the Jung byname for guild trading records possibly between London, Hamburg and Hanover. Only the oldest male son would inherit the land, manor, business, byname and coat of arms of the father. Before the 16<sup>th</sup> century, a byname was not hereditary and other sons could change their byname.

During the 13-14<sup>th</sup> century, descendants of the Jung family started using the byname Junge and Jungen to start their own families. The Jungen families migrated northward with descendants widespread between Cologne and Lubeck, as shown by the modern distribution of the Junge and Jungen byname. By 1411, Jungen and Junghen is recorded in Lübeck. By 1493, the Junghen and Jungehen byname was present in the Hesse region. As was traditional starting in the 15-16<sup>th</sup> century, many of these men had the spiritual saints name of Johannes for a first name and needed a byname for distinction. Surnames became hereditary for all members of a family only starting circa the 15-16<sup>th</sup> century.

The first known record using a Junghen related surname is from 1411. David and Wanda Kline in their article titled *Junghen Family Name History* in the Younkin Family News Bulletin Vol. 7 No. 1, January, February, March 1996, describe the earliest known Junghen surname document. In 1411, Stephan Junghen, a trader or merchant from Lübeck, put his signature and seal on a certificate. No reference was provided but an online search uncovered the source book on Google Books. The citation is from the book titled *Coat of Arms Book* by Johan Siebmacher and Otto Titan Hefner dated 1888. The cover page for the book is shown on the following page. The book entry (with search terms shown in yellow) on Stephan Junghen is shown below from Table 30 page 27.

Junghen, Jungen. Alte Lübecker Bürgerfamilie; das Wappen zeigt einen sechsfach gespaltenen und einmal getheilten Schild, nach dem Siegel des Stephan Junghen an einer Urkunde d. d. 1411, feria IV ante fest. cath. Petri (Milde a. a. O.).



The Jungen-Junghen coat of arms shown above is believed to be based on the blazon described in the book entry. David and Wanda Kline did not include the entire translation in their 1996 article. I provide a translation below because it includes information missing from the 1996 article on the family of Stephan Junghen in Lübeck.

Junghen, Jungen. Old Lubecker Burger Family; the emblem shows a six folds split and once healed shield, after the seal of Stephan Junghen to a Certificate d.d. 1411. Feria IV Ante fixed Cath. Petri (Mild a. A. O.)

The book quotation indicates the Junghen family was an "old Lübeck Burger family." Burger refers to a citizen and legally recognized member of the middle class and a freeman, usually richer and/or more influential than a commoner or worker.



Big and General Coat of Arms Book by J. Siebmacher and Otto Titan Hefner, in Nurnberg Germany 1888 Volume 5, Issue 3-5. The original book was issued by J. Siebmacher in 1605. Table 30 page 27 contains source text for reference to Junghen, Jungen coat of arms and Stephan Junghen in 1411. Source: Google Books

I interpret this quotation to indicate the affluent Jungen-Junghen family had lived in Lübeck for generations before 1411. The family of Stephan Junghen may have first used the Junghen surname between 1358 when the Hanseatic League founded an administrative center in Lübeck and the date of his signature and seal in 1411. Perhaps the Jungen-Junghen family had a long history as merchants or craftsmen in the guilds of Cologne, Hamburg, Hanover and Lübeck and had been using the surname in their businesses since the early 13<sup>th</sup> century. The signing of a certificate with his seal may indicate that Stephan Junghen is the master of a merchant guild or an administrator at the main head-quarters of the Hanseatic League.

Stephan Junghen, his father or grandfather may represent the earliest common Junghen surname ancestor – who could be named Johannes Junghen since Junghen means younger of Johannes. David and Wanda Kline indicate that Junghen is a contraction (nickname) derived from "jung" meaning "young" or young person and "Hen" a pet form of the first name Johannes, a derivative of the Hebrew "yehohanan" meaning "God is gracious." The name indicates the younger of two men with the same first name.

Jung, which means "young", appears to be an older byname in use before last names became hereditary. The website Geographical Genealogy called Geogen (www.geogen.stoepel.net) plots the modern range of specific surname occurrences in modern Germany. The Jung surname graph (below) shows a wide range and dense distribution with a predicted population of 79,200 people. Based on the cluster at Cologne and apparent older age (wide distribution), Jung may be the ancient root byname for the subsequent Junge, Jungen, Junghen and Junghenn surnames. Jung would originate in a merchant guild in Cologne trading with London in the 12th century. Junge would spread to the north with the Hanseatic League. A byname was not hereditary until later in the 16<sup>th</sup> century and sons could change the byname.

The oldest known Junghen family record is from Stephan Junghen dated 1411. This coat of arms listing describes the Jungen and Junghen surnames as part of the same "old Lübeck Burger family." As shown on the graphs on the next page, Jungen surnames are clustered around the Cologne area on the west and in Lübeck on the north with a predicted population of 1,136 people. I believe a merchant son named Johannes found it useful to distinguish his byname for business purposes in the 13<sup>th</sup> to 14th century by adding the "n" suffix to the root Junge. Today, Jungen means the word "boys" in English.

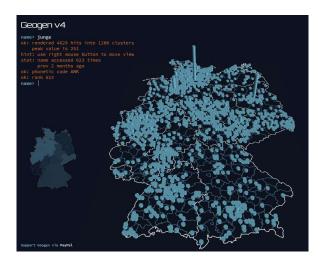
In 1996, David and Wanda Kline suggested in their news bulletin article that the Junghen, Jungehen and Junghenn surnames may be closely related during the 15<sup>th</sup> to 16<sup>th</sup> century in the Hessen region of Niederasphe, Marburg, Frankenberg and Siegen. I believe these three surnames derive from the root Jungen surname in the Hanover and Lübeck area. Geogen did not find any Jungehen surname in present-day Germany. David and Wanda Kline believe the Jungehen surname died out in the Frankenberg and Gemunden area circa 1680. The Junghen surname appears to have lasted into the 20<sup>th</sup> century in Germany. The Junghenn surname survives in Germany today. In 2003, Donna (Younkin) Logan worked with Hans-Wilhelm Junghenn from Munich on research into the Johannes Junghen (1625-1727) family in Niederasphe.



#### Jung Surname Graph

Graph showing modern distribution of Jungen surname occurrences in records in present-day Germany. The graph plots 29702 Jungen surname entries into 2891 clusters with a peak value of 587 hits in one cluster. Cologne in west Germany has the Jungen cluster with largest population. Geogen predicts a population of 79, 200 people with the Jung surname. Jung is at rank of 48th of all names in Germany.

Source: graph output from Geogen v.4 by Christoph Stoepel www. Geogen.stoepel.net.



#### Junge Surname Graph

Graph showing modern distribution of Junge surname occurrences in records in present-day Germany. The graph plots 4629 Junge surname entries into 1280 clusters with peak value of 251. Geogen predicts a population of 12,344 persons with a Junge surname in Germany today.

Source: graph output from Geogen v.4 by Christoph Stoepel www. Geogen.stoepel.net.



#### Jungen Surname Graph

Graph showing modern distribution of Jungen surname occurrences in records in present-day Germany. The graph plots 428 Jungen surname hits into 145 clusters with a peak value of 27 hits in one cluster. Cologne in west Germany has the Jungen cluster with largest population. A second smaller cluster is shown on the north in the Hanover and Lübeck area. Geogen predicts a population of about 1136 people with the Jungen surname.

Source: graph output from Geogen v.4 by Christoph Stoepel www. Geogen.stoepel.net.



### Junghenn Surname Graph

Graph showing modern distribution of Junghenn surname occurrences in records in present-day Germany. The graph plots 54 Junghenn surname hits into 25 clusters with a peak value of 9 hits in one cluster. The Hessen area in west central Germany has a Junghenn cluster in the Marburg, Frankenburg and Siegen area. Geogen predicts a population of 144 about people with the Junghenn surname.

Source: graph output from Geogen v.4 by Christoph Stoepel www. Geogen.stoepel.net.

The accompanying graph shows the current distribution of Junghenn surname entries in Germany with a predicted population of 144 people with a Junghenn surname. The oldest Junghenn surname record I could find was for the birth of Barbara Junghenn from Friedberg-Stadt in 1653. Two Junghenn gravestones are present in the Friedhof BarfuBertor cemetery in Marburg-Biedenkopf dated 1851-54. The Junghenn families lived in Hessen around Marburg, Siegen and Frankfort where Junghenn church records are found from circa 1750 to Heinrich Junghenn listed from Niederasphe in World War I records for 1914-1918.

The Junghen surname can be found in records in the Marburg and Niederasphe region from 1493 to Jacob Junghen listed from Munchhausen and Marburg in World War I records for 1918. Sadly, the Geogen research for my ancestor family surname Junghen returns only one surname record entry in modern Germany with a predicted population of zero people with the Junghen surname. When Donna (Younkin) Logan tried to find Junghen surname families in Germany in 2003, Hans-Wilhelm Junghenn from Munich responded. A search of online German telephone directories did not return any Junghen surnames, only about two dozen Junghenn surname entries were found.

The distribution of historical Junghen and Junghenn surname records shown on the accompanying table appear to show that the descendants of Stephan Junghen in Lübeck did not reside in that city after the 1400s. The present day distribution of Junghenn families shown on the graph does not show families in the Lübeck area. Although Lübeck was a prosperous city by the early 15<sup>th</sup> century, there were also periods of civil unrest in 1380-1384 and 1408-1416 in which artisans' and craftsman's guilds actively opposed the city council which was controlled by the merchant guilds. The Hanseatic League prevailed in a 1435 war with Denmark and Norway, but the city declined as a competing Baltic trade route became popular and foreign traders could avoid Lübeck entirely.

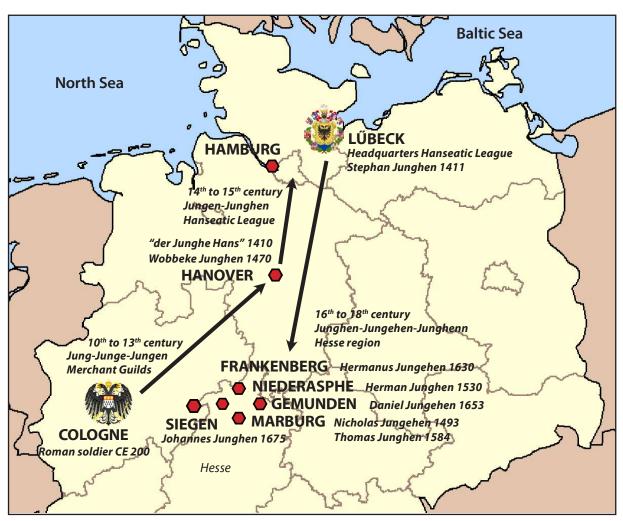
As listed in the table, Junghe Hans and Stephan Junghen families were living in the Lübeck and Hanover regions in 1410 and 1411. By 1470, Wobbeke Junghen is in the Stadhagen (Hanover) region. By 1493, Nikolaus Junghen married Berta Roemer and he was trader in oats in Marburg. In 1550, Herman Junghen and his son Wiegand Junghen are living in Niederasphe as farmers. Also in 1550, a Junghen family is listed in Marburg. The Thomas Junghen, Buppels Junghen, Curt Junghen and Osse Junghen families are listed in the town of Marburg for 1584, 1590, 1623 and 1629.

Johannes Junghen is living in nearby Gemunden in 1653 working as a baker. Barbara Junghenn is married in 1682 at Friedbert-Stadt (Frankfort). Johannes Junghen, my ancestor's father, is living in Siegen in 1675 before moving to Niederasphe. No records have been found of Junghen, Jungehen or Junghenn families living in Lübeck or Hanover after 1470. Hermanus Jungehen is listed Frankenberg in 1630. David and Wanda Kline believe the last record of a Junghen or Jungehen surname in Frankenberg is dated 1680.

Table of Jungen-Junghen-Junghenn Records prior to 1696

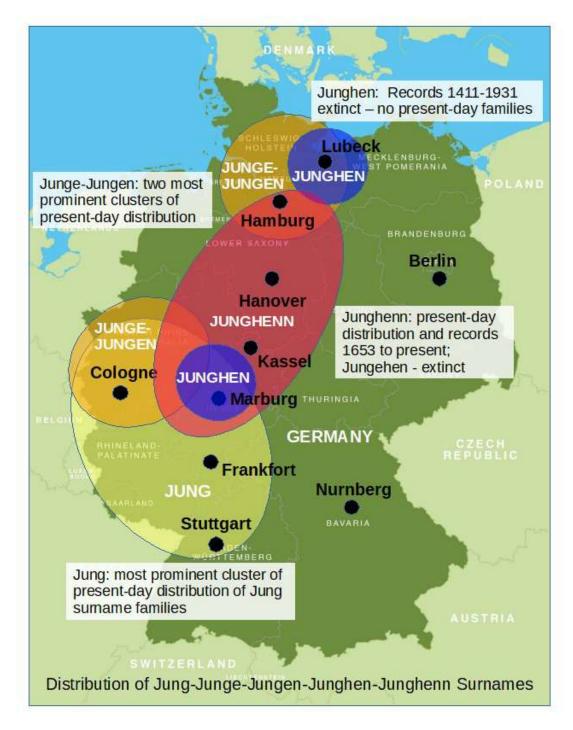
Surname	Names	Location	Date	Reference or Database Description
Junghe Hans		Honover	1410	David & Wanda Kline 1996 article in YFNB, Vol. 7 No.1
				2005, no citation for guild record on butcher Junghe Hans
Jungen-	Stephan	Lübeck	1411	David and Wanda Kline 1996 article in YFNB, 1411, Coat of
Junghen				Arms Book 1888, Table 30 page 27, seal of Stephan
				Junghen to a Certificate, blazon of arms based on seal
Junghen	Wobbeke (low	Stadthagen	b. c. 1470	Genealogy.net, Family database NLF family report, N0303,
	German	DE-NI	d. 1528	Gertraud kersting: Genealogie Kersting, husband Statius
	female name			Lindemann, daughter Anna Lendemann circa 1490
Jungehen	Nikolaus	Marburg	1493	David and Wanda Kline 1996, a trader married Berta or
				Bechta Roemer, a trader with invoice from Ludwig von
				Sachsen for the delivery oats
Junghen	Herman	Niederasphe	b. 1530	Niederasphe church records searched by Hans-Wilhelm
			d. 1603	Junghenn and minister Holger Siebert, Herman was a
				farmer, sons Vobrech or Volpert, Wiegand and two
				daughters (no names)
Junghen	Wiegand	Niederasphe,	b. c. 1550	Niederasphe church records searched by Hans-Wilhelm
		Sumishausen		Junghenn and minister Holger Siebert, son of Herman
				Junghen
Junghen	-	Marburg	1550	Arcinsys HStAM Fund 17 e No Wetter 41, Original case file,
		J		Previous Provenance - Chamber Secretariat Landgraf
				Philipp – old package 2, [Verhor] Article of Prisoners wild
				protections, Junghen to Dodenau
Junghen	Thomas	Marburg	1584	Arcinsys HStAM Fund 17 e No Unterstoppel 3, Case file,
				Supplemental of Junghen Thomas because of Quarry
Junghen	Buppels	Marburg	1590	Arcinsys HStAM Fund 40 f No 43, Original case file, Lapel of
	20,60.0			Junghen Buppels, Forsters to Dodenau
Junghen	Curt	Marburg	1623	Arcinsys HStAM Fund 318 Marburg No Frankenberg Nr.
			1020	1/Jg. 1623, Official book, Box invoice, gefuhrt von Curt
				Beyer, Curt Junghen
Junghen	Osse	Marburg	1629	Arcinsys HStAM Fund 318 Marburg No Moischeid No. 1 /
	0330	Manage	1023	Jg. 1629-1630, Box bills, Official book, Box calculation, led
				by Bartoll Dorr, Junghen Osse
Jungehen	Hermanus	Frankenberg	1630	David and Wanda Kline 1996, tanner's guild house register
	Hermanus	Trankenberg	d. 1653	1630 in Frankenberg, live in "Walkegraben" where the
			u. 1055	pelts were soaked and kneaded, latinized form of ancient
				Germanic name Herman meaning army man
Jungehen	Johannes	Gemunden	1653	David and Wanda Kline 1996, a baker who married in 1653,
Jungenen	Jonarines	Gernanden	1033	ADDRESS OF THE PROPERTY OF THE
				father was baker Daniel Jungehen, brother the tailor Johan
Constanting and a second	Daulana	Fullsalleans	h C N 1053	Conrad Jungehen married in Gemunden in 1662
Junghenn	Barbara	Friedberg-	b. 6-Nov-1653	GEDBAS Friedberg/Hessen: Ortsfailienbuch, marriage 14-
Junghen	Labanana	Stadt	d. 13-Aug-1702	May-1682 Johan Philipp Hippel
	Johannes	Siegen,	b. 1675	Niederasphe church records searched by Hans-Wilhelm
		Niederasphe	d. 1727	Junghenn and minister Holger Siebert, father of ancestor
				Henry Youngkin
Jungehen	Johannes	Frankenberg	d. 1680	David and Wanda Kline 1996, Younkin Family News Bulletin
				Vol. 7 No. 1; last record of a Junghen surname in
			_	Frankenberg
Surname	Names	Location	Date	Reference or Database Description

The table displays the known historical records prior to 1696 concerning the Jungen, Junghen, Jungehen and Junghenn surnames. The known records come from around the cities of Hanover, Lübeck, Siegen, Frankenberg, Marburg and Niederasphe. The association of the last names in area and time appear to indicate a close relationship between these family names. The 1411 record from Lübeck associates the Jungen and Junghen surnames together as part of the same "old Lübeck Burger family." Before the 16<sup>th</sup> century, last names were a byname that could be changed by the male descendants. Last names became surnames and hereditary in the 16<sup>th</sup> century when the Catholic and Protestant churches required a Saint's first name and an official surname for children.



Map of present-day Germany showing cities with a Jungen-Junghen-Junghen-Junghenn byname or surname recorded in guild and church records from 1410 to 1675 CE. Earliest known Junghen surname ancestor is Stephan Junghen, merchant, in 1411 at Lübeck. He was part of the Jungen clan, which is recorded in 1411 as an "old Lübeck Burger family."

The accompanying maps are intended to help visualize the apparent medieval migration route of my Junghen ancestors in Northern Germany. Based on the male Y-DNA type of E-M35, which is only3-5% of German residents, I believe the family in Germany originated in Cologne, the headquarters of the Roman government in Germania. Retiring with citizenship, the ancestor would have stayed in Cologne becoming a master of a merchant guild during the 12<sup>th</sup> century, when he needed a byname to sign documents as part of his business as a merchant trader. My merchant ancestors may have used the byname Jung in the 13-14<sup>th</sup> century and their descendants named Johannes adapted the surname to Junge and Jungen in the 15-16<sup>th</sup> century. Johannes Jungen carried the name to Lübeck with one son using the byname Junghen. As the Junghen name traveled to the Hessen region, it was adapted to Jungehen and Junghenn. Junghen and Junghenn appear to have been used within the same family. The names became hereditary surnames in the 16<sup>th</sup> century.



Map showing distribution of the Jung-Junge-Jungen-Junghen-Junghenn surnames in present-day western and northern Germany. Jung surname is now most common in Cologne region. Junge-Jungen surname is now most common in two clusters near Cologne and Lübeck. Jungen-Junghen surnames were associated at Lübeck in 1411. The surnames Junghen-Junghenn appear related with Junghenn families still living in the Hessen, Germany region today.

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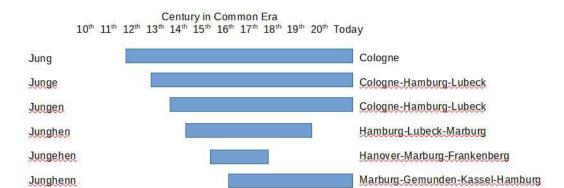


Chart showing possible distribution of Jung-Junge-Jungen-Junghen-Junghenn names over time in western and northern Germany. Two family surnames Junghen and Junghen are extinct in present-day Germany. The Junghen and Junghenn surnames appear closely related and Junghenn families still live in the Marburg region today.

The name Junghen is found by 1470 in Stadhagen near Hanover, Germany. The Junghen family was in Niederasphe by 1530 and Marburg by 1550. The Junghen surname is found in records from Marburg in 1584, 1590, 1623, and 1629. My ancestor Johannes Junghen was born in Siegen in 1675 and died in Niederasphe in 1727. The Junghen surname is found in records in Hessen up to World War I. Geogen could find no Junghen surname descendants living in present-day German.

The name Jungehen is in Marburg by 1493. Jungehen families are recorded in Frankenberg by 1630, Gemunden by 1653, Frankenberg by 1680. David and Wanda Kline in 1996 believe the last record of a Jungehen surname is in Frankenberg, when Johannes Jungehen died childless in 1680.

The Junghenn surname appears in Friedberg Stadt, between Frankfort and Marburg, to record the birth of Barbara Junghenn in 1653. In contrast to the Junghen surname that died out, the Junghenn surname is alive in the Hesse region with Geogen graphing 54 Junghenn surname record entries in 25 clusters with a peak value of 9 hits per cluster. Geogen predicts there are 144 Junghenn surname people alive in Germany today. The Junghenn and Junghen records and families coincide in the Hesse region during the 17-19th centuries. The current distribution of Junghenn families is surrounding Hesse where the Junghen families used to live.

My hypothesis is that the original byname of my ancestors was Jung used in the 12th century in Cologne and that these ancestors were citizens, tradesmen and later evolved into merchant guild masters. As the merchants evolved, the family byname evolved over time becoming more complex as the centuries passed. The fact that there are so few Junghenn families and no Junghen families left in Germany, suggest that the Junghen name evolved later in the 13-14th century in conjunction with the Junghenn name.



Frankenberg in the present-day State of Hesse, Germany, as depicted in 1655. Image: drawing from the Topographia Germaniae or Hassiae by Matthaus Merian, 1655, public domain.

### Johannes Junghen In Niederasphe

In 1996, Roger Yonkin, Klaus Medeke and Donna (Younkin) Logan sent letters to many Junghen-related families in Germany. The research results were summarized in the Younkin Family News Bulletin, vol. 7 no. 2. At least seven families named "Jungehen" had lived in Frankenberg, located at the junction of two regional trade routes. In 520, a fortress of the "Franken" against the "Sachsen" was constructed on the mountain until the Saxons were subjugated in 804 during Charlemagne's crusade. The town of Frankenberg was built in 1233 and by 1286 hosted a weekly marketplace and four yearly merchant fairs with an influential class of merchants, traders and craftsmen. In 1476 and 1507, the town suffered two fires and the merchant class did not recover for a century.

Frankenberg was rebuilt because of its economic importance. In 1630, the tanners guild register, residing in a guild house in Frankenberg, note a tanner named Jungehen. The available information indicates a tanner named Hermanus Jungehen lived in the "Walkegraben" where the pelts were soaked and kneaded. Hermanus is a latinized form of the ancient Germanic name Herman meaning "army man." He died in 1653.

The Jungehen surname is also found in nearby Gemunden, a small farming town about ten miles south of Frankenberg and ten miles east of Niederasphe. In 1653, the baker Johannes Jungehen, son of the baker Daniel Jungehen, married a wife from the village of Gemunden and lived with her there. In 1662, his brother, the tailor Johan Conrad Jungehen, followed him and also married a wife from Gemunden.

Other members of the Jungehen clan in Gemunden include:

Johannes Jungehen senior, locksmith and Ursula, his wife

Daniel Junghenn, baker, likely to be a brother of Johannes

Johannes Jungehen Junior, shoemaker, likely to be the son of the locksmith

Andreas, baker, a son of Daniel, his wife's maiden name was "Engel"

Johan Conrad, a brother of Andreas, tailor, he is likely to be the tailor that moved to Gemunden in 1662

Herinan, married with Elisabeth, only called "citizen", probably because he was the only "Herinan"; he had two sons ("Hermanus" and "Christeanus")

Johannes Jungehen, a miller living at the mill in Roeddenau, a small town about six miles northeast of Niederasphe; a descendant of this name fought in 1747 in America as an Hessian mercenary soldier





Jungen, Junghen

Left: Junghenn, Jungen, Junghen coat of arms may date back to 14<sup>th</sup> century in Lübeck..

Right: Junghen Family crest is modern and based on Junghen blazon from circa 1411...



Source: Ottfried Neubecker, Grosses Wappen-Bilder-Lixikon der buergerlichen Geschlechter Deutschlands, Oesterreichs und der Schweiz. Muenchen, 1985. Images: Younkin Family News Bulletin vol. 6 no. 3., July, August and September 1995, page 7

In 1680, the last Jungehen recorded in the parish registers of Frankenberg is a Johannes Jungehen. It appears that he had no (adult) sons so that the Jungehen name became extinct in Frankenberg. The Jungehen surname continued to exist in Gemunden and Allendorf-Eder, small towns about six miles north of Niederasphe near Frankenberg. In the Frankfurt and Kassel areas, David and Wanda Kline indicate two Junghenn families may exist. One is descended from the clan in Gemunden and the other comes from the "Donaueschingen" region in the southern Black Forrest. The oldest mention of the name "Jungehen" in the Marburg region is dated 1493. Nikolaus Jungehen married a wife named "Berta" or "Bechta Roemer" and he was a trader as known because of an invoice from to Ludwig von Sachsen for the delivery of oats.

The fact that so many different trades: butcher, tanner, tailor, baker, locksmith, miller, shoemaker, are associated with Junghen-related surnames indicate the Junghen clan lived in the Hesse region for a long time. Frankenberg was a trading center with business connections to the south of Germany and Switzerland. The Junghen family are listed as "citizen" (privileged person) in the records. At the time, citizenship in an old and respected city like Frankenberg needed established connections. Guild records called Kinderbücher were kept to prove that children were offspring of guild members and citizens so that they could receive guild advantages later in life. The Junghen family may have been guild members since at least 1411 in Lübeck, when Stephan Junghen is recorded with a signature and seal on a certificate.



Drawing of Marburg in state of Hesse, Germany, in 16th century. Image: Wikipedia.com, Marburg from George Braun and Frans Hogenberg's atlas Civitates orbis terrarum, 1572.



Map showing cities of Marburg, Siegen and Frankenberg in Hesse, Germany. The village of Niederasphe is home of immigrant ancestors Herman and Henry Junghen.

Source: Google Maps 2016 with annotations by Mark Youngkin.

Niederasphe church records show the father of my ancestor Johann Henrich (or Heinrich) "Henry" Junghen (1717–1787) was Johannes Junghen (1675–1727) from the town of Siegen, in the nearby state of North Rhine-Westphalia. His wife Elisabeth Wagner was also from Siegen. The Wagner family lived in Siegen since at least the time of ancestor Nicodemus Wagner born in 1530.

My ancestor, Henry Junghen appears to have lived in Siegen prior to his immigration to America in 1750. Siegen is located on an ancient trade route where mining had occurred since the Iron Age. The village of Siegen is first known in 1224 and became a formal town in 1303. By 1455, the town had 2500 inhabitants. In the 16th century, the fortified town had 16 towers, tall walls and three town gates. A great castle and walled town was needed due to the centuries of warfare in the Hesse region.

In 1536, ruler Heinrich the Rich embraced the Reformation and converted Siegen to Lutheranism. By 1550, the Principality of Nassau converted to the

Reformed Church and subsequently Siegen was a Protestant town. In 1555, the Peace of Augsburg tried to end religious strife by making the legal division of Christendom permanent within the Holy Roman Empire. This allowed rulers to choose either Lutheranism or Catholicism as the one religion of their state.



Half-timbered houses in Siegen Germany. Image: from www.robertharding.com.

Residents who did not wish to conform to the prince's religion were forced to migrate to a different region where their desired religion was practiced. In 1612, Johann VIII, The Younger, returned to the Roman Church and ordered the town of Siegen to convert to Catholicism, and by 1623, one fifth of Siegen's population had converted. In 1650, violence split the city apart between Lutherans and Catholics. Open warfare broke out between the two denominations in 1707, and Wilhelm Hyacinth, the last in the line of Roman Catholic rulers, was driven from the town by Lutherans.

In 1734, Charles VI, Emperor of the Holy Roman Emperor, transferred Siegen to the Prince of Orange and the Prince of Nassau-Diez, which pitched the town back into the Protestant side in ensuing wars. During the religious strife and violence in Siegen, my ancestor's father Johannes Junghen (1675–1727) and his future wife Elizabeth Wagner left Siegen (she was from a family that had lived in Siegen for many generations). The Junghen family has a long history in the Hesse region since at least 1493 and in the farming village of Niederasphe dating to at least 1530. The church in Niederasphe has been a Lutheran parish church since 1527. Maybe the stability of the farming community and church may have persuaded Johannes to return to his family roots in Niederasphe. Johannes Junghen and Elizabeth Wagner were married in the Lutheran Niederasphe Church on 23 January 1694, and their first child was born there in 1696. In the Junghen Family News Bulletin, vol. 7 no. 3, dated February 2004, Donna (Younkin) Logan discusses records for my ancestor Johann Henrich (or Heinrich) "Henry" Junghen (1717-1787) in the State of Hessen in Germany.





Top: Hans-Wilhelm (right) and brother Alfred Junghenn.

Left: Hans-Wilhelm Junghenn & wife Elizabeth in front of town hall in Frankenberg.

Images: 2003 photographs in Junghen Family News Bulletin vol. 7 no. 3, February 2004, page 5 & 6.

In 1996, a committee of Donna, Roger Yonkin and Klaus Medeke, sent a letter to the Junghen(n) families listed in German phone books. One special response came from Hans-Wilhelm Junghenn (wife Elizabeth and son Norbert), who lived near Munich in Bavaria.

Donna had sent information to Hans-Wilhelm about the October 1751 newspaper advertisement by our ancestor Johann Henrich Junghen, implying that he would travel via Siegen to Hesse and Nieder Aas, now called Niederasphe, a village located on a small stream named Asphe. The town is located about 70 miles southeast of Cologne in a farming area between the ancient towns of Frankenberg, Marburg and Siegen. When my ancestor Henry Junghen was born in 1717, Niederasphe was within the Landgraviate of Hesse-Kassel (1567–1803) and a part of the Holy Roman Empire.

In 2002, Hans-Wilhelm found the baptism record for Johann Henrich Junghen in the church books at the Niederasphe Church in Niederasphe. The church has records dating back to 1600. The church record shows Henrich was born on 31 January 1717, and his father was named Johannes Junghen from Siegen. Johannes Junghen and Elizabeth had eight children. Henrich's godfather was his father's brother-in-law named Herman, who lived "uber dem Bach" that means "beyond the creek." Henrich is a variation of the low German given name Hendrik and both derive from the high German name Heinrich, a popular given name since medieval times. The English cognate of Heinrich is Henry.

Early in 2003, the Niederasphe Church minister, Holger Siebert, found Henrich Junghen's confirmation record dated 1730. Later in 2003, Donna led a group to Germany to meet Hans-Wilhelm Junghenn and confirm the records in the Niederasphe Church. Donna also recorded baptism records for the other children of Johannes Junghen. Other records from Hans-Wilhelm's research suggest that the oldest known ancestor of the Johannes Junghen family in Niederasphe, may be a farmer named Herman Junghen, who was born about 1530 in Niederasphe and died in 1603.



View of Niederasphe in state of Hesse, Germany, showing village with surrounding farm land and church steeple. Image: photograph from Niederasphe website.

JOHANNES HEINRICH JUNGHEN SR. was born during 1675 in Siegen, Germany. Johannes died in 26 September1727, in Marburg, Marburg-Biedenkopf, Hessen, Germany. Johannes married Maria Elisabeth Catarina Wagner on 23 January 1694, in the Evangelical Lutheran Church (Niederasphe Church) at Niederasphe, Germany. Elisabeth Wagner, daughter of Johannes Wagner and Catharina Bayer, was born during 1683 in Siegen, Germany. She died in 1739-40 in Marburg, Germany.

- 1. Johann Henrich Junghen was born on 25 March 1696, in Niederasphe, Germany. Henrich Fuhr was Henrich's godfather. Henrich died on 28 February 1708, in Niederasphe, Hessen, Germany.
- 2. Caspar Junghen was born in 1697 in Niederasphe, Germany. Caspar married Elisabeth Michel on 17 April 1722, in Niederasphe, Hessen, Germany.
- 3. Johannes Junghen was born on 13 October 1700, in Niederasphe, Germany. His godfather was Johannes in den Erlen (Alder).
- 4. Johann Herman Junghen was born on 09 September 1706, in the village of Niederasphe, Germany. His godfather was Johannes Dofft's son Herman.
- 5. Johannes Junghen was born on 12 June 1709, in Niederasphe, Hessen, Germany. Godfather to Johannes was Johannes Dersch.
- 6. Johann Herman Junghen was born on 04 September 1712, in the village of Niederasphe, Germany. His godfather was his brother in law Herman Wagner. Herman died on 28 February 1788, in Tinicum, Bucks County, Pennsylvania. He married Magdalena about 1743 and had seven children. She died about 1778. Herman then married widow Eva Kressler-Shill and had one son Killian in 1779.
- 7. Elisabeth Junghen was born on 14 July 1715, in Niederasphe, Germany. Elisabeth married Christoph Frey on 16 April 1727, in Niederasphe Church. Christoph Frey was born in Undersimtshausen (Simishausen).
- 8. Johann Henrich (or Heinrich) "Henry" Junghen was born on 31 Jan 1717, in the village of Niederasphe, Germany. Henrich godfather was Herman who lived "uber dem Bach" meaning beyond the creek. Henrich died on 20 February 1787, at his farmstead in Haycock Township, Bucks County, Pennsylvania. He married Catharina Scherer on 25 July 1753, in St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church, Upper Saucon, Lehigh County, Pennsylvania. She was born in July 1736, in Germany. Catharina died in 1825 in Bedminster Township in Bucks County.



Aerial view of Niederasphe Church steeple in village of Niederasphe, Germany.

Image: aerial photograph from www.kirche-niederasphe.de website.



Aerial view of the farming community of Niederasphe in State of Hesse, Germany, where residents continue the ancient tradition of living in homes in town and farming on land outside of town. Image: aerial photograph from Google Maps 2016.

From church records, Donna (Younkin) Logan and Hans-Wilhelm Junghenn believed that farmer Caspar Junghen (born 1697 in Niederasphe) was the oldest living son at the time of Johannes Junghen's death in 1727. Caspar would have inherited the family home and farm. Donna and Hans-Wilhelm believed Caspar's oldest daughter, Elisabeth Junghen (born 1727), then inherited or bought the farm from her father Caspar. The farm was later called the "Hampelhof" (loosely means Hampel land) from the time of Elisabeth Junghen's marriage in 1746 to Johannes Hampel, a farmer from the neighboring village of Amoenau.

In 2005, Hans-Wilhelm Junghenn researched the half-timbered house owned by Johannes Junghen — where my ancestor Johann Henrich Junghen was born in 1717. Donna (Younkin) Logan reported the findings in the Younkin Family News Bulletin, vol. 7 no. 4, June 2005. In the 18th century, rural towns like Niederasphe did not have street names and the houses were numbered. The former Johannes Junghen house was Number 55 located near the center of town. Later the lot and house was addressed as Hauptstrasse 18 or 18 Main Street.

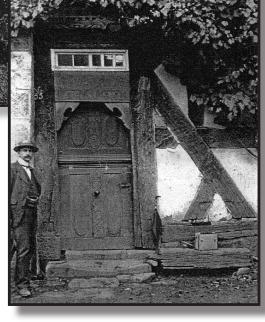
Hans-Wilhelm located photographs of the home in the collection of the Marburg Archives as shown on the following page. The three-story half-timbered house is shown in 1902. The house was built in 1683, likely when Johannes Junghen moved to Niederasphe from Siegen Germany. Johannes Junghen and Elizabeth Wagner were married in the Lutheran Church in Niederasphe on 23 January 1694. The historic half-timbered structure was demolished in 1976 for new development.



Top: House constructed in 1683 and occupied by Johannes Junghen in 1717, when my ancestor Henry Junghen was born. Half-timber construction used in Europe for centuries. Spaces between sturdy timber frame is filled with stones, masonry and plaster.

Right: Close-up view of frontage and doorway to home shown in photo above. Unknown person in 1902 photo.

Images: Marburg Archive historical collection, photographs from 1902, in Younkin Family News Bulletin vol. 7 no. 4, June 2005.





Current aerial photograph of Niederasphe village showing former location of Johannes Junghen house at Hauptstrasse 18, as indicated by red pin at lot location.

Image: aerial photograph from Google Maps 2016.



Niederasphe Church in Niederasphe Germany, with baptism record for Johann Henrich Junghen (1717–1787). The tower structure dates to a circa 1200 fortress and the steeple was built on top of the former fortress in 1283. The church was Roman Catholic until 1527 when it became a Lutheran parish church to the present day.

Images: Left: photograph from Niederasphe website. Right: photograph from www.kirche-niederasphe.de website.

## The Great Awakening

As a response to the preceding centuries of religious warfare in Germany and Europe, especially the tragic Thirty Years War, enlightenment scholars sought to curtail the power of state religion and prevent another scourge of religious conflict. These views on religious tolerance and the importance of individual conscience became influential in the American colonies. The Age of Reason or Enlightenment included ideas based on reason as the primary source of authority and legitimacy. The Enlightenment advanced ideals such as liberty, progress, tolerance, fraternity, constitutional government and ending the abuses of the church and state. The Enlightenment coincided with the far-ranging changes in society brought about by the scientific revolution.

Germany has a long history of enlightenment beginning with Martin Luther (1483–1546) who used the printing press to widely distribute his view that salvation and eternal life is not earned by good deeds — but is received only as a free gift of God's grace through faith in Jesus Christ as redeemer from sin. Luther's theology had challenged the authority and office of the Pope by teaching that the Bible is the only source of divinely revealed knowledge from God. Luther opposed Sacerdotalism, the belief that sacrifices to appease God for sin require the intervention of a priest, by considering all baptized Christians to be a holy priesthood.



Painting titled Luther at the Diet of Worms by Anton Alexander von Werner, 1877. Martin Luther refuses to recant his writings before the Emperor and Pope. He is excommunicated and declared an outlaw by the Holy Roman Empire.

Image: from website Wikipedia.com.

Drawing of peasants revolting during the German Peasants' War of 1524–1525. The revolt was sparked by the principles of personal enlightenment from the Protestant Reformation.

Image: from epicworldhistory.com.



Followers of Martin Luther were called Lutherans, following Roman Catholic tradition, even though Luther insisted on Christian or Evangelical as the acceptable names for individuals who professed Christ. He translated the bible to make it more accessible which had a tremendous impact on the church and German culture. He refused to retract all of his writings at the demand of Pope Leo X in 1520 and the Holy Roman Emperor Charles V at the Diet of Worms in 1521. Luther was then excommunicated by the Pope and condemned as an outlaw by the Emperor.

The German Peasants' War was a widespread popular revolt in the Holy Roman Empire from 1524 to 1525, one in a long history of peasant revolts in Europe. The revolt used principals and rhetoric from the emerging Protestant Reformation. The peasants sought freedom from taxation and serfdom and influence over their own destinies. The German Peasants' War was Europe's largest popular revolt prior to the French Revolution of 1789. The peasant uprising failed largely because of the brutal opposition of the Holy Roman Empire, Catholic Church and nobility, who together slaughtered over 100,000 of the poorly-armed peasant farmers.

William Penn (1644–1728) was an enlightenment advocate of democracy and religious freedom. Between 1671 and 1677, William Penn visited Germany as an ambassador on behalf of the Quaker faith, eventually resulting in a new colony in North America for religious dissenters. The Province of Pennsylvania became the

home for many Lutheran refugees from Catholic provinces, as well as a home for German Catholics who had left Protestant areas. Penn supported a union of all the colonies. The democratic principles that Penn set forth in his new Pennsylvania Frame of Government later served as an inspiration for the United States Constitution.

The "Great Awakening" was a widespread movement that swept through Protestant Europe and British colonies in the 1730s and 1740s. The evangelical tide left a permanent impact on religion in America. It resulted from evangelical preaching that gave listeners a sense of deep personal revelation of their need of faith and salvation by Jesus Christ.



William Penn

The evangelical movement was a monumental religious and social event to the German colonists in North America.

The Great Awakening challenged religious authority and incited division between traditional Lutherans who insisted on the importance of ritual and church doctrine versus the revivalists. The revivalists encouraged emotional involvement and strict bible reading. Enlightenment had a major impact on the Congregational, Presbyterian, Dutch Reformed and the German Reformed churches. The movement spurred the growth of the fledgling Baptist and Methodist Anglican denominations.



Drawing of open-air Anglican preacher George Whitefield in colonial America circa 1740, who enthralled large audiences with his drama, religious rhetoric and imperial pride.

Image: public domain from www.francisas-burytriptych.com.

The evangelical revival was international in scope, affecting mainly Protestant countries of Europe — part of a "great international Protestant upheaval" that also created Pietism in Germany, the Evangelical Revival, and Methodism in England. A critical component of the Great Awakening was Revivalism, which began in Scotland in the 1620s. Revivalism started among Presbyterians and featured traveling itinerant preachers. The Great Awakening was characterized by widespread revivals led by evangelical Protestant ministers, a sharp increase of interest in religion, a profound sense of conviction and redemption on the part of those affected, and the formation of new religious denominations.

Pulling away from ritual and ceremony, the Great Awakening made religion intensely personal to the average person by fostering a deep sense of spiritual guilt and redemption. It encouraged introspection and a commitment to a new standard of personal morality. It brought Christianity to African-American slaves and Native Americans. The movement was an apocalyptic event in New England that challenged established church authority. The Great Awakening focused on people who were already church members. It changed their rituals, their piety and their self-awareness.

### Voyage Across the Atlantic Ocean

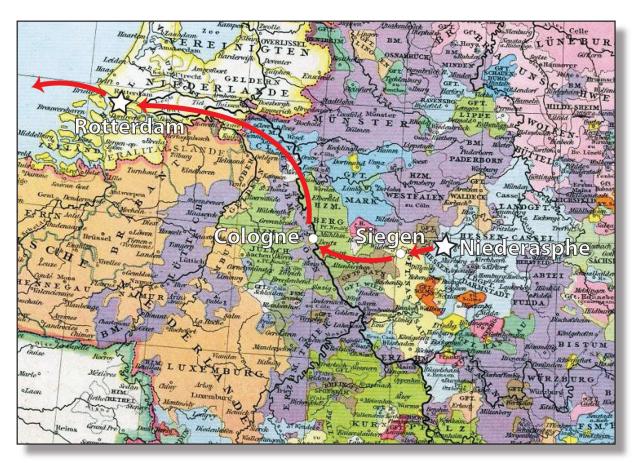
Herman Junghen became disillusioned with his life in Germany and immigrated to America in 1737. His younger brother Henrich or Henry immigrated in 1750. Both left their home in Hesse for an arduous voyage to America. An account of a 1750 voyage to Philadelphia is provided in the introduction to the book titled *Pennsylvania German Pioneers*.

"This journey lasts from the beginning of May to the end of October, fully half a year, amid such hardships as no one is able to describe adequately with their misery." Henrich Junghen's journey in 1750 would have started with an overland coach ride from Siegen through several fiefdoms to Cologne on the Rhine River. From Cologne, Henry's ordeal continued by river boat down the Rhine River to the port of Rotterdam on the stormy North Sea. At that time, the Rhine River passed through 26 separate fiefdoms — each with its own border and custom house. The river boat was detained for weeks by local officials charging exorbitant fees and living expenses. Likewise in Rotterdam, passengers were detained for five to six weeks spending their precious money on exaggerated living expenses. Many travelers were destitute by the time they left Rotterdam.



Rotterdam harbor where the Junghen brothers boarded sailing ships on a voyage to cross the Atlantic Ocean for Pennsylvania Colony.

Image: plate from book titled Pennsylvania German Pioneers, Official Lists of Persons Arriving in the Port of Philadelphia, vol. 1, Colonial Period 1727 to 1775.



Map of Holy Roman Empire in 18th century. Red arrows show trace of the Junghen brothers long journey by coach or horse through Siegen to Cologne on the Rhine River. From Cologne, the journey continued by river boat down the Rhine River to Rotterdam. From Rotterdam, by sea to Cowes on the Isle of Wright in England. Image: from edmaps.com with annotations by Mark Youngkin.

The next leg of the journey was from Rotterdam across the North Sea to a port in England, with Cowes on the Isle of Wright being the most popular destination. Ship travel was expensive and many travelers did not have any remaining funds by now. Passengers had to bring enough food for 10 weeks in large trunks with their own cooking pots. Penniless and helpless passengers were forced to sign long-term agreements as a redemptioner. In England, there was another two week delay negotiating through the custom house and waiting for a favorable wind to start the sea voyage. Trips ashore alleviated the tedium of life aboard the ship. The real hardship began with the long harrowing crossing of the Atlantic Ocean that could take from seven to 12 weeks depending on the wind and weather.

The long ocean voyage was marked by prolonged suffering, hardship and death. The wretched passengers were crowded below deck without adequate food or sanitation and forced to drink foul water. The crew consumed ale and bitter wine all day long. The starving passengers suffered diseases such as dysentery, trench mouth, scurvy, typhoid, and smallpox. Women and children suffered the most abuse and died in large numbers (32 children died on one trip alone). "The misery reaches a climax when a gale rages for two or three nights and days, so that every one believes that the ship will go to the bottom with all human beings on board."

In such storms, the pitiful passengers cried and prayed while the small ship was violently and constantly tossed from side to side. The passengers, none of whom had prepared for such hardship, suffered terribly and some did not survive. The deceased were dispatched overboard with little ceremony. Passing ships were avoided on the 4000 mile voyage as pirate ships patrolled the shipping lanes for easy plunder.

When at last the ship reached the Delaware Bay and River, during rough and cold winter weather, another cruel delay occurred. Passengers waited for a medical exam and the sick were removed from ship and taken to exile on Province Island. The state of medical care on the island was primitive. On Province Island, 253 passengers died in 1754 alone. The remaining passengers were imprisoned on ship while settling their debts. Before leaving the ship, passengers had to pay the bills for travel down the Rhine River, advances for provisions and lodging during their journey, the ships passage, and settle the accounts of the deceased that had been thrown overboard.

After pledging allegiance to their new English King and colony, the lucky few passengers with sufficient money or with loans from relatives in Philadelphia, were released onto shore. The majority of pitiful passengers remained prisoners on the ship while a newspaper ad invited prospective buyers to inspect, barter and purchase the passengers and children as a redemptioner (indentured servant). The cost of passage was high. Adults worked for 3-6 years to pay off their debts and become naturalized citizens of the their new home in America. Children worked until age 21 to pay off their debt and also the debts of their parents.

Below: painting titled *Caught Out, A Gale Coming On* by Charles Napier Hemy, British, 1841–1917 showing the turmoil at sea endured during voyage to Philadelphia in the 18th century. Image: from Pinterest.com.



Above: drawing of weary passengers in crowded below deck steerage during the voyage crossing the Atlantic Ocean.

Image: Alamy stock photo of drawing from Interphoto at www.alamy.com.

### **Great German Migration**

It was a difficult decision to leave home and endure a perilous journey to become a colonist in a foreign and hostile land. The love of adventure, the false hope of gold, and unemployment, all must have induced some emigrants from Germany. Many others fled from centuries of atrocious religious persecution and war. Some immigrants avoided forced conscription by the Landgrave mercenary army.

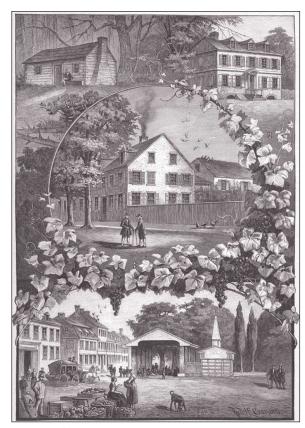
No motive weighed so heavily as the desire to own land. Landholding was a mark of gentility throughout Europe. At the time, ordinary people might not hope to ever own land. In Germany, acquiring land needed wealth, political connections in the Holy Roman Empire, and membership in the state-sponsored religion. The New World colonies promised fertile land to all emigrants from Europe at a reasonable price with little tax and no military conscription.

The sons of Johannes Junghen, left landless by the rule of primogeniture (the right of succession going to the first born male child), turned to America to own land. The Junghen brothers likely viewed the new colony in America as a chance to own property and become yeoman farmers. Available land was the magnet that enticed emigrants from across the Atlantic to America — just as it was later to draw their pioneer descendants

The Great German Migration had its own first ship remembered much like the Pilgrim first ship called the Mayflower. On 6 October 1683, the seafaring Good Ship "Concord" landed at Philadelphia with 13 men and their German and Dutch Mennonite families. With this ship, the Great German Migration to America began. From 1727 to 1775, a total of 324 ship voyages, on 170 different ships, arrived in Philadelphia bringing about 65,000 passengers from Germany.

westward across the continent.

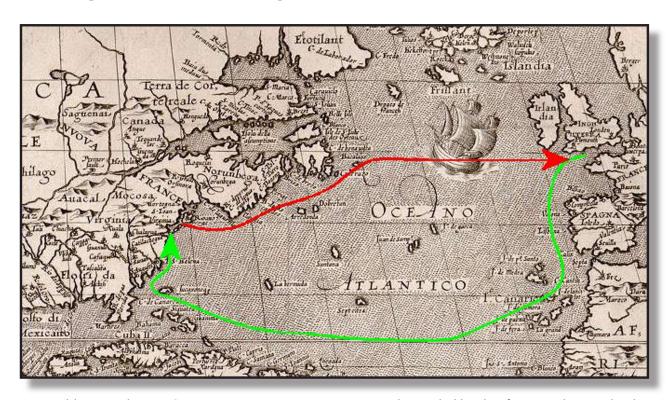
The emigrants from Germany first settled in Germantown to find lodging and work. Germantown was founded by German Quaker and Mennonite families in 1683 as an independent borough for immigrants to Pennsylvania colony. At that time, Germantown was connected to the city of Philadelphia by a six mile long bridle-path through the forest.



Pictures from Old Germantown circa 1715 to 1820. Image: photograph in public domain at www.commons.wikimedia.org.

The first of the Junghen brothers to emigrate from Niederasphe, Germany, was Johann Herman Junghen (1712–1788) on the ship "Charming Nancy" in October 1737. The charming Nancy was one of only seven ships bringing German immigrants to Philadelphia that year. Herman Junghen's name is recorded on Page 192 in the ship's record labeled "Palatines imported in the ship Charming Nancy, of London, Charles Stedman, Master, from Rotterdam, but last from Plymouth, as by Clearance thence." The German Palatines were emigrants from the middle Rhine River region of the Holy Roman Empire, including a minority from Palatinate which gave name to the entire group of emigrants.

Herman's name is also recorded on Page 193 as having taken the Oaths to the Government (Pennsylvania German Pioneers, Official Lists of Persons Arriving in the Port of Philadelphia, vol. 1, Colonial Period 1727 to 1775). Common for many new immigrants to Philadelphia, Herman's life for the first five years is not recorded. He may have remained near Philadelphia as a 'redemptioner' from 1737 to 1742, to pay off his passage expenses, learn the customs of a new land, save money to buy land, and obtain citizenship. During this time, Herman Junghen may have worked in a tanner's shop in Germantown. In Germantown, the language and customs were German and the religion was Protestant and Lutheran. Herman would have quickly adapted to his new life in the company of his countrymen.



Possible route that my German emigrant ancestor Henry Junghen sailed by ship from London, England, across the Atlantic Ocean to Philadelphia in the new English Colony of Pennsylvania. Henry crossed the Atlantic Ocean three times on voyages to and from America in 1750 and 1754.

Image: base map from Library of Congress Map of America by Arnoldo di Arnoldi from www.virginiaplaces.org with annotations by Mark Youngkin.

In 1743, Herman married Magdalena and there is a story in her family, coming through her daughter, that Magdalena was of noble French blood and a Huguenot. We know that she was not a member of the Lutheran Church as her husband was, since she did not stand sponsor for her children. Her daughter was not confirmed until after her marriage to Herman Junghen in 1743.

In April of 1743, Herman Junghen was naturalized in Philadelphia, being the prerequisite to the ownership of property in Pennsylvania Colony. The colony was purchasing land from Native American tribes for resale to settlers. Land was available in northern Bucks County on the wilderness frontier about 36 miles north of Philadelphia. At that time, it was a two day arduous horseback ride from Philadelphia on dirt trails through wild forest and marsh. Herman bought a newly plotted plantation at Tinicum Township in Bucks County. In 1759, he invested in two land tracts in Nockamixon Township, later owned by his oldest son John. Herman was a member of the Nockamixon Lutheran Church. Although he was deprived of membership in 1766 for unknown reasons, he could still attend services. In 1768, Herman also purchased mill property in Springfield, Pennsylvania. Herman died on 28 February 1788.

Johann Henrich (or Heinrich) Junghen, aka Henry Junghen, was 20 years old in 1737, when his older brother Herman sailed from Germany to the British colony in North America. Henry waited 13 years to join Herman. Letters from his brother Herman must have helped induce Henrich to leave Germany. Henry arrived from Germany in 1750. No one has found a record of which ship Henry's first voyage to Philadelphia was on. The book *Pennsylvania German Pioneers* indicates that the years 1749 through 1754 were the peak years for immigration during the Great German Migration. During these six years, 110 ships brought German immigrants to the port of Philadelphia.



Bustling Philadelphia harbor in the 1700s as seen from the New Jersey shoreline. Image: photograph of engraved sketch by George Heap at Library of Congress.

"In connection with the arrival of Herman's brother, Johann Henrich Junghen in 1750, we might pause to comment on the really astonishing way in which the immigrants contrived to keep in touch with the mother country in those days when a sailing ship was the only means of communication. The 85 ships that unloaded at Philadelphia from 1750 and 1755, went back with messages and commissions. The ships also carried back those men who had planned their dwelling places and were returning for their families." Source: *Junghen Family in Bucks Co.* article by Anita L. Eyster, Historical Society of Pennsylvania, in inaugural edition of the Younkin Family News Bulletin, Christmas 1937.

Upon arrival, Johann Henrich (or Heinrich) "Henry" Junghen(n) likely went to the home of his brother Herman Junghen in Bucks County outside Philadelphia. Herman may have paid his passage since Henry does not appear to have worked as an indentured laborer or redemptioner. Within a year of his arrival in the colony, Henry advertised in the German language "Sower's Newspaper" on 01 October 1751, that he is going back to Germany and would take letters or commissions. Source: Younkin Family News Bulletin, vol. 1 no. 2, April, May, June 1990, pp. 6–7.

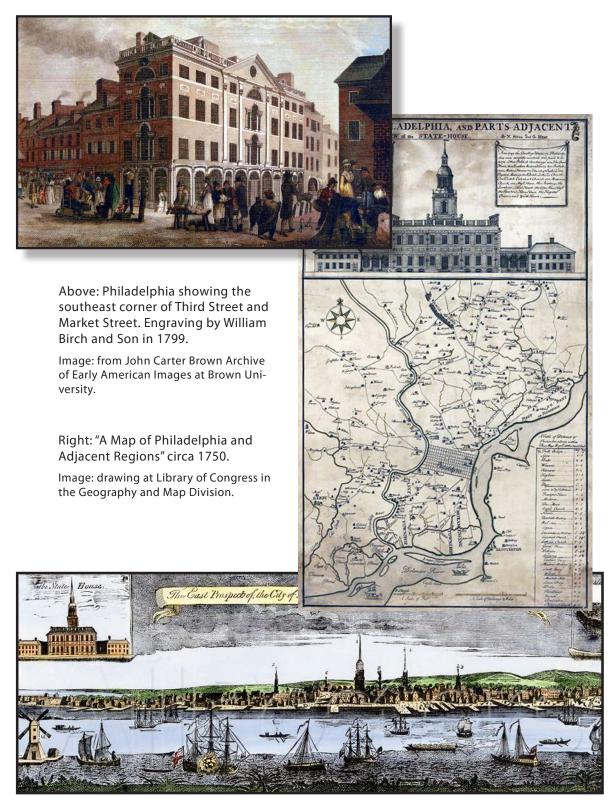
The following indented quote is the transcript of the newspaper ad published in the article "Junghen Family in Bucks County" by Anita L. Eyster, in the Younkin Family News Bulletin, vol. 1 no. 1, Christmas 1937:

Johann Henrich Junghenn, unmarried, of Tinicum, expects to go to Germany. Commissions for him may be forwarded to Johannes Zacharias, tanner, Germantown.

Henry describes himself as a single man who lives with his brother Herman in Tinicum Township in northern Bucks County, Pennsylvania. The ad suggests that his first wife had died before he first left Germany. By the time of the ad, Henry appears to have the means to pay his passage back and forth from Germany. Donna (Younkin) Logan believed that Henry's home was at Siegen in Hesse, Germany.

The year 1751 when Henry Junghen published his newspaper ad was an auspicious year for Pennsylvania Colony. That year, Pennsylvania Hospital, which was the first hospital in the British American colonies, opened its doors — founded by Benjamin Franklin. The same year, Ben Franklin also founded The Academy and College of Philadelphia, the predecessor to the private University of Pennsylvania. Also in 1751, the Pennsylvania State House ordered a new bell for its Philadelphia headquarters — later to become known as the Liberty Bell.

On 25 July 1753, Henry Junghen, who was 36 years old and a widower, married 27 year old Catharina Scherer, a native of Bucks County. She was the daughter of Henry Scherer of Upper Saucon Township, Lehigh County. The marriage apparently occurred before his return trip to Germany. The ceremony took place in Blue Church, also known as St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church, in Saucon Township, Pennsylvania, where a church record of the marriage was later recorded in 1756. Based on this marriage record, it appears that Henry returned to Germany sometime in the fall of 1753 or spring of 1754.



Philadelphia harbor circa 1750, a view of the skyline of Philadelphia drawn by George Heap from the Jersey shore, under the direction of Nicholas Scull surveyor general of the Province of Pennsylvania. Image: engraving at Library of Congress.

On 21 October 1754, Johann Henrich Junghen (Henry Youngkin) returned to America from Germany on the sailing ship "Friendship" with Captain Charles Ross. The ship from Amsterdam, last from Gosport, carried 301 passengers from Franconia & Hesse. In 1754, the Friendship was one of 17 ships bringing German immigrants to Philadelphia and America. Henry traveled on his return trip with a relative Johannes (John) Junghen, Henrich Scherer (possible father of Catharina Scherer) and Henrich Esch (possible relative of Joseph Esch who later married Henry Younkin Junior's daughter Sarah).

Henry's name is recorded in the Friendship's ship records on Page 644 as "Johannes Junghen" as having taken the usual Qualifications to the Government (Pennsylvania German Pioneers, Official Lists of Persons Arriving in the Port of Philadelphia, vol. 1, the Colonial Period 1727 to 1775). In 1994, Donna (Younkin) Logan compared the Johannes Junghen signature on the 1754 ships list with the signature on the 1787 Henry Junghen will and concluded the signatures belong to the same person. Source: Younkin Family News Bulletin, vol. 5 no. 2, April, May, June 1994, page 5.

In November 1754, historical records indicate that Philadelphia was stricken with a deadly outbreak of typhus or "ships fever." Henry Junghen and Catharina surely did not stay long in Philadelphia or Germantown before leaving for his brother Herman's plantation in Tinicum Township. In 1756, Henry and Catharina settled 50 miles north of Philadelphia — buying land on the wilderness frontier in Bucks County, northern Pennsylvania. Henry and Catharina had ten children. His children with Catharina were: Johannes "John", Dorthea, John Jacob, Johannes Frederick, Rudolph, Anna Elizabeth, Anna Elizabeth (Youngken) Haupt, Henry Jr. and Catharina (Younkin) Myers. Their daughter Dorthea died at the age of 10 years on 15 September 1769, and their infant daughter Anna Elizabeth died at five months. The children were raised on Henry's farmstead in the Tohickon Creek valley now flooded by Lake Nockamixon.



"Oldest Known Likeness of Junghen Found"
Silhouette of Maria Catherine (Youngken) Haupt, wife of Johannes Henrich "Henry" Haupt and daughter of Herman and Magdalena Junghen.

Maria was born 1743 and died January 1815. She was the mother of Jacob Haupt born 1776 in Bucks County, Pennsylvania.

Image: Younkin Family News Bulletin vol. 6 no. 2, April, May, June, 1995, page 1, in article with headline "Oldest Known Likeness of Junghen Found."



## YOUNGKIN ANCESTRY



# Chapter 5. Tohickon Valley Farmstead

Charles II, King of England, settled his debt with Admiral Sir William Penn by granting to son William Penn a royal charter for a new colony in North America. Penn named the new colony "Pennsylvania" after his father and the Latin word for woods. On 04 March 1681, Penn founded the Province of Pennsylvania using his Quaker principles of religious freedom and prosperity. In 1682, the capital of Philadelphia was surveyed on a novel grid pattern. Immigrants came for the liberal immigration policy, religious freedom, little taxation, affordable land and no military conscription.

In the 17th century, the Dutch, Swedish, French, Spanish and British competed for land and natural resources on the the North American continent. Ships transporting immigrants to Pennsylvania Colony sailed to Delaware Bay, then on the Delaware River to the port of Philadelphia. In 1683, the new Germantown was founded six miles north of Philadelphia and German citizens began immigrating to Pennsylvania Colony. Letters traveling back to Germany from the new colonists convinced more Germans that fertile Pennsylvania was the new Rhineland.

When William Penn died in 1718, the growing German population had spread across the colony. While the elder Penn had won the respect of Naive American tribes by his fair dealings, his successors ruthlessly exploited the tribes to seize tribal land for sale. The infamous one-sided Walking Purchase in 1737 greatly expanded the size of the new colony at a cost of a decline in relations with the tribal nations. The maltreated tribes aligned with the French during the French and Indian War — one in a series of global conflicts between Great Britain and France that engulfed the frontier colonies.

Source: colonial history paraphrased in this chapter from websites Wikipedia (www.wikipedia.org) and The History Files (www.historyfiles.co.uk).



Native Americans sign 1682 treaty selling tribal land to William Penn increasing the size of Pennsylvania Colony.

Image: from wikipedia.com, painting by Benjamin West 1771 now in Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, Philadelphia.

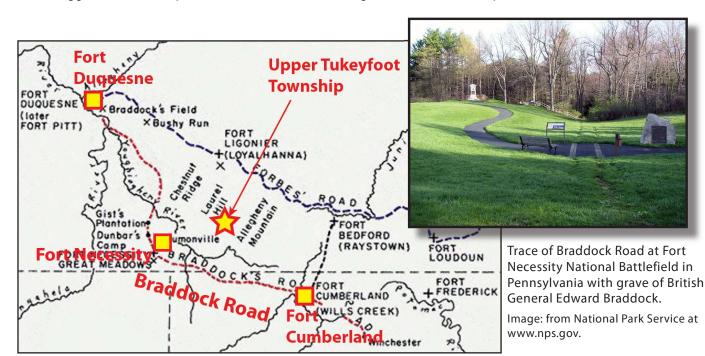
#### French and Indian War

The powerful Iroquois Confederacy in New York had fought the French and British since the Beaver Wars began in 1609. The fur trade, war and smallpox epidemics put great pressure on the Confederacy to increase its territory and replace lost tribal warriors. In 1701, France signed a fur trading treaty in New France with the Confederacy. By 1711, the Confederacy expanded to include Pennsylvania, Virginia, Illinois, Kentucky, Indiana, Ohio, and the Great Lakes region, in the process displacing or assimilating many smaller tribal nations.

Great Britain fought wars with France in 1688–1697, 1702–1713 and 1744–1748, and the colonists relied on Great Britain for protection against French and tribal attacks. To further threaten New France — Great Britain rapidly populated the middle colonies of Pennsylvania and Virginia with well armed German settler-soldiers from 1683 to 1756. In 1748, Great Britain claimed the Ohio River valley in New France and Confederacy territory, then issued its own land grants to eager real estate investment companies in Virginia and other seaboard colonies.

A well-funded real estate venture called the Ohio Company of Virginia included the family of George Washington. Influential connections helped the Ohio Company receive land rights in western Pennsylvania. After it negotiated fur trading treaties with several minor tribes, the company moved hundreds of well-armed soldier-settlers into New France. Alarmed by the invasion, France quickly built Fort Duquesne at the Forks of the Ohio River (now Pittsburg). French troops patrolled western Pennsylvania while the tribes attacked the invaders.

After the Maryland militia built Fort Cumberland in 1754, the young Lt. Colonel George Washington was sent to build a new colonial fort to protect the settlers. George marched his ragtag Virginia Regiment into western Pennsylvania, where the militia ambushed a French patrol in the Battle of Jumonville Glen and "assassinated" a French officer. George surrendered while trapped in the hastily constructed entrenched camp called Fort Necessity at Great Meadows.

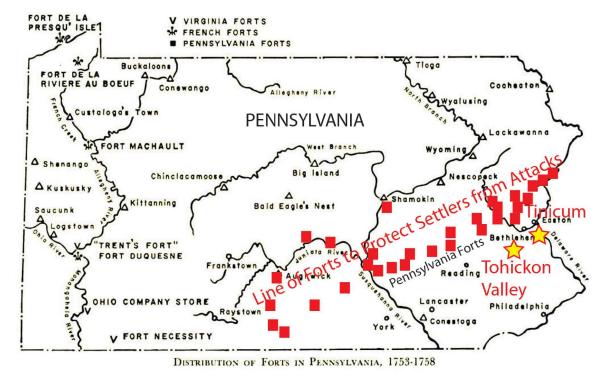


Map showing route of Braddock Road which started at Fort Cumberland on the frontier. Image: from genealogical studies .com with annotations by Mark T. Youngkin.

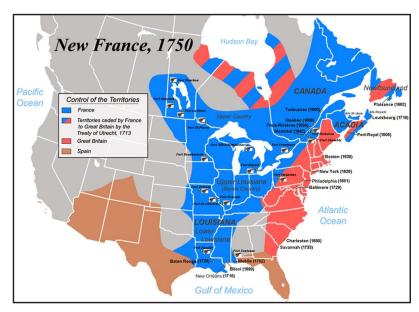
In 1755, British General Edward Braddock with his volunteer aide George Washington improved the British forts and widened the well-traveled Nemacolin path into a military road for the heavy wagons used by his army. In 1756, General Braddock attacked Fort Duquesne while the British navy seized French merchant ships on the eastern seaboard — starting a global conflict between Britain and France. The French and tribal forces defeated the British army at the battle of Fort Duquesne where Braddock was mortally wounded. The remnants of the British force under command of Colonel George Washington retreated to Fort Necessity, where General Braddock died and was buried beneath his "Braddock Road."

The French and Indian War was the North American component of the Seven Years' War from 1756 to 1763. The war involved the great European powers and spanned portions of five continents. After initial setbacks in the war, the British paid American soldier-settler militias to overwhelm the French and tribal forces in Canada and New France. In 1758, the decimated tribes signed a treaty with the British and abandoned the French in New France. Colonel George Washington joined General John Forbes' expedition to widen the Braddock Road and capture Fort Duquesne. Upon the army's approach, the French soldiers burned Fort Duquesne and retreated from the Ohio River valley. Britain rebuilt the fort as "Fort Pitt", named after the British leader William Pitt. After the campaign, George Washington retired from the military.

From 1753 to 1758, Pennsylvania Colony constructed a line of defensive forts along the western frontier to protect the new settler-soldiers. During the war in 1756, my ancestor Henry Junghen bought farm land in Tohickon Valley close to the frontier and near his brother Herman's land in Tinicum Township. The construction of forts and decimation of the remaining tribes may have given him the confidence to live so close to the hostile frontier.



Map showing defensive line of forts from 1753 to 1758 to protect settlers from attack by French and tribal forces. Red squares show forts and yellow stars show the lands of brothers Herman and Henry Junghen in Tinicum Township and Tohickon Valley. Image: from This Week in Pennsylvania Archaeology 2012, State Museum of Pennsylvania with annotations by Mark T. Youngkin.



Map showing North America in 1750 with New France territory claimed by France in blue, English colonies claimed by Great Britain in red, and area claimed by Spain in brown.

Image: map file Nouvelle-France1750.png from Wikimedia Commons, the free media repository.

The war in North America came to an end with the Treaty of Paris in 1763–1764. Great Britain prevailed due to heavy borrowing and the buying of mercenary militias. The war was profitable for the British empire with the addition of New France, Canada and Florida. The Royal Proclamation of 1763 by British King George III created the Indian Reserve. It outlawed the private purchase of tribal land and forbid all settlement west of the Allegheny Mountains. The Proclamation secured Britain's real estate interests in the Ohio River Valley in anticipation of a future orderly sale of tribal land by the Crown.

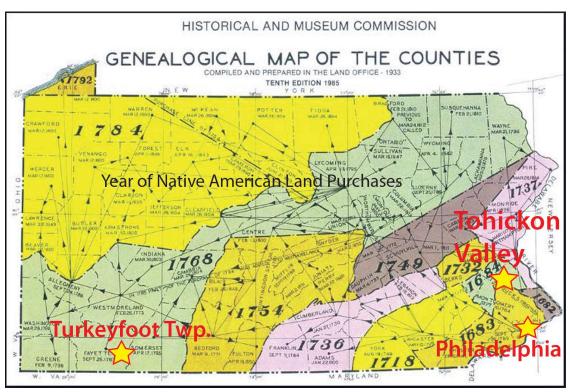
During the long years of warfare, there was little sympathy among the colonists for the plight of the Native American tribes. The British colonies employed the evil policy of buying scalp bounties on both men and women that led to many massacres on both sides. The tribes, aligned with France on the losing side of the war, suffered severe population decline from the conflict and smallpox. The new colonists displaced the remaining tribal remnants westward beyond the Ohio River to open up tribal land for settlement.

A new federation of tribes in the 1763 Pontiac's Rebellion tried to force settlers back across the mountains. The war lasted until 1766, when the native tribes were defeated by settler-soldier militias in the Battle of Bushy Run. Conflict with the decimated tribes continued in Lord Dunmore's War in 1774. The defeated tribes were forced to concede all their territory and best hunting grounds south of the Ohio River, including the present-day states of Kentucky and West Virginia.

The article titled 1760 Massacre Reveals Plenty About Pennsylvania's Wild Past describes the scope of settler's efforts to eradicate the Native American tribes from Pennsylvania. Besides direct massacres against the tribes, the settlers engaged in retaliatory game drives to remove the tribe's food source. In 1760, a game drive was organized by "Black Jack" Schwartz also known as "the wild hunter of the Juniata." The Scots-Irish hunters and mountain men considered the game drives as great sport. This drive involved more than 200 professional hunters in a 30 mile ring. The men set fires, rung bells, fired guns and marched inward with dogs — driving the animals toward a large meadow in the center.

The meadow had been burned, cultivated and managed for thousands of years by the local tribes to provide sustainable herds of large game, furs for trade and seed crops. When the hunters reached the meadow, it was filled with milling animals that the gang of hunters methodically slaughtered with rifles and clubs. The recorded tally included 41 panthers, 109 wolves, 112 foxes, 114 bobcats, 17 black bears, 1 white bear, 2 elk, 198 deer, 111 bison (plus 200 that escaped), 3 fishers, 1 otter, 12 gluttons (wolverines), 3 beaver and 500 unnamed animals. The hunters took the best hides along with the buffalo tongues, then piled the remaining carcasses into a large burn pile — the stench drove settlers from their cabins miles away. The huge pile of bleached white bones was a local landmark for decades.

Backwoods men appeared in full suits made of panther skins, who became known as the "panther boys." But the mark of distinction quickly faded as tribes would never spare the life of a hunter wearing panther skins. The organizer of the infamous hunt, Black Jack Schwartz, was among those killed during a later hunting trip. Similar game drives were reported in western Pennsylvania as late as 1830. Source: Keystone Wild Notes, Spring 2001, Pennsylvania Department of Conservation & Natural Resources. As war and settlers drove the tribes from their ancestral land, the colony's agents bought or confiscated the land — then sold large tracts of land for great profit to land speculators in state organized land sales between 1682 and 1768. In 1784, the new state of Pennsylvania conducted the largest sale of tribal land in western Pennsylvania.



Map of the counties of Pennsylvania with overlay showing the extent and date of purchase of Native American land from 1682 to 1792. Annotations in red show locations of Tohickon Valley farmstead of Henry Junghen, and Turkeyfoot Township farmstead of Jacob Youngkin.

Image: map compiled and prepared in the land office 1933 by the state Historical and Museum Commission with annotations by Mark T. Youngkin.

### Pennsylvania Dutch

In the 17th and 18th century, Pennsylvania Dutch was a nickname given to the immigrants in Pennsylvania from the German Rhineland and their descendants. The new immigrants were called *Dutch* because the German word *Deutsch* was commonly mispronounced by the English colonists. In her 1990 newsletter article, Donna (Younkin) Logan discusses the Pennsylvania Dutch. The German immigrants first settled in eastern Pennsylvania where the broad valleys, forests, streams and limestone soil resembled farms in Germany. The 65,000 German colonists made up half the population of Pennsylvania colony in the mid 1700s.

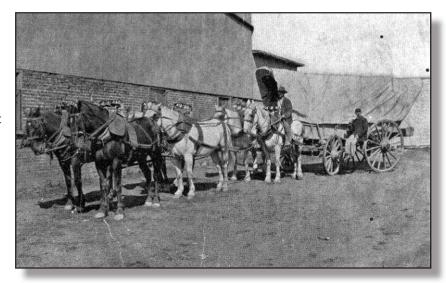
The original German immigrants were Quakers and Mennonites, but most of the later Pennsylvania Dutch belonged to the Lutheran or Reformed Churches and were called "the church people." They still retained German culture, language, music, food and unique customs including colorful decorative motifs. German artisans invented the Conestoga wagon and built the Pennsylvania Rifle — both highly influential to the success of settler colonialism in the 18th century. Source: Younkin Family News Bulletin vol. 1 no. 3, dated July-September 1990.

In the late 17th century, colonists replaced weapons made in Europe with advanced weapons made in Pennsylvania Colony. At the time, Germans gunsmiths made the best rifles in the world. With a promise of land, the Colony enticed the gunsmiths to immigrate and build the new American weapons industry. The famous "Kentucky Rifle" of legend was most likely a "Pennsylvania Rifle" made by German gunsmiths working in Germantown near Philadelphia. This flintlock long rifle was an expensive firearm of the highest quality. The colonists on the frontier used the rifle, with a deadly .45 caliber, for big game hunting and for protection. The Pennsylvania Rifle traveled west across the Allegheny Mountains with the pioneer families. Source: "Pennsylvania German Gun Makers" by Roger Younkin in Younkin Family News Bulletin Vol. 5 No. 1 dated March 1994.

Above: Pennsylvania flintlock long rifle.

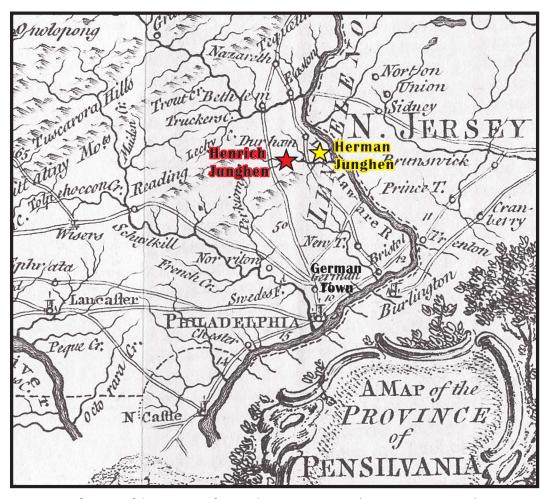
Right: The Conestoga Wagon invented and built by the "Pennsylvania Dutch" circa 1717 and used by pioneers to settle the west.

Image: photograph from Family Hart at Rootsweb.ancestry.com.



The following discussion of immigrant brothers Herman and Henry Junghen is summarized from information in the Younkin Family News Bulletins edited by Donna (Younkin) Logan from 1991 to 2005. Herman Junghen arrived in Philadelphia with the ship "Charming Nancy" on 8 October 1737. Herman may have remained in Philadelphia County for several years at a tanning shop in Germantown while working in servitude as a "redemptioner" to pay his passage expenses from Germany.

When Herman was finally a free man in 1742, he married Magdalena. There is an oral tradition in her family coming through her daughter that she was of noble French blood and a Huguenot. It does not appear that she was a member of the Lutheran Church like her husband, since she did not stand sponsor for her daughter, who was not confirmed by the Lutheran Church until after her marriage. Their oldest son, John, was born in Philadelphia in 1743. Herman Junghen was naturalized in April of 1743. Citizenship was a prerequisite to the ownership of land in the colony.



Portion of A Map of the Province of Pennsylvania 1749–1756 showing Henry Junghen farmstead in Tohickon Valley and Herman Junghen plantation in neighboring Tinicum Township, Bucks County, Pennsylvania.

Image: map by T. Kitchin Gr., printed for R. Baldwin in Pater Noster Row, December issue of London Magazine, 1756; with annotations by Mark T. Youngkin.

Bucks County was one of the three original counties in Pennsylvania. It was named by William Penn in 1682 after Buckinghamshire, England, the county where he had lived. Place names in Bucks County came from places in Buckinghamshire including Penn's home, Pennsbury Manor. Herman Junghen settled in Bucks County where he bought a plantation in Tinicum Township. Land in Tinicum Township had been swindled from the Lenape tribe in the Walking Purchase Treaty of 1737. Source: Ancestry.com, History of Bucks County, Pennsylvania: from the discovery of the Delaware to the present time, Davis, W.W.H., Lewis Pub. Co. 1905.

The original settlers of Bucks County were English and Scots-Irish who claimed the most valuable farm land in the river valleys and bought large tracts of land as speculators. When the first roads were constructed in Bucks County in the 1740s, farm land was still available for purchase from the original land owners. Although Bucks County avoided most of the direct impact of the French and Indian War, the family of Edward Marshall, who was associated with the notorious Walking Purchase Treaty, was attacked repeatedly and Marshall's wife and children were killed in the reprisals. Source: *A Time Line of Buck's County History 1600s–1900s*, Mercer Museum website mercermuseum.org.

Herman's second son, Abraham, was baptized in Bucks County in 1745. In 1759, Herman invested in two land tracts in Nockamixon Township, later sold to his oldest son John. In 1768, he also purchased mill property in nearby Springfield Township, which he later sold to become the Haupt Homestead. Three other sons and a daughter were born by the time Herman bought the later tracts of land and he may have intended that there someday be a portion of land for each son. Herman's wife, Magdalena, died about 1778, and he married again by 1780 to Eva (Kressler) Shill, widow of George Shill. Eva and Herman had one child, Killian Youngken. Herman Junghen died on 28 February 1788, when Killian was eight years old and he was raised by Henry Haupt on the Haupt Homestead mill property. Herman is listed with the Daughters of the American Revolution for Patriotic Service in Pennsylvania.

The first settlers arrived in Tohickon Valley on the western frontier, circa 1720, to find the region still inhabited by the Lenape tribe. The Lenape called the creek Tohickon meaning "driftwood stream." The Lenape lived along the Delaware River and the nearby Neshaminy Creek. In 1730, twelve years before the organization of Nockamixon Township in 1742, the displaced Shawnee tribe had migrated to the Susquehanna River and displaced the Lenape westward to Tohickon Valley. Both tribes were forced out after the Walking Purchase Treaty of 1737, when a flood of well-armed soldier-settlers arrived building roads, forts, fortified homes with stone-filled walls, churches, schools, mills, and cleared land for farming. The new settlers harvested the herds of animals and drained the wetlands used by the tribes as hunting lands. Timber harvesting was a profitable industry until the virgin forest resource was depleted. By 1742, wagon roads began replacing the ancient Native American trails and small communities sprang up alongside streams such as Tohickon Creek. Source: information at visitor center in Nockamixon State Park.

### **Henry Junghen Immigrant Ancestor**

Johann Henrich (or Heinrich) "Henry" Junghen was naturalized by 1756. He came to Bucks County and bought a farm of 220 acres along both sides of Tohickon Creek. His home was not far from the plantation in Tinicum Township owned by his brother Herman. In July 1992, Donna (Younkin) Logan (family of Jonas Younkin) and Loretta (Adams) Kelldorf (family of Col. John C. Younkin) visited Bucks County and located Henry Junghen's grave at Keller's Church. Donna and Loretta also visited St. Luke's Evangelical Lutheran Church cemetery in nearby Nockamixon Township to document Herman Junghen's grave marker.

From his land, Henry Junghen could see the spire of the local Lutheran Church on a prominent ridge. His farm was split by Tohickon Creek that was the border between the townships of Haycock and Bedminster. Henry owned 87 acres of farm land in Bedminster Township, 15 acres between the banks of Tohickon Creek, and 118 acres of farm land in Haycock Township. Henry Junghen and wife Catharine raised a family of ten children. He was a lifelong member of nearby Tohickon Church, later Keller's Church and now St. Matthew's Lutheran Church. In 1777, Henry signed the Oath of Allegiance to the United States of America before George Wicker, Justice of the Peace (Bucks County, Pennsylvania, Allegiance Book, p.32).

With his health failing, Henry Junghen composed his will on 18 January 1787. He died a month later on 20 February 1787, at the age of 70. Henry's grave is in the old burial ground at Keller's Church (Row 2 from north, 8 from west,18 from east) and the stone is about 10" wide by 12" tall composed of brown sandstone. The stone is tilted badly to the east, chipped, and the inscription is German. Local descendants placed a new granite gravestone on 7 May 2019. Henry's sons at home when he died were Frederick, Rudolph and

Catharina survived her departed husband by 38 years. She succumbed to failing health at the age of 99 in 1825 and was also laid to rest in the Old Cemetery at Keller's Church, now known as St. Matthew's Lutheran Church.

Henry, the latter still a minor.

Map of Nockamixon State Park in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, showing locations of Henry Junghen farmstead and Keller's Church.

Image: base map from Google Maps 2016 with annotations by Mark T. Youngkin.



JOHANN HENRICH (or HEINRICH) "Henry" JUNGHEN, son of Johannes Junghen and Elisabeth Wagner, was born on 31 January 1717, in Niederasphe, Germany. His godfather was Herman who lived "uber dem Bach" meaning beyond the creek. Henry died on 20 February 1787, at his homestead in the Tohickon Valley, Haycock Township, Bucks County, Pennsylvania. He married Catharina Scherer on 25 July 1753, at St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church in Upper Saucon Township, Lehigh County, Pennsylvania. Catharina Scherer, daughter of Henry Scherer was born in July 1736, in Germany. She died during 1825 in Bedminster, Bucks County, Pennsylvania.

Catharina Scherer and Henry Junghen had the following children:

- 1. John Younkin was born on 28 November 1756, in Bedminster, Bucks County, Pennsylvania. He died in October 1826 in Turkeyfoot Township, Somerset County, Pennsylvania.
- 2. Dorthea Younkin was born on 17 October 1758, in Bedminster, Bucks County, Pennsylvania. She died on 15 Sept 1769, in Pennsylvania.
- 3. John Jacob Younkin was born on 13 July 1761, in Bedminster, Bucks County, Pennsylvania. His baptism was 02 August 1761, at Keller's Lutheran Church. He died on 26 July 1811, in Turkeyfoot Township, Somerset County, Pennsylvania. He is buried at the Crossroads Cemetery in Somerset County, Pennsylvania.
- 4. Frederick Younkin was born on 15 October 1763, in Bedminster, Bucks County, Pennsylvania. He died on 07 August 1843, in Kingwood, Somerset County, Pennsylvania. He married Catharine Patton before 1791. She was born on 07 June 1771. Catharine died on 17 June 1854, in Kingwood, Somerset County, Pennsylvania. He married Maria Barbara Dieter before 1789 in Bucks County, Pennsylvania. She died after 1790.
- 5. Rudolph Younkin was born on 07 July 1766, in Bedminster, Bucks County, Pennsylvania. He died about 1830 in Corning, Perry County, Ohio. Rudolph married Elizabeth Hockman in 1786 in Bedminster, Bucks County, Pennsylvania. She was born on 21 June 1769, in Bucks County. She died on 24 May 1831, in Fultonham, Newton Township, Muskingum County, Ohio. Her burial was on 26 May 1831.
- 6. Anna Elizabeth Younkin was born on 10 April 1769, in Bedminster, Bucks County, Pennsylvania. She died on 25 September 1769, in Bedminster, Bucks County, Pennsylvania.
- 7. Anna Elizabeth Youngken was born on 03 September 1770, in Bedminster, Bucks County, Pennsylvania. Anna died on 01 March 1831, in Bucks County. She married John Houpt on 10 August 1792. He was born on 20 February 1767, in Springfield, Bucks County, Pennsylvania. He died on 25 August 1851.
- 8. Henry Youngkin Jr. was born on 09 October 1773, in Bedminster, Bucks County, Pennsylvania. He died on 20 July 1859, in Brush Valley, Indiana County, Virginia. Henry married Anna Maria Overpeck. She died before 1859.
- 9. Catharina Younkin was born on 30 March 1776, in Bucks County, Pennsylvania. She died on 28 April 1865, in Bedminster, Bucks County, Pennsylvania. She married Jacob Myers. Jacob died on 14 March 1831, in Bedminster, Bucks County, Pennsylvania.

Transcript from Younkin Family News Bulletin vol. 5 no. 2, April, May, June 1994, page 10:

#### Last Will & Testament of Henry Junghen dated March 13, 1787:

In the Name of God, Amen, This eighteenth Day of January in the Year of our Lord one Thousand seven Hundred and Eighty seven. I Henry Youngken of Haycock Township County of Bucks & State of Pennsylvania being weak in Body but of a perfect sound mind & memory. Thanks be given unto God therefore remembering my latter End & the Uncertainty of this Life & Certainty of Death do make & ordain this my last Will & Testament in manner & form following first I recommend my Soul to God my merciful Creator and Redeemer and my Body to the Earth from whence it came to be buried in a decent Christian Burial at the Discretion of my Executors hereafter named whom I also desire to pay my Just Debts and funeral Expenses and Legacies hereafter mentioned and now touching such worldly Estate wherewith it hath pleased God to bless my endeavors I desire and dispose of the same as followeth Imprimis I give and bequeath unto my well beloved wife Catherine yearly as long as she remains my Widow the Sum of three Pounds lawful money to be paid out of my Estate my wife Catherine is to live on my Plantation & in the House wherein I now live so long as she remains my Widow likewise I give unto my wife all the Beds and Bedsteads that is in my House to be divided between the Mother & her two daughters I likewise give unto my wife a chest and all the Flax, Yarn and Linnen, that is made or may be made out of last year's flax the linnen to be Divided between the Mother and her two Daughters I likewise give unto my wife a cow & to have her choice out of the stock & one row of Trees through the middle of the orchard length ways yearly & half of the Garden. I likewise give unto my son Frederick the Plantation or Improvements whereon I now live containing one hundred & eighteen acres in manner following: one Hundred Pounds lawful money to be paid in ten equal Payments by my Son Frederick or his heirs ten Pounds lawful money to be paid a year after my wife's Decease & so on yearly till hundred pounds be paid & my Son Frederick to give to his Mother yearly & every year during her Widowhood five bushels of wheat & five bushels of Pasture & Hay for one Cow & Stable room and Some part of the Barn to keep her hay and firewood Chopped and brought to the house & she to have privilege in the Cellar & Water & Frederick to find Land plough & Sow one Quarter of an acre with Flax Seed Yearly & my wife likewise shall have all the Iron Pots Pine Stove & Iron Kettle that are in the House in use but if she should Marry again then she must leave the premises. Kitchen Furniture & the Stove & Money to remain to my children my Son Jacob to have the Grey Mare & my Son Frederick to have the brown Mare and the remainder of the moveables to be Sold as soon as may be after my Decease by Public Sale except the Grain in the House & the Meat and all my children namely John, Jacob, Frederick, Rudolph, Henry, Elizabeth & Catherine all to have Share and Share alike out of the Moveables those that now are of Age to receive their Share as soon as may be & the rest under age when they arrives to the Age of Twenty one years & my son Henry is to learn a Trade likewise I give unto my Son Henry my land & improvement Situate in Bedminster Township County of Bucks containing eighty acres be the same ore or less & fifteen acres more or less in Haycock Township to be paid in manner following Eighty Pounds lawful Money to be paid in eight equal Payments ten pounds lawful money to be paid after my wife's Decease as aforesaid & so on till the Eighty Pounds is paid the first Payment likewise to be after her Decease but my son Frederick & Henry are not to have Share with the rest of the money paid for the lands but only out of the moveable Estate and said described Lands & Improvements to have & to hold unto Frederick & Henry their heirs & assigns for ever said Land in Bedminster Township to be let till Henry arrives to the age of Twenty one Years and the Rent to be added to the moveable Estate and my son John is to have five Shillings lawful money over and above his Share & Position and no more and last of all I do nominate & appoint John Mill and my Wife Catherine sole Executors of this my last Will and Testament In witness whereof I have to this present as my last Will and Testament set my Hand & Seal the Day and Year above Written

Signed Sealed and Delivered in the Presents of us Jacob Nicola Godfrey Boyer

[Henry Junghen signature from original document]

Lis my fingfre

N.B. It is also my Will if any of my Children should Die before they arrive to the full age his or her Share of Shares to be divided in manner as abovesaid & Elisabeth & Catherine to board with my Son Frederick but he is to have all the Grain in Ground on said Lands & my Wife have liberty to raise & keep two swine Yearly to her use on the Place as long as she remains a Widow.

Jacob Nicola Godfrey Boyer

The 13<sup>th</sup> day of March 1787 appeared Jacob Nichola & Godfrey Boyer the two Subsribint Witnesses to the foregoing Instrument of writing who on their solemn oaths did depose and say that they were Personally Present \_\_?\_\_ the said Henry Youngken the testator herein named sign, seal, publish and \_\_?\_\_ and for his last Will & Testament, and that at the time \_\_?\_\_ of Sound Mind Memory and Understanding to the best of their \_\_?\_\_ belief.

Before me \_\_\_?\_\_ Hart Reg.

#### Witness:

Be it Remembered that on 13<sup>th</sup> day of March 1787 the last Will and Testament of Henry Youngken was duly proved on Letters Testamentary were granted to John Mill and Catherine Younkin Exe. & Executrix in the said Will named they having first been duly Qualified well and truly to Adm. The Goods Chattels Rights and Credits of the said Testator, and then one month from this Date to Exhibit, or cause to be Exhibited into the Recorders office for said County a Just Inventory and Conscionable Appraisment \_\_?\_ same: and within one Year, or when thereunto lawfully required \_\_?\_\_ account of their whole Administration In Testimony wherein I hereunto Set my hand & seal of said office.

? Hart Register

Henry Junghen directed in his 1787 will that his son Frederick would receive the 118 acre Haycock Township parcel with the house to take care of his mother and sisters. Henry Younkin Jr. received the 87+ acre Bedminster Township parcel and 15 acres along Tohickon Creek and he was assessed taxes in Bucks County in 1786. Henry left his son Jacob the gray mare and his son Frederick the brown mare. The living children in 1787: John, Jacob, Frederick, Rudolph, Henry, Elizabeth and Catherine, were to share in the sale of the "moveables." Frederick and Henry were to make payments on the land to a sum of one hundred and eighty pounds to be shared by the other siblings.

Frederick married and then lost his wife. He sold his land to his brother Rudolph in 1790 and followed his brothers John and Jacob to Turkeyfoot Township in Somerset County. He left behind an infant son, also named Frederick, presumably in his mother's care. After the same manner, the other brothers disposed of their lands and left the County for greener pastures — Rudolph going to Perry County, Ohio, and Henry to Loudoun County, Virginia.

Henry's oldest son John is briefly mentioned at the end of his father's will in 1787, but he does not receive land. Reportedly, John left Bucks County at an early date and was one of the first Younkin brothers to settle in Somerset County. Jacob Younkin, the second son of Henry, also settled in Turkeyfoot Township in 1787. Henry Junghen left John a share of the "moveables" and five shillings.

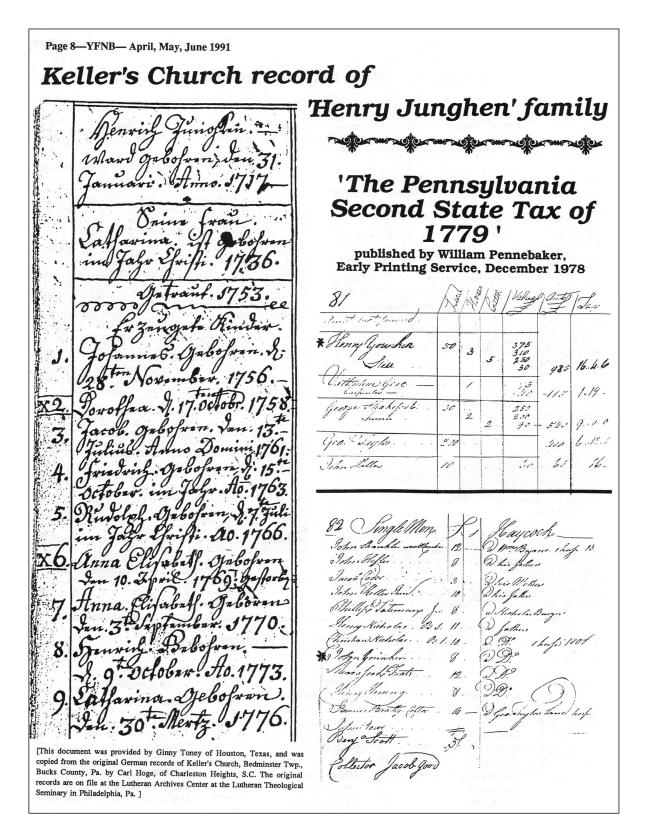
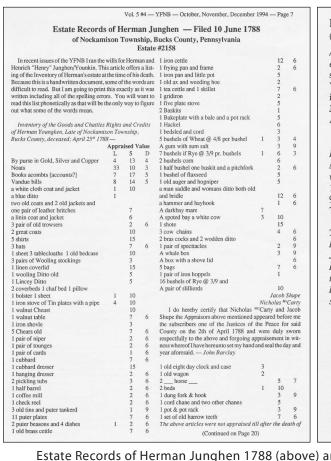
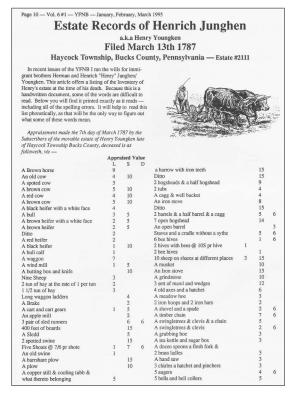


Image from Younkin Family News Bulletin dated April, May & June 1991 page 8.



#### Herman Youngken Estate File (Continued from Page 7) Abraham Youngkin and then proved by \_\_at law by the executurs. Witness our hand this 25th November 1790. [ It states on another page that various articles "held by Abm Youngken at the time of the above appraisement (& accordingly not included therein) which came into possession of John Youngken executor afsd only after decease of said Abraham when he had them appraised ..."] Jacob Shupe Nicholas McCarty Further from Abm. Youngken as pr. the award of William Meredith Jacob Fulmer & Robt Smith dated 25 Oct 1790 12 1/2 bushels Rye estimating it @ 4/9 2 9 1/2 D° Indian Corn @ 3/7 1 14 7 1/2 D° Buckwheat @ 2/3 16 10 The settlement of this estate was dated August 28th 1812. It reads: John Youngken surviving & acting executor & John and Jacob Houpt admrs of Henry Houpt late of Durham Township deceased the other executor named in the Last Will and Testament of Herman Youngken late of Bucks County deceased in account with the estate of the said Herman Youngken deceased. The measure of a mans character is not what he gets from his ancestors. But what he leaves his descendants. A good man leaveth an inheritance to his children's children... Proverbs 13:22 Contributed by Kay Lynn (Younkin) Wilson, Markleton, PA

Estate Records of Herman Junghen 1788 (above) and Henrich Junghen 1787 (below)



Estate of Henry Youngken				#1 — YFNB — January, February, March			
(Continued from Page 5)				A sheep shears & a Taylor shears		3	
				20 bushels of Indian Corn		3	
2 iron lamps		2		@ 4/6 per bushel	4	10	
A pottrack and chain	2	7	6	A stilliards	-	8	4
2 caggs and a tub		3	6	A frying pan and skillet		3	6
3 tubs		7	6	A dresser		16	O
A copper kettle		1	6	2 tins and a pair of scales		3	
2 caggs		2	6	6 pewter plates and 5 halve plates		6	
A hogshead and 3 barrels		9	6	7 earthen dishes		2	
2 old butter boxes an old tub & funnel		1		1/2 dozen tea cups & 5 earthen cups		2	
A chest		5		2 funnels and a tea tankert		2	
5 scythes 2 rings horn and whetstone		7	6	A spinning wheel		2	6
2 pair of wool cards		3		A chack reel			
A chest		4	6	5 chairs		2	6
A big wheel		7	6	A table		8	
5 riddles and sives		4				7	6
A cabbage cutter		4		A box iron and 2 heaters & a lock		3	
A hatchel		4		A lamp funnel		3	
A pair of butter boxes & butter print		3	6	A looking glass		1	
8 old sickles		3		A clock	5	5	
A lantern		1	4	3 1/2 yards of linsey		10	
A meal chest		10	-	A great coat	1	2	6
10 old baskets		2	6	A close bodied coat	1	2	6
Upper and sole leather		5	6	2 jackets & a pair of trowsers		4	
12 baggs	1	4	0	A hat and 2 shirts		12	
A waggon cover	1	12		One pair of breeches and 2 pair			
2 juggs & 2 earthen potts		2		of stockings		4	
A corner closet		3		A box brass cock and lumber		2	6
A fire tongs		2		A jugg			4
7 books		16		100 of straw		10	
A spinning wheel		7		A year rent for plantation situate			
2 spinning wheels			6	in Bedminister Township.	10		
3 pair of iron Hopples		4	-	???? ???? debts	10	1	5
A cow chain and strap & part of		7	6				-
a hopple		_		We the subscribers being qualified to ap	opraise t	he mos	10-
4 weeding hoes		2	6	able estate of Henry Youngken late of F	Jaycock	Towns	hin
4 weeding noes A rat trap		5		Bucks County deceased —	an, coon		mp,
		2	6			Phillip	Nice
A watering pott iron ladle and		140				acob N	
cooper tonge		2					com
A threehorse swingle tree		1		A STATE OF THE STA			
A sett of gears for one horse		5		1	Α.		
Ditto		8				_	
Ditto		8					
2 quiler a coller and a parcel of chains		8		The state of the s			
2 old bridles		1	6		100	1/4	
A bake plate		5		WARD DAWN		1. 2011	
A pitchfork & dungfork		3	6	1405			/
2 baskets		2	6	ACC 19-57	1		li .
A half bushel with old iron		3		10.50	Sale.	1	U
2 dungforks		3			Chile.		旗
2 caggs & a little tubb		2			10		1
		5			9		-
		2			4	1	-
A saddle 2 old churns							
		2	6		SLOWER STATE	g Down	-
2 old churns		2 2	6	5.0			-

Images from Younkin Family News Bulletin vol. 5 no. 4 page 7 & 20 dated October, November & December 1994 and Vol. 6 No. 1 pages 10-11 dated January, February & March 1995.

The article titled *Junghens in the Revolutionary War* presented in the Younkin Family News Bulletin vol. 4 no. 4, October-December 1994, page 13, lists nine Younkin surname soldiers serving in the Revolutionary War with pension files for military service at the National Archives. Herman, Henry and Jacob Junghen are listed in the Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR) patriot index in the centennial edition dated 1990. Of these three men, only Jacob (son of Henry Junghen) actively served in the Revolutionary War. Jacob was enrolled in a Militia Company in Bucks County by 1782.

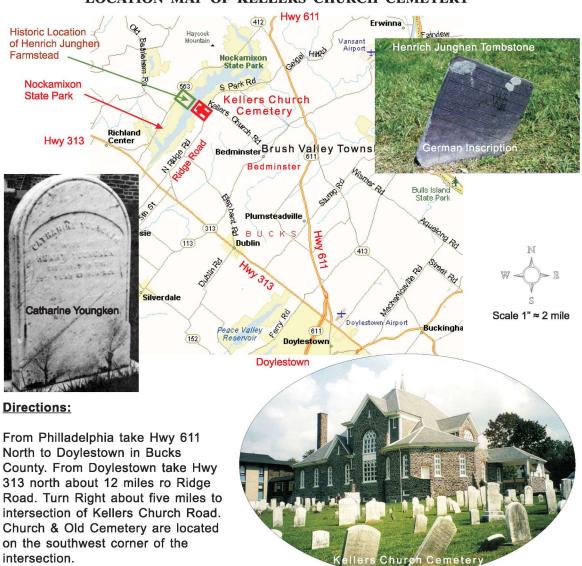
Henry and Herman Junghen are both listed for patriotic service and not active duty. The DAR treats Patriotic Service the same as Active Duty. Henry signed the Oath of Allegiance in 1777, before George Wicker, JP, Milford Township, Bucks County, Pennsylvania. Another member of DAR whose patriot ancestor was Henry Junghen is June E. (Younkin) Steggs. Her National Number is 570315. Descendants of Henry Junghen or his brother Herman Junghen are eligible for membership in the Sons of the American Revolution or Daughters of the American Revolution by referencing the above DAR National Number. Source: page 25, Bucks County PA Allegiance Book, at Genealogical Society, Philadelphia, PA., from DAR application dated 1985 for Lois LaVone (Jevons) Johnson, National Number 695–590, she also referenced the following National Numbers who used Henry Junghen for membership with her application: 269476 and 610323.



View of Tohickon Creek in the 1960s prior to flooding by Lake Nockamixon in 1974. Henry Junghen's farm was located in this valley along both sides of Tohickon Creek. Image: photograph from David Goldthorp in book titled "Our Lost Tohickon Valley—Haycock Township, Bucks County, Pennsylvania" by Marjorie Goldthorp Fulp and Pamela Feist Varkony.

The Junghen family in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, was religious and belonged to the traditional orthodox Lutheran Church. Henry Junghen was a lifelong member of Tohickon Church aka Keller's Church. From his farm land and farmstead house, he could see the church steeple perched on the ridge across Tohickon Creek. Lutheran is the largest denomination of Protestantism. Wikipedia.org has a concise summary of the origin of Lutheranism. The story of Keller's Church is related in the book titled *A Light on the Ridge, The Life and Times of the People of Keller's Church, 1751–2001* by Mervin C. Bryan 2001. The book was written to celebrate the 250th anniversary of Keller's Church in 1751.

#### LOCATION MAP OF KELLERS CHURCH CEMETERY



Kellers Church Old Cemetery is located at Kellers Church old building (aka St. Matthews Evangelical Lutheran Church), Bedminster Township, Bucks County, Pennsylvania. Graveof Immigrant Henry Youngken aka Johann Henrich Junghen (1717-1787) row 2 from north - 8 from west - 18 from east - headstone 10"x12" brown sandstone and wife Catharine Scherer (1736-1825) Row 15 from north, 4th from east.

Lutheranism has its roots in the work of Martin Luther, who sought to reform the Western Church to what he considered a more biblical foundation. Lutherans believe that humans are saved from their sins by God's grace alone (Sola Gratia), through faith alone (Sola Fide) and on the basis of Scripture alone (Sola Scriptura), the doctrine that scripture is the final authority on all matters of faith. Orthodox Lutheran theology holds that God made the world, including humanity, perfect, holy and sinless.

The edicts of the Diet of Worms in 1521, condemned Martin Luther and officially banned citizens of the Holy Roman Empire from defending or propagating his ideas. The church subjected advocates of Lutheranism to forfeiture of all property, half of the seized property to be forfeit to the imperial government and the remaining half forfeit to the party who brought the accusation. Catholics followed the practice of naming a heresy after its leader, labeling all who identified with the theology of Martin Luther as Lutherans. Many German Lutherans emigrated to America because of the liberal policy of religious freedom.

Keller's Church was founded by local farmers in 1751. After worshiping at the nearby Peace Lutheran Church for ten years, a small group split off over an incident involving a controversial pastor. Did the evangelical Great Awakening cause a schism in the church between the strict traditional Lutherans and the new evangelicals? The orthodox group began meeting separately in a small schoolhouse-church until the swelling attendance, reaching 80 worshipers in 1762, required building a new stone schoolhouse and parsonage in 1766. Keller's Church had a strong German imprint in the 18th century. Sermons and the liturgy were conducted in German, a German bible was read, and hymns were sung in German. An apocryphal rumor insisted that even God spoke in German when he wished to communicate with the parishioners at Keller's Church. The first sermon in English did not occur in the church until 1870.

Accustomed to tax support as a state church in Germany, the new Lutheran congregations in Pennsylvania Colony were not accustomed to financially supporting a church and a pastor. Church records reveal the struggle of the congregation to survive financially. It was difficult to attract suitable pastors at the rural site on the frontier, particularly during the long period of conflict with Native American tribes. To gain additional income, the church also served as the local school and the church parsonage housed the parson-schoolmaster. The parson also farmed the land around the church for food and a meager income.

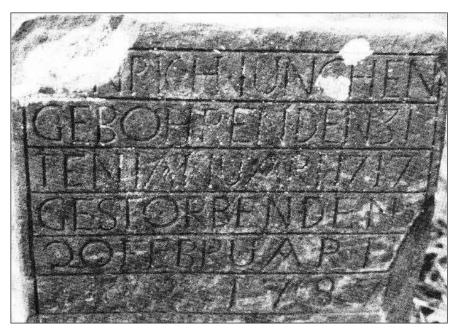
In the article *The Junghen & Haupt Families* by Anita Eyster in 1931, John Haupt is quoted in 1767 saying "My parents brought me up in strict obedience to the church discipline and creed of the religious society of which they were members; and to that creed I have adhered during life; but I think with more liberality towards those who are of a different opinion than was manifested by my parents. For as I have looked back and reflected on their pernicious adherence to forms and ceremonies, I have concluded that they were somewhat superstitious in being so very strenuous in their way and that they were not sufficiently charitable towards others." Source: Younkin Family News Bulletin vol. 5 no. 2, April–June 1994.



Old Cemetery at St. Matthew's Lutheran Church, formerly Tohickon or Keller's Church, in Perkasie, Bedminster Township, Bucks County, Pennsylvania. Immigrant ancestor Henry Junghen gravestone is located in Row 2 from north, 8 from west, 18 from east. The small stone is 10 by 12 inches. The brown sandstone stone is badly weathered, chipped and faded with a prominent tilt to the east.



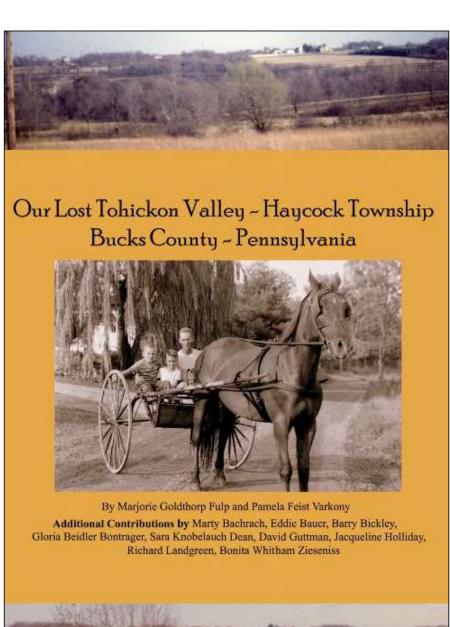
Present-day view of St. Matthew's Lutheran Church on old Ridge Road in Bucks County, PA. The church has been called St. Matthew's Lutheran Church since 1889. The present stone building was constructed in 1894 and replaced the first stone building built in 1766 as Tohickon Church and later known as Keller's Church.



Gravestone of Henry Junghen in the Old Cemetery. In 1990, Donna Younkin Logan visited the grave and published the German inscription as: HENRICH JUNGHEN GEBORHREN DEN 31 TEN JANUARI 1717 GESTOPBEN DEN 20 FEBRUARI 1787 (Younkin Family News Bulletin, July, August, September 1990, page 8). Donna interpreted the letters "HEN" (as shown on the right side of the stone at the end of Junghen) to fit within the damaged portion of the inscription.



On 7 May 2019, local descendants placed a new 24 by 12-inch granite stone in front of the old stone with a modified English language inscription. Local descendants believe the given name spelling is or should be "Heinrich" instead of Henrich. Henrich is a German variant of Henrik and both are a low German form of Heinrich. The English cognate of Heinrich is Henry, which he adopted in Pennsylvania.





Our Lost Tohickon Valley
Haycock Township, Bucks County, Pennsylvania By Marjorie Goldthorp Fulp
and Pamela Feist Varkony
Haycock Historical Society, P.O. Box 715, Quakertown, Pa 18951
Kindle Edition Originally Published 2009.

### Pioneer Life in Pennsylvania

When Johann Henrich (or Heinrich) "Henry" Junghen purchased farm land in the Tohickon Valley in 1756, he chose a lush valley with a fast-running stream and full of fish on the edge of a large mountain with game for hunting. Clearing and working a farmstead on the colonial frontier was a formidable endeavor. Harsh living conditions existed in the later half of the 18th century. The work was hard and dangerous manual labor and often conducted in harsh weather conditions. The hours were long and injuries were common. At that time, the average male could not expect to live more than 45 years. Every family experienced the death of children and infants were not named for several months following childbirth in case they did not survive.

The Old Cemetery at Keller's Church contains a special row of unnamed graves reserved for infant burials. Diphtheria, whooping cough, scarlet fever, measles, mumps, chicken pox, and cholera were common contagions during this period. Lead poisoning from contaminated cooking ware and home smelting may have adversely impacted the young children. Women were lost in childbirth without medical care. The mundane affairs of daily lift kept people occupied since most people were engaged in tedious subsistence agriculture. The strict religious faith and rigid loyalty to family duty was important in keeping family life intact during periods of adversity.

The book titled *Early Life of the Pennsylvania Germans* by A. Monroe Aurand Jr., 1945, describes the life of an 18th century farmer. The book titled *A Light on the Ridge, The Life and Times of the People of Keller;s Church, 1751–2001* also provides an account of farming life in the Tohickon Valley. *Our Lost Tohickon Valley* by Marjorie Marjorie Goldthorp Fulp and Pamela Feist Varkony is a source of information.



Two views of Tohickon Valley in the 1960s. Henry Junghen's farm was located in this valley. Images: photographs from David Goldthorp and Clayton Fox Sr. in *Our Lost Tohickon Valley—Haycock Township, Bucks County, Pennsylvania* by Marjorie Goldthorp Fulp and Pamela Feist Varkony.

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Farming was the chief occupation in the Middle Colonies where the export of foodstuffs gave rise to the name of "bread colonies." Livestock was particularly important among the German farmers who understood how to care for domestic animals in winter. The settlers planted grain, hemp, flax, vegetables and many other crops. Farmers cleared the fields of timber and stones, the stones used for the construction of stone walls to serve as fences. Masonry was also used to build houses with stone-filled walls for protection during tribal attacks.

Generally, each individual farmer tilled his own land. Labor was scarce in the colonies because anyone might acquire land of his own. The land holdings tended to be no larger than one man could work at around 200 acres. Lacking money with which to buy manufactured goods, farmers practiced thrift and frugality growing their own food and making tools, furnishings, shoes, and furniture. Farm buildings were raised through communal labor. In winter, the women spun wool or flax into yarn and wove cloth to make clothes for the family.

The Great German Migration brought many skilled workers to Pennsylvania and New Jersey, where industrial manufacturing flourished. The German weavers, tanners, metal workers, gunsmiths, printers, etc., plied their trades successfully, soon producing their own iron, guns, textiles, glass, tile, brick and paper. New sawmills furnished finished lumber. Mills were numerous on local streams and the rye and wheat flour produced was excellent.

As the German settlers filtered into the so-called "German Townships" of Upper Bucks County, they faced the challenge of providing shelter, water and food for their growing families. First, the settlers erected a log house with one or two rooms on the first floor and a loft overhead. The logs were chinked with clay and windows were few and small, since glass was expensive. People entered and departed the cabin through a two-part door divided into an upper and lower half. Most of these early homes were built through the cooperative effort of neighbors and might last 20 years.



Landis Valley Village and Farm Museum in town of Lancaster Pennsylvania, which preserves a 1700s log farm and surrounding gardens.

Image: photograph by Timothy W. Essig from article "From Just One Seed" by Sarah Bush, Fall 2010, at website www.pabook. libraries.psu.edu. The German farmers lived on the land in Pennsylvania in a different fashion than they had in rural Europe. In Germany, farmers lived in villages and traveled each day to fields outside of the village to work their land. In Pennsylvania, the land holdings were so large that farmers dispensed with the village system altogether and built their houses separated by a half-mile or so from the closest neighbor.

The Pennsylvania Dutch were good farmers descended from generations of tillers of the soil. The soil in Pennsylvania was fertile soil from newly cleared land. Limestone made a fine stone for building homes and churches, as well as a natural source of lime fertilizer. German farmers liked areas with limestone and walnut trees. Walnut trees growing in healthy stands was a good sign of fertility of the soil.

The German method was to cut down the trees, burn the waste, and grub out the stumps and underbrush. The process was labor intensive but produced an arable field by the second year that was easier to cultivate and more productive. The yeoman rotated their crops, grazed cattle for fattening and got back fertilizer for the fields. The work horses were fed well and kept warm during winter in a barn. The early pioneers first cleared land to get a start on the crops, then came an immense barn, well built, of the "Swiss" type construction.

The first barns were built of logs — later the barns were made of stone, then frame or brick. Most barns had double decks that allowed for threshing-floors, mows and lofts for storing hay. The barns had a granary on the upper floor, a cellar under the driveway, in addition to the usual stalls for horses and cattle. Barns ranged from 50 to 60 feet wide, and 60 to 120 feet long, with an overhang of 8 to 10 feet beyond the stable doors. Originally barns and houses had thatched roofs. In later years they were shingled, slated, or tinned. The additions of a spring house, bake oven, smoke house, still and pigsty completed the farmstead.



Example of 18th century Swiss-style colonial fore bay barn popular with farmers from Germany. Barn is located in West Rockhill Township, Bucks County, Pennsylvania.

Image: photograph from article Barns in Colonial Pennsylvania at website at www.hhhistory.com. Lumber could be obtained from clearing the fields. Good building stone might be found nearby, needing but the blows of the stone mason to dress them for use. It might be a decade or two until a substantial house was built. Two-story houses were the general rule at the outset with the 2½ story to follow. The houses had a pitched roof with cornices that ran across the gables and around the first story. The English and Scotch fashion was to build the chimney at the gable-end. The German style was to bring it right up through the center of the house to use with a wood stove. The Germans had invented a square stove made of metal plates, which they placed in the middle of the house for more efficient heating. To keep a fireplace burning all year involved the back-breaking labor of cutting 40 cords of wood which is around 400 8-inch trees a year. The new German stoves used only one fourth as much wood as an inefficient fireplace and made a more comfortable home in the winter.

On the bottom lands along the stream, the farmer planted wheat, rye, flax, oats, buckwheat and Indian corn. Orchards and vegetable gardens were established on the hillsides. Common foods were Grumbeere Supp (potato soup), Sauer Kraut und Speck (fermented cabbage and fat pork), Schnitz und Knopf (dried apples and dough buttons), Gefullte Saumage (stuffed pig stomach), and Ente und Hinke (duck and chicken). Corn was used in many forms as mush, hominy, johnnycake, and corn dodgers. Corn mush and milk might be served seven nights a week. Wheat bread was rare at first, while rye bread was commonly eaten. Wild game including squirrel, rabbit, deer, bear, turkey, and passenger pigeon added to the farm diet. Meats were preserved by salting or smoking and a spring house was used as a cooler.



Farmer in Tohickon Valley plowing field with his traditional team of work horses. Image: photograph from Paul Ralph Eichlin Sr. in *Our Lost Tohickon Valley—Haycock Township, Bucks County, Pennsylvania* by Marjorie Goldthorp Fulp and Pamela Feist Varkony.

German women also worked in the fields and bore a large number of children to add another plowman or milkmaid to the family. Children were taught at a young age to fear God and to love hard work. Debt and credit was to be avoided and cash transaction or barter was the norm. The women wove flax at home and made their own clothes and linens. Men supplanted their incomes and kept expenses low by avoiding the local ale house and operating a home still. Tax records indicate Henry Junghen paid a yearly tax on his whiskey still along with his horses and cattle. There is no tax record of the Henrich Junghen farm owning slaves or servants.

Henry Junghen's descendants could have witnessed the Whiskey Rebellion or Whiskey Insurrection, a widespread tax protest in Pennsylvania from 1791-1794 that broke out in response to an unpopular tax on whiskey. Wikipedia.com states that the 1791 "whiskey tax" was the first tax imposed on a domestic product by the newly formed and financially challenged federal government. The tax applied to all distilled spirits but whiskey was the most popular distilled beverage in the new states. The first excise tax was a part of new treasury secretary Alexander Hamilton's program to pay off the large debts incurred during the Revolutionary War. The tax rebellion by rural farmers grew to a sizable force in northern Pennsylvania. The new U.S. federal government, then stationed in Philadelphia, resorted to sending an military force of 500 well-armed troops to enforce the nation's first tax law and forcibly suppress the new nation's first tax rebellion.



Example of farmstead in Tohickon Valley showing barn, silo and out building. Image: photograph from Paul Ralph Eichlin Sr. in *Our Lost Tohickon Valley—Haycock Township, Bucks County, Pennsylvania* by Marjorie Goldthorp Fulp and Pamela Feist Varkony.



Farmstead house in Tohickon Valley prior to state park. The wood or stone house replaced the original pioneer log cabin. The Henry Junghen farmstead house may have resembled this example of a wood clapboard stone-filled farm house.

Image: photograph from Dave Guttman 1930s in *Our Lost Tohickon Valley—Haycock Township, Bucks County, Pennsylvania* by Marjorie Goldthorp Fulp and Pamela Feist Varkony.

### Locating the Farmstead

In 2016, the book *Our Lost Tohickon Valley* was published by the Haycock Historical Society. The book contains history, oral stories and photographs of historic towns, bridges, homes and farms in the Tohickon Creek valley prior to flooding by Lake Nockamixon in the 1960s. There are historical photographs of many houses and farm buildings in the book.

Donna (Younkin) Logan reported in the Younkin Family News Bulletin, July, August, September 1990, on page 8 titled *A Visit to Bucks County*, that the former Junghen farmstead in Bucks County is now mostly within Nockamixon State Park. Donna visited the state park in 1991 and concluded that the location of the farm is now beneath Lake Nockamixon near the boat marina. Donna reported:

The next day we spent looking for Henry's land. Our first stop was Bucks County Historical Society library. We were able to find many more references to our family, and the many lines of descendants, but the most helpful was a map that showed early land patents with the owner's name and there was Henry's. We copied the map and went back to Keller's Church (as that was used at the point of reference on the map) and from there calculated the location of the land. It may interest you that a goodly portion of the land is now covered by the Nockamixon Lake and much of our ancestor's land is in the Nockamixon State Park. A dam was built about 20 years ago on the Tohickon Creek. This creek separated two parcels of land that Henry owned, part was on the Bedminster side of the creek and the other parcel was on the Haycock. After driving around to the Haycock side, we marveled at the inspiring view our ancestors had of the gorgeous country side. One can stand upon our land and look across the lake and have a clear view of Keller's Lutheran Church. This was undoubtedly their view too those many years ago.

What we know about the location of the farm comes from deeds recorded in the Bucks County Recorders Office. The Younkin Family News Bulletins vol. 1 no. 3, July, August, September 1990, pp 3 & 15, contain a description of two deeds recorded by Rudolph Younkin on 13 May 1796:

Deed: Rudolph Youngken, of Bedminster Township, Yeoman, selling 118 acres in Haycock Township to George Deal. The deed states that the property had been deeded to Henry Youngken 17 Feb 1756, from Dennis Barnes (unrecorded deed) and that on 20 January 1787, it was deeded by Henry to his son, Frederick Youngken, and that it was again deeded on 13 Mar 1790, from Frederick to Rudolph.

Deed: Rudolph Youngken, of Bedminster Township, Yeoman, selling 87 acres in Bedminster Township to George Deal for 500 pounds. This land was first deeded to Henry Sr. of Haycock on 14 January 1756 from Sebastian Wildanger (unrecorded deed) and that it was given to Henry Jr. by his fathers last will and testament. Henry Jr. sold the land to his brother Rudolph on 11 September 1794.

On 14 January 1756, Henry purchased 87+ acres in Bedminster Township from Sebastian Wildanger, land originally acquired from the State of Pennsylvania by Edmund Blaney in 1743. Henry added another 15 acres along Tohickon Creek. On 17 February 1756, Henry purchased 118 acres in Haycock Township from Dennis Barnes. Henry's land was located on both sides of Tohickon Creek. The unrecorded deeds to not appear on maps from the 1800s of landowners in either Haycock or Bedminster townships.

As reported in the 1990 news bulletin, Donna (Younkin) Logan believed that the Henry Junghen homestead was on the Bedminster property. But she misread her own deed summary that actually states "Henry Sr. of Haycock" indicating that he lived on the Haycock side of Tohickon Creek. The tax records below indicate the farm had a still, one dwelling house and two farm structures.

The Younkin Family News Bulletins contains tax record information from the Pennsylvania Archives on Henrich Junghen's farm as follows:

PA Archives, Ser. 3, Vol. XIII, p 75, 1779 Haycock Twp. Bucks Co. PA – Four Million Tax: Henry Younkin, still, 50 acres, 3 horses, 0 cattle, 0 servants.

PA Archives, Ser. 3, Vol. 13, p 202, 1781 Bedminster Twp. Bucks Co. PA – Effective Supplies Tax for the War: Henry Younkin, 80 acres, 0 horses, 0 cattle, 0 servants.

PA Archives, Ser. 3, Vol. XIII, p 75, 1781 Haycock Twp. Bucks Co. PA – Effective Supplies Tax: Henry Younkin, 168 acres, 2 horses, 6 cattle, 0 servants.

PA Archives, Ser. 3, Vol. 13, p 219, 1782 Bedminster Twp. Bucks Co. PA – Effective Supplies for the year: Henry Younkin, 80 acres, 0 horses, 0 cattle, 0 servants.

PA Archives, Ser. 3, Vol. XIII, p 301, 1782 Haycock Twp. Bucks Co. PA – Quota to Raise Effective Supplies: Henry Younkin, still, 150 acres, 2 horses, 5 cattle, 0 servants.

PA Archives, Ser. 3, Vol. XIII, p 438, 1784 Haycock Twp. Bucks Co. PA – Return of Land and Inhabitants: Henry Younkin, 118 acres, 1 dwelling house, 2 out houses, 7 white inhabitants, 0 black inhabitants.

PA Archives, Ser. 3, Vol. XIII, p 557, 1785 Haycock Twp. Bucks Co. PA – Funding Tax: Henry Younkin, still, 118 acres, 3 horses, 5 cattle, 0 servants.

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Portion of 1757 map showing original land owners with location of farm land of Henry Junghen in Haycock and Bedminster Townships. Map does not list Henry Junghen as a land owner.

Image: from Map of Bucks County Pennsylvania at www.ancestortracks.com with star and annotation by Mark Youngkin.

When Henry Junghen died in 1787 at his Tohickon Creek farm, he left his land to his sons Frederick and Henry. In the Last Will & Testament (shown on page 79) of Henry Junghen, he divided the farm in half and left the 118 acre Haycock Township parcel including the farm headquarters to his son Frederick to take care of his mother and sisters. Henry gave his son Henry Junior the 87+ acre land parcel in Bedminster Township along with the 15 acre parcel on the Tohickon Creek bottom land in Haycock Township. Henry Jr. apparently resided in a farm house located on the Bedminster Township side of the creek near Keller's Church.

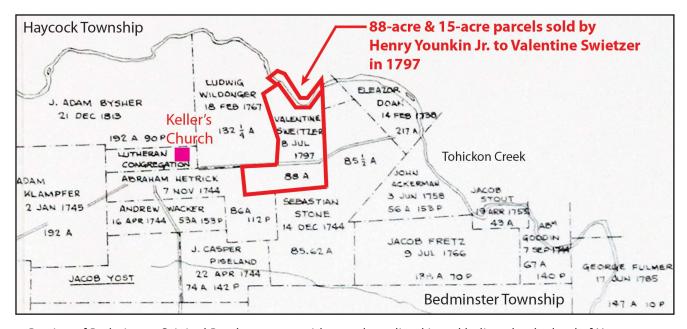
The soil may have been depleted by decades of wheat farming as the Junghen siblings would soon leave Bucks County for new lives on the western frontier. On 13 March 1790, Frederick Younkin sold his 118 acre farm to brother Rudolph Younkin and then followed his brothers and my ancestor Jacob Younkin, to Virginia and later to Turkeyfoot Township in western Pennsylvania. On 11 September 1794, Henry Younkin Jr. sold the 87+ acre parcel of land to brother Rudolph.

Henry Jr. followed his other brothers to live in Virginia. By 1841, Henry Jr. now 71 years old, bought a 233 acre farm in Brush Valley Township, Pennsylvania. In 1849, Henry Jr. sold his land in Brush Valley Township, except for 89 acres that would stay in the family for the next 151 years.

On 13 May 1796, Rudolph Younkin sold both the Haycock and Bedminster Township parcels to George Deal. A short time later on 1 June 1796, Rudolph bought back the 87+ acre parcel in Bedminster Township and ownership reverted back to his brother Henry Jr. After Rudolph sold the land, he left Bucks County for a new life in Ohio. The 10 June 1797 deed record indicates that Henry Younkin Jr., who now resided in Loudoun County, Virginia, sold the 87+ acre parcel to Valentine Swietzer for 965 pounds. Valentine Swietzer later bought the 15 acre parcel located along Tohickon Creek in Haycock Township from Henry Jr. for 5 shillings on 6 October 1800.

Trying to locate the former land of the Henry Junghen farm from 1756 was problematic. When the state park was created in the 1960s, the state demolished the buildings and structures, merged the existing land parcels together, and changed the property identification numbers. The current land parcel maps do not show the parcels that existed prior to the 1960s. The original 1756 deeds for the farm were not recorded and the Junghen or Younkin name does not appear on historical property ownership maps from the 1700s or 1800s. The historic map of Haycock Township shown on page 94 shows the original purchasers of the land prior to 1757. The map shows the houses of J. Nicholas and I Kramer. The star annotation shows the location of the Henrich Junghen farm on both sides of Tohickon Creek.

The land was sold out of the Younkin family name by 1800, further obscuring the location of the Henry Junghen farm over the last two hundred years. The map of "Bedminster Original Purchasers" shows original parcel outlines, area of parcels in acres, purchaser's name, and the date of purchase on the Bedminster Township side of Tohickon Creek, see map below. Although "Henry Junghen" or other Younkin surname variation is not shown as a purchaser on this map — there is only one parcel that resembles the size of land at 87+ acres on the creek below Keller's Church. This parcel's purchase date of 8 July 1797 to Valentine Swietzer (as shown below) matches the time frame of the dates on the Henry Younkin Jr. deed to Valentine Swietzer of 10 June 1797 and 24 June 1797. The red outline below would correspond to the farm of Henry Younkin Jr. from 1787 through 1797, in Bedminster Township.



Portion of Bedminster Original Purchases map with parcels outlined in red believed to be land of Henry Junghen purchased in 1756 including 87+ acres in Bedminster Township and 15 acres along both banks of Tohickon Creek. Image: Bedminster Original Purchases map in Historical Maps of Bucks County at www.buckshen.org with annotations by Mark T. Youngkin.

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A historical parcel map for Haycock Township shows a parcel of about 118 acres on the Haycock Township side of Tohickon Creek, opposite and across the creek from the 87+ acre parcel identified in Bedminster Township. The potential Haycock Township parcel appears to be in the right position for the farm as shown on the 1938 aerial photograph on page 97. In the book Our Lost Tohickon Valley, Marjorie Goldthorp Fulp and Pamela Feist Varkony discuss the historic farms in Tohickon Valley. Only one historic farm appears at the potential location of the Henry Junghen farmstead and this farm is called the "Ben Surket farm" in the book.

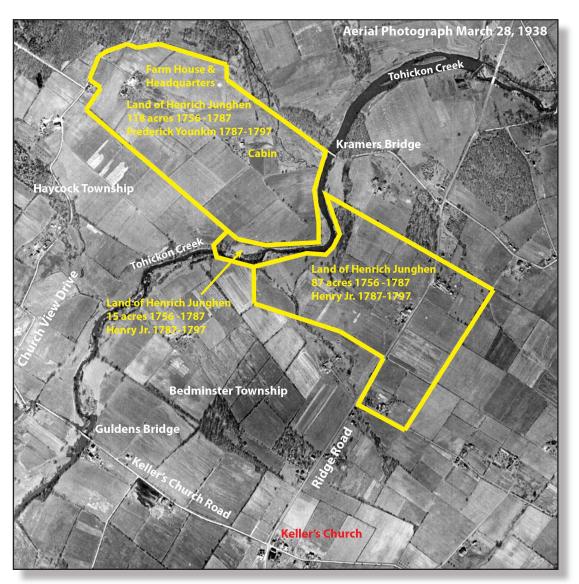
The book *Our Lost Tohickon Valley* also contains 1960s era photographs showing historic farms in Tohickon Valley. Unfortunately, no photographs of the Ben Surket farm house appear in the book. Staff at the Nockamixon State Park headquarters also indicate that there are no photographs of the Ben Surket farm in park files. The book contains historic photographs of many other farms and houses in Tohickon Valley that provide an example of what the Henry Junghen farm looked like, as shown in the accompanying photographs in this chapter.

Marjorie Goldthorp Fulp in a personal email says her brother recalled a stone-filled and clapboard-sided farm house at the Ben Surket farm. In May 2016, Marjorie Goldthorp Fulp contacted a relative of Ben Surket that lived in the Ben Surket farm house as a child. He related to Marjorie that the Ben Surket house was an older wood clapboard house with stone-filled walls.



Historical farm in Tohickon Valley likely resembling former 1756–1797 farm of Henry Junghen and sons that was demolished in 1960s for new Nockamixon State Park.

Image: photograph from Wilmer Johnson in the book titled *Our Lost Tohickon Valley—Haycock Township, Bucks County, Pennsylvania* by Marjorie Goldthorp Fulp and Pamela Feist Varkony.



Portion of 1938 aerial photograph of Tohickon Valley (prior to construction of new state park and Lake Nockamixon) showing annotations and yellow outline of potential farm lands of Henry Junghen in Haycock and Bedminster Townships. Image: aerial photograph dated 1938 from Pennsylvania Geological Survey library collection of Agricultural and Stabilization Series with annotations by Mark T. Youngkin.

During the 18th century colonial era, stone-filled walls were commonly used in frontier houses for security and insulation. The stone masonry placed inside the sturdy half-timber walls provided the inhabitants protection from gunfire in the French and Indian War. The relative of Ben Surket also recalled that a log cabin existed on the farm prior to construction of Nockamixon Lake. That cabin would be the cabin referred to as the Chief One Star cabin in the "Our Lost Tohickon Valley" book.

#### 425 Deed: Deal to Youngkin

This Indenture made the first day of June in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred & Ninety Six Between George Deal of the Township of Haycock in the County of Bucks & Commonwealth of Pennsylvania of the one Part and Rudolph Youngkin of the Township of Bedminster in the County and Commonweal aforesaid of the other Part & Witnesseth Whereas by Virtue of a Warrant granted unto Edward Blany being date the 12th day of October 1743 there was surveyed unto Said Edward Blany a Certain Piece or Tract of Land Situated in Bedminster Township in the County and Commonwealth aforesaid Containing Eighty Seven Acres and Allowance, bounded by Lands of Ludnouche Wildonger Bastian Stone Tohickon Creek and Dennis Quand and others It being the Same Tract that the Said Rudolph Youngkin by his deed doth bearing Date the 30th May 1796. for the Consideration therein mentioned granted and conveyed unto the Said George Deal Relation being thereunto had may at large appear. Now this Indenture witnesseth that the said George Deal for and in consideration of the Sum of Five Hundred and Seventy Five Pounds Current lawful Money of the Commonwealth & aforesaid to him in Hand paid by the said Rudolph Youngkin at the Sealing and Delivery hereof, the Receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged by the said George Deal and the said George Deal doth exonerate and acquits the said Rudolph Youngkin his heirs and assigns thereof for ever he the said George Deal hath granted bargained & sold and by these Presents doth grant bargain & sell alien & confirm unto the said Rudolph Youngkin his Heirs and Assigns the aforesaid described Tract of Land Containing Eighty Seven Acres and allowance being the same more or less, with all and Singular the Buildings Improvements Ways Woods Waters Water Courses Rights Liberties Accouterments Appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anyway appertaining and all of the Revisions, Remainders & Assets of it and to the Said Furnishings belonging and all the Rights Title and Claim whatsoever of him the Said George Deal of its and to the said described Tract of Land To Have and To Hold the said Messuage or Tenement and Tract of Land with the Appurtenances unto the Said Rudolph Youngkin his heirs and assigns forever. Nevertheless Subject to pay such Sum or Sums of Money both Principal and Interest now due or hereafter to become due for and in Respect of the Premises hereby granted to the Chief Lord or Lords of the Fee thereof. And the Said George Deal for himself and his heirs doth Covenant to and with the Said Rudolph Youngkin, his heirs and assigns that he the Said George Deal the hereby granted Premises against himself and against his heirs and against all and every other person or Persons whatsoever lawfully claiming or to claim by or under him them or any of them shall and will Warrant and forever defend by these Presents In Witness whereof & the Said George Deal have hereunto Set my Hand & Seal the day and year first within written, George Deal his Mark (Seal). Sealed & delivered in Presence of us Alex Hughes John McKinny

Received on the day of the Date of the Foregoing Indenture of the within named Rudolph Younkin the Sum of Five Hundred and Seventy Five Pounds Current lawful Money of Pennsylvania it being the full consideration Money within mentioned I say Received by me George Deal – by his mark Justice Alex Hughes Business Taken and acknowledged by the Said George Deal as his Rit and Deed in due form of Law, done before me the {Seal} Subscriber one of the Justices of the Peace in and for Said County Witness my Hand & Seal June 1st 1796. Alex Hughes.

Recorded June 24, 1796.

Transcript of Deed dated June 1, 1796, from George Deal selling 87+ acres of farm land in Bedminster Township to Rudolph Youngkin for 575 pounds.

Document: Bucks County Pennsylvania Recorder of Deeds, Bucks County Courthouse, Doylestown, Pennsylvania; transcription by Mark Youngkin 2016.

405 Deed Roll Younkin & Swietzer

Know all Men by these presents that I Henry Youngkin of Loudoun County in State of Virginia for and in Consideration of the sum of Nine Hundred & sixty five pounds to me in Hand well and truly paid by Valentine Swietzer of Bucks County Pennsylvania the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged have granted Bargained sold released and confirmed and by these presents do grant bargain sell release and confirm unto the said Valentine Swietzer and to his heirs and Assigns all that Certain Tract of Land Containing eighty eight acres and allowance be situated in Bedminster Township in the County of Bucks in State of Pennsylvania aforesaid adjoining lands of Ludwig Wildonger Bastian Stone & Tohickon Creek [which said Tract of land was granted by the Late proprietors of Pennsylvania to a Certain Edmond Blaney by warrant bearing date the twelfth day of October one Thousand Seven Hundred and forty three as by the same warrant and the return of survey made inference there of remaining filed in the Surveyor Generals office difference thereunto being said will more fully appear And the Right of the said Edmund Blaney to the said Tract by virtue of sundry conveyances and assurances in the Law has since become vested in the said Henry Yonkin together with all and singular the appurtenances to the same Tract Belonging or in any wise appertaining and the Possessions and Remainders Rents Issues and profits thereof To have and to Hold the said tract or parcel of land containing eighty eight acres & allowance and unto the said Valentine Sweitzer his Heirs and assigns to the only use and behalf of him the said Valentine Sweitzer his heirs and assigns forever In Witness whereof the said Henry Younkin have hereunto set my hand & Seal this tenth day of June one thousand seven Hundred and Ninety Seven Sealed and Delivered in the presence of us Henry Younkin {Seal}

Just. Lufborough Tillsessillety (spelling uncertain)

Received on the Day of the Date of the Within Written Deed for all of the within named Valentine Sweitzer the Sum of Nine Hundred and Sixty Five pounds being the full Consideration money within mentioned 965

Henry Younkin

#### Witness at signing Robert Smith

The twenty fourth Day of June AD 1797 before me the subscriber one of the Justices of the Peace in and for Bucks County Came the within Named Henry Yonkin and acknowledged the within written deed shall to be his act and deed and desired the same might be recorded as such Witness my hand & Seal the day year Above written Recorded May 3, 1802

Robert Smith {seal}

Transcript of Deed dated 10 June 1797, from Henry Youngkin selling 88 acres of farm land in Bedminster Township to Valentine Sweitzer for 965 pounds.

Document: Bucks County Pennsylvania Recorder of Deeds, Bucks County Courthouse, Doylestown, Pennsylvania; transcription by Mark Youngkin 2016.

361 Deed Sale H. Youngkin to V. Swietzer

This indenture made the tenth day of April in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety seven Between Henry Youngkin of the Township of Bedminster County of Bucks and State of Pennsylvania of the one Part and Valentine Sweitzer of the Township of Rockhill County and State aforesaid of the other Part whereas by virtue of a Warrant granted for my Farther Henry Youngkin and issued by the seal the honorable Fiduciary there was granted to him Fifteen acres of Land of the township Haycock adjoining Land of ellie hasto Ditechy John Fleuk Henry Osstoberg which my said father Henry Youngkin by his last will & Testament in writing bearing date the eighteenth day of January in the Year 1787 devised to me again by said will relation being thereunto he may more at large appear now this indenture witnesseth that the said Henry Youngkin

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For and in consideration of the sum of five shillings current money to him in hand paid by the above said Valentine Sweitzer and for other your causes me thereunto making the receipt whereof & hereby acknowledging the said Henry Youngkin hath granted hereafter & sold and by these presents doth grant bargain sell alien & confirm unto the said Valentine Sweitzer his heirs & assigns all the above described tract of land with all the Singular the Buildings Improvements, Ways, woods, water,water courses rights liberties hereditaments & appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any way appearing to hold to him the said Valentine Sweitzer his heirs and assigns forever for witness whereof I the said Henry Youngkin have hereunto sat my hand and seal the day and year above written, Henry Youngkin {seal} Sealed & delivered in the presence of John Swartz Rudolf Friedare, Bill Keys on the 6th October 1800 Now only appears Before me the subscriber one of the Justices of the Peace in and For Bucks County came Henry Youngkin and acknowledges the within Instrument of righting doth his act and deed and desired the same to be recorded as such according to Law as witness my hand & seal the day and year aforesaid.

Recorded February 19, 1813 Issac Burzon (seal)

Transcript of Deed dated 6 October 1800, from Henry Youngkin selling 15 acres of land in Bedminster Township to Valentine Sweitzer for 5 shillings.

Document: Bucks County Pennsylvania Recorder of Deeds, Bucks County Courthouse, Doylestown, Pennsylvania; transcription by Mark Youngkin 2016.

#### Chief One Star in the Pioneer Cabin

In the book *Our Lost Tohickon Valley*, Marjorie Goldthorp Fulp and Pamela Feist Varkony describe Joseph Eagle One Star, who was a Cherokee Indian from Oklahoma who taught Indian lore and crafts at nearby Camp Kahagon in Tohickon Valley. He was brought up and educated in the Carlisle, Pennsylvania, Indian School, graduating in 1917. A traveler and artist, he lectured in many schools throughout the country on Indian Folklore. Chief One Star was an accomplished artist drawing cartoons for leading magazines such as Life magazine and painting murals on local buildings. His murals in the Mountain House Hotel were well known at the time.

Chief One Star was good friends with Ben Surket. Joseph lived in the pioneer cabin on Ben's farm on Indian Trail Road. The Ben Surket farm was formerly owned by Henrich Junghen and his sons from 1756 through 1797. The cabin was near Ben's ponds, a popular children's swimming spot that Ben dug himself with one of the first bulldozers

in the valley. The farm and pioneer cabin were demolished in the 1960s for the new state park marina.

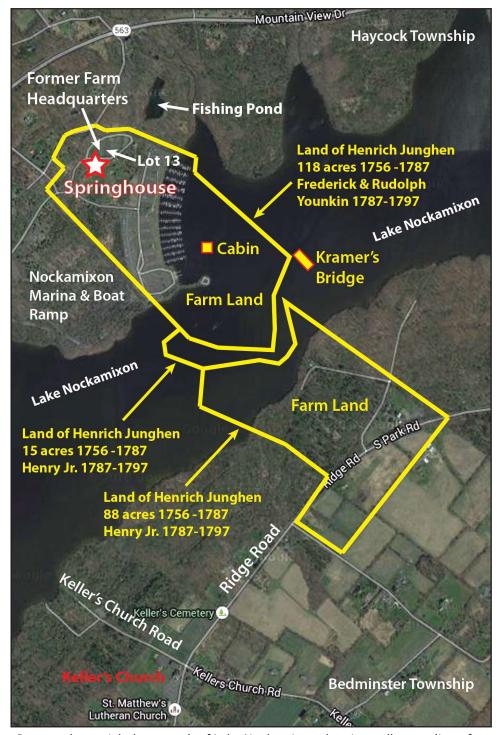
Here in Springtown, medicine shows by traveling Indians were put on in the empty field across from the Springtown Hotel. Cherokee Indian, Chief Joe One Star, put on a medicine show. He hauled his stuff in a 1929 Essex coupe with a big trunk. He sold herbs sent to him from Oklahoma Indians, and potions such as tapeworm medicine, and soap to make your hair thick; but instead, made the hair fall out! The soap was a white soap made from bird's eggs; it was so light it floated. Chief Joe sold bottles of rattlesnake oil as liniment for rheumatism, aches and sprains.

His wife Ada's grandson says that Joe One Star added "Chief" to his name as a stage name for selling his potions. Chief One Star worked at Camp Kahagon and Forest Park in Tohickon Valley. He came to Haycock Township in the late 1940's and died in 1957. Camp Kahagon was taken by the state of Pennsylvania for the new state park and demolished in the 1960s. Ben Surket and Chief One Star are buried, side by side, in St. Matthew's Lutheran Church Cemetery aka. Keller's Church.



Chief Joe One Star and horse Spotted Thunder circa 1940s in full Cherokee regalia.

Image: photograph courtesy of Mary Ann Knapp Swartz in *Our Lost Tohickon Valley—Haycock Township, Bucks County, Pennsylvania* by Marjorie Goldthorp Fulp and Pamela Feist Varkony of Haycock Historical Society.



Present-day aerial photograph of Lake Nockamixon showing yellow outline of former Henry Junghen (Henry Younkin) farm land. Farm headquarters was near existing Nockamixon Marina. Annotations show location of the stone springhouse and pioneer cabin. The springhouse is the only original structure remaining from the former farm (now located at parking lot 13). The former pioneer cabin once occupied by Joseph Eagle One Star is shown near the former Kramer's Bridge.

Image: aerial photograph from Google Maps 2016 with annotations by Mark T. Youngkin.

## **Springhouse at Nockamixon State Park**

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania began to purchase land for the creation of a new state park in 1961. The park was to be named Tohickon State Park because Tohickon Creek is the source of water for the new reservoir. However, Bucks County already had a park named "Tohickon Valley" so the new park name was changed to Nockamixon State Park in February 1965. Nockamixon is a native American name that means "at the place of soft soil" from the historic name of the "great swamp" near present-day Quakertown. The great swamp was drained and plowed in the late 1700s.

The Commonwealth condemned 290 properties in Haycock, Bedminster, Nockamixon, East Rockhill, and Tinicum Townships to build the new park. Construction began with the demolition of homes, barns and other structures and the clearing and grading of the land along Tohickon Creek. Highway bridges, mill buildings, water towers, the entire community of Tohickon Valley, and the children's summer camp were demolished. The old quarry was filled in with soil graded from the hillsides. The building of the dam began in 1968. The relocation of the highway began in September 1970 and was completed in 1972. The development of the park's electrical, water, and sewer systems took place between 1973 and 1975. The park opened in 1974 for boating and fishing. The new marina and recreation facility was finished in 1977 on the former site of Henry Junghen's farmstead.

The aerial photograph on page 102 is annotated with a yellow outline that shows the former Henrich Junghen farm land. Annotations also show the locations of the stone springhouse, Fishing Pond, parking lot 13, former pioneer cabin, and Kramer's Bridge. The stone springhouse location is indicated by a red star.



View in 2001 of Lake Nockamixon that flooded my ancestor Henry Junghen's farm land occupied from 1756 to 1796. View southward towards St. Matthew's Lutheran Church across the lake with the church steeple barely visible on background ridge.

On the aerial photo, the trace of the former Indian Trail Road is still visible on the east side of the fishing pond. The new Nockamixon Marina was built on the farmstead and land owned by Henry Junghen and his sons Frederick, Rudolph and Henry Junior, from 1756 through 1797. The farm was later owned by Ben Surket in the 1960s and local historians refer to the former Henry Junghen land as the former Ben Surket farm.

The State demolished the farm headquarters (house, barn and out buildings) for construction of the existing Fishing Pond parking lot 13 (located north of the marina and west of the Fishing Pond). The only remaining structure from the Henrich Junghen farmstead is the stone springhouse near parking lot 13 (the farm house once stood at the parking lot). According to park staff, the stone springhouse is located along the access road into parking lot 13 at the trail head to the Fishing Pond. The accompanying photograph shows the present-day view of the stone springhouse with access road in background on the right.

The 1973 photograph on the following page shows the demolished and now submerged Kramer Bridge and former Indian Trail Road that bordered the Ben Surket farm on the east. The photograph shows a cleared area across the creek where the farm was demolished and the hillside graded for construction of the new marina. In this photo, trees and vegetation have already been cleared along the banks of Tohickon Creek for the filling of the Lake Nockamixon reservoir.



Stone springhouse from Henry Junghen farmstead (last known as Ben Surket farm) located near the Nockamixon Marina. The stone springhouse is the only surviving structure from the Henry Junghen farmstead.

Image: photograph from Eddie Bauer in *Our Lost Tohickon Valley—Haycock Township, Bucks County, Pennsylvania* by Marjorie Goldthorp Fulp and Pamela Feist Varkony.



View northwest in 1973 showing former Henry Junghen farm land (Ben Surket farm) and Kramer's Bridge (now flooded by lake) on Indian Trail road in foreground. In background, the cleared area represents the demolition and rough-grading of the former Junghen farm in preparation for construction of the new Nockamixon Marina.

Image: photograph from Mark Ketterer in *Our Lost Tohickon Valley—Haycock Township, Bucks County, Pennsylvania* by Marjorie Goldthorp Fulp and Pamela Feist Varkony of Haycock Historical Society.



View in the 1960s showing demolition in progress of historic farmstead in Tohickon Valley in preparation for construction of the new Nockamixon State Park and lake.

Image: photograph from Mark Ketterer in *Our Lost Tohickon Valley—Haycock Township, Bucks County, Pennsylvania* by Marjorie Goldthorp Fulp and Pamela Feist Varkony.



Present-day view south showing boat marina constructed in 1977 at Nockamixon State Park. The marina is built on the site of the farmstead owned by Henry Junghen and sons from 1756 to 1796. Henry Junghen's former farm land extended across now submerged Tohickon Creek to far ridge line where St. Matthew's Lutheran Church (former Keller's Church) is located on horizon.

 $Image: photograph\ at\ www.visitbuckscounty.com/things-to-do/outdoor-recreation/lake-nockamixon/.$ 



# YOUNGKIN ANCESTRY



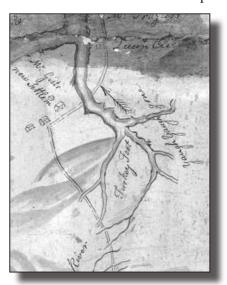
# Chapter 6. Frontiersman in Turkeyfoot

The new Ohio Company of Virginia was a land speculation venture to colonize the Ohio River west of the Allegheny Mountains. It had been founded by well-connected investors and colonial land barons including George Washington's family. By 1747, the company had secured a land grant from the Royal Crown and signed fur trading treaties with several small tribal nations. Guided by tribal scouts in 1753, surveyor Major George Washington and a private company-funded ragtag militia called the Virginia Regiment, surveyed west Pennsylvania for new settlements. The scouts thought a river confluence on George's survey map resembled a turkey's foot and Turkeyfoot township was named. By 1754, the Ohio Company had settled 100 families in west Pennsylvania.

France tried to keep British colonists from settling in the Ohio River valley beyond the Allegheny Mountains by enlisting Native American tribes as allies in its fight against British colonialism. The French and Indian War lasted from 1756 to 1763. The war was devastating for the tribes on the losing side. New forts and the Braddock Road allowed settler-soldier militias to cross the mountains onto the western plateaus, which contained the best and last remaining tribal hunting grounds in west Pennsylvania.

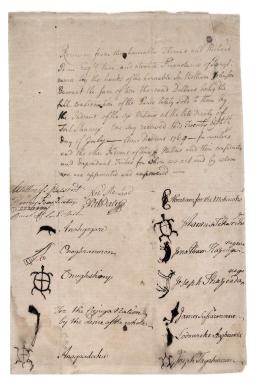
King George's Royal Edict of 1763, changed the rules to favor the Royal Crown in any future real estate speculation. The edict closed tribal land west of the mountains until the Royal Crown's agents could procure land title from the Confederated tribal nation. The colonies of Virginia and Pennsylvania ignored the edict until 1768, when the Crown enforced the edict against any settlers found living west of the Allegheny Mountains.

To count the number of squatters, Governor William Penn sent Reverend John



Steele as head of a commission to investigate. He found eight to nine families living in Turkeyfoot township, who had been there since as early as 1755 when the new Braddock Road first opened. Steele notified the illegal settlers to vacate and presented a report to Governor Penn. The settlers had heard that an upcoming tribal council at Fort Stanwix could result in land sales in western Pennsylvania and the settlers ignored the order to leave.

Portion of 1754 survey map by George Washington, surveyor for Ohio Company, showing the Turkey Foot Confluence of rivers in Somerset County, PA. Image: in Darlington Collection, Archives Service Center, University Library System, University of Pittsburgh.



#### Transcript:

Received from the honorable Thomas Richard Penn Esqrs. true and absolute Proprietaries of Pennsylvania by the hands of the honorable Sir William Johnson Baronet the sum of ten thousand Dollars being the full consideration of the Lands lately sold to them by the Indians of the six Nations at the late Treaty of Fort Stanwix. We say received this Twenty Eighth day of July—Anno Domini 1769—for ourselves and the other Indians of the six Nations and their confederates and dependent Tribes for whom we act and by whom we are appointed and empowered—

Witness and holograph totems, snake, fox, crow, turtle, otter, tomahawk, of the Anahgogare, Onoghranoron, Onughshiny, Cajuga, Anaquadecka, Serrehoana, Sayuni, and Mohawk nations.

Image: receipt for land purchased from the Six Nations by Pennsylvania, 1769, Gilder Lehrman Collection at website www.gilderlehrman.org with transcript by Mark Youngkin.

In 1768, two thousand Native Americans of the Six Nations assembled at a council with colonial agents. Facing settler massacres and the destruction of forest and meadow food sources, the starving tribal nations had little recourse but to sell their land to the Colony. By signing the treaty of Fort Stanwix in 1768, the Six Nations sold for \$10,000 to Pennsylvania Colony, all the land in what is now 24 counties. The Iroquois also ceded Kentucky, which led to later hostilities, as the tribal nations that owned the land, Shawnee, Delaware and Cherokee, had no role in the treaty.

The next year, Pennsylvania Colony advertised for settlers to take up the former tribal land at \$25.00 for 100 acres. There was such a rush on the day the land office opened that the sale was conducted in the form of a lottery. Land speculators from Philadelphia, Virginia, other colonies, and the Ohio Company acquired large tracts of land to resell to eager settlers at great profit.

During the Revolutionary War from 1776 to 1783, the tribal nations aligned with the British, again on the losing side. The war inhibited settlement in the Ohio River valley until after 1779, when the British-allied tribal nations were displaced from Pennsylvania. A new military road called the Turkey Foot Road allowed more direct travel to the Turkeyfoot area. After the 1783 Treaty of Paris, the 13 colonies donated their western lands to the new nation to create new states. Virginia donated extensive land in the Ohio River Valley and Illinois. The Land Ordinance of 1785 and Northwest Ordinance of 1787 started the survey, sale and settlement of land to the west of the original colonies. The new United States was deeply in debt with little power to tax. The new government used the sale of the newly acquired land to pay off the war debt, reward war veterans, and raise money for operating the new nation.

Mrs. Ronald Earle's article titled *Turkeyfoot of Old* was published in the Younkin Family News Bulletin, vol 1, no. 4 (originally published in 1934). The article described conditions when settlers first arrived in Somerset County, Pennsylvania. The article by Mrs. A. G. Boughner titled *The Jersey Church Through the Years* provides a history of Turkeyfoot and was published in Younkin Family News Bulletin, vol. 2, no. 2, page 2, April, May, June 1991. The article *A History of Bedford and Somerset Counties Vol. III* and articles on the website Wikipedia.org provide summaries of western Pennsylvania history.

## **Crossing the Allegheny Mountains**

General George Washington ordered the removal of all tribes from Pennsylvania after deadly raids in 1778 enraged the settlers. By following an old tribal hunting and war path, the army cut a new pack horse and livestock road in 1779. The new Turkey Foot Road traversed through Somerset County to use the good forage in the lush meadows. The road brought emergency supplies to the 1200 starving soldiers at Fort Pitt in support of a new military campaign against the food supplies of the British-aligned tribes.

The ensuing 1779 campaign destroyed the entire corn crop and burned the last tribal villages used for winter shelter. After a harsh winter, the tribes retreated westward never to return. The settlers were able to plant crops the next spring without fear of tribal attack. The Turkey Foot Road became the main wagon road into Somerset County. It started at Fort Cumberland, Maryland, on the edge of colonial civilization. The new Turkey Foot Road was 25 miles shorter, straighter and drier than the old Braddock Road.

It was a long and lonely trip and none but the most adventurous and courageous would have undertaken such an arduous journey. No description survives of the wagon

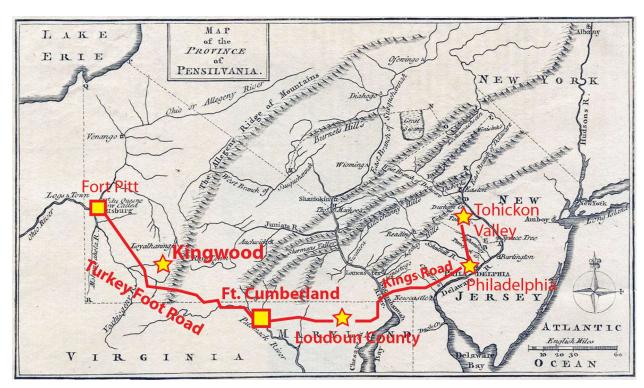
journey that the Younkin families undertook. The pioneers likely traveled on the King's Road to the settlements in Loudoun County, Virginia. The family, along with other neighbors from Bucks County, appear to have assembled in Virginia to start the treacherous journey to Turkeyfoot. In 1787, Jacob Younkin was waiting for the U.S. government to issue his bounty land certificate.

The Turkey Foot Road had been open for several years when the Jacob Younkin family traveled the road to claim land in 1787–1789. The family followed what was then a well-defined



Portion of old Turkey Foot Road that is still used today. Image: photograph at www.histbuffer.com.

but rugged route of travel. The Turkey Foot Road followed Winding Ridge and came down White's creek to the Casselman River, which it crossed near the old tribal village at Harnedsville. The road crossed the Hog Back at Ursina and onward across Laurel Hill Creek where the old stockade stood. The Younkin wagons left the road at Laurel Hill Creek for their new home on an upland wooded plateau.



Province of "Pensilvania" in 1775 showing possible migration route of Jacob Younkin and family from Tohickon Valley to Loudoun County Virginia, then to Fort Cumberland, and by Turkey Foot Road to Kingwood in Upper Turkeyfoot Township, Somerset County, Pennsylvania.

Image: from www.mapsofpa.com, anonymous Gentleman's Magazine with annotations by Mark T. Youngkin.

When the first settlers came to Turkeyfoot, the hills and valleys were covered in forests of oak, chestnut, hickory and pine. Early settlers described the countryside in Somerset County as rolling hills, bottoms and glades, generally densely timbered with little underbrush, the bottoms open with a short fine grass. As to the glades, the settlers thought nothing could exceed in beauty and luxuriance these plains when vegetation was in full growth. In many places, grass was as high as a man. The open verdant glades produced berries and succulent grasses. Nuts and fruits provided abundant food for all kinds of game. Deer, bear and wild fowl, including the wild turkey, were plentiful.

The sparkling Laurel Hill Creek, fed by abundant cold springs, was full of trout and bass. Naturally fertile soil made an ideal home for the yeoman farmers. The tribal nations had burned and managed the forest and meadows for thousands of years to produce the rich bounty and fertile soil that the settlers harvested and plowed.

The hunting season began in October and beaver trapping in December. The new settlers hunted deer and bear for skins. Wolves and panthers were killed on sight for bounty money. As early as 1777, an association paid a bounty for wolves that was used to buy more land. Buffalo and elk disappeared by 1795, but the names continue in Elk Lick Township and Buffalo Lick Creek, now known only as Buffalo Creek.

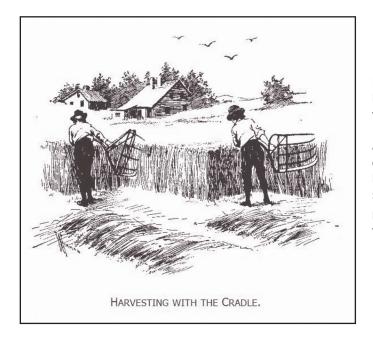
The Turkeyfoot Church is the site of the first fort built for protection from the Native American tribes upset with the invasion of settlers from the colonies. The old Turkey Foot Path, widened in 1779 to a road, passed by the Turkeyfoot Church, also known as Jersey Church because the first members came from New Jersey Colony. The region also had the remnants of a fort at Fort Hill and at Fort Oak in Ursina.

New settlers arrived in the spring of 1770 — the same time as the pivotal Boston Massacre. The records of the Turkeyfoot Church indicate that on 14 June 1775, the new church formed with 32 members, about the same time as the first battles of the Revolutionary War. Jersey Church meetings were held in the home of Moses Hall for 13 years before a log church was built in 1788. During the service, settlers brought their Pennsylvania Rifles to church to guard against tribal attack at the four corners of the church building.

Why did the sons of Henry Junghen abandon the family farmstead in Bucks County and perilously journey into the wilderness to carve out new farms? Late in the 18th century, farmers abandoned the sustainable subsistence farming methods of their yeoman German ancestors and cleared the forest from their lands. Farmers across the state planted more and more acres with wheat and other grain crops.

Farmers could earn money selling cash crops to buy more desirable land. Wheat was the main cash crop throughout this period. By the late 1700s, many thousands of acres of prime farmland in southeastern Pennsylvania had very low crop yields because of over production, over grazing, soil compaction and soil erosion. The depleted soil made wheat susceptible to pests and disease and many colonists blamed the new German immigrants for bringing the Hessian fly and other crippling pests.

From 1790 to 1840, Pennsylvania was the Middle Colonies most important wheat-producing state in the "Breadbasket Colonies." Pennsylvania colonists depleted the soil through the heavy and repeated planting of wheat and other heavy feeding crops that were in high demand.



Drawing of farmers at work harvesting wheat with a cradle, which first came into use in the 18<sup>th</sup> century. A man could cut about two acres of wheat in a day with a second helper then binding the cut grain into sheaves for thrashing.

Image: from drawing on website www.mainlesson.com.

The demand for fertile Native American land increased as land was depleted in the southeast part of the state. Pennsylvania was a huge province with raw land so plentiful and cheap, the young farmers could easily move to more fertile soil when the farm land was worn out. The ancient practice of primogeniture, where the eldest son inherited the father's estate, became meaningless as farmers abandoned the old sustainable practices of subsistence farming and the land was rapidly worn out after just a few generations.

The federal ordinances of 1785–1787 established a stable government in the newly created Northwest Territory beyond the Allegheny Mountains. When the first federal census was taken in 1790, more than 90% of Americans were farmers. Agriculture was the state's leading industry and major employer. This prosperous period is called the "Golden Age of Pennsylvania Agriculture" and was the principal reason why Pennsylvania prospered during the colonial years. For more than a century from 1725 to 1840, Pennsylvania led the nation in the production of food and the overwhelming majority of Pennsylvania citizens lived on rural farms.



Drawing of overnight camp during a pioneer wagon train journey on the North American frontier in the 18th century.

Image: from www.lds.org/1975/07/pioneerrecipes.



Photograph of pioneer wagon train pulled by oxen. Image: from www.resourcesforhistoryteachers. wikispaces.com/5.34.

#### **Jacob Younkin Pioneer Settler**

Donna (Younkin) Logan's article titled *The Family of Jacob & Hannah (Nicola) Younkin* is a discussion of Jacob Younkin's life in Upper Turkeyfoot Township. Several other issues contain articles that discuss the migration of the sons of Henrich Junghen to west Pennsylvania. Source: Younkin Family News Bulletin vol. 3 no. 3, page 15, July, August, September 1992, continued in vol. 3 no. 4 page 2, October, November, December 1992, and continued in vol. 3 no. 1 page 5, January, February, March 1993.

John Jacob Junghen known as Jacob Younkin, one of ten children, was born on the 13th of July 1761, in Bucks County, Pennsylvania. Jacob was the third child and second son born to Henry Junghen (Youngken) and his wife Catharine Scherer. Catherine was the daughter of Henry Scherer, who was on the ship with Henry from Germany. Jacob was christened in the Lutheran Tohickon Church and his sponsors were John Jacob Schock and Magdalene. He grew up attending the Tohickon Church (Keller's Church) in Perkasie across Tohickon Creek from his home. Jacob was likely fluent in both English and German languages. He undoubtedly learned many survival skills on his father's 220 acre farm located close to the frontier during the French and Indian War, including shooting, hunting, trapping, and yeoman farming.

Jacob Younkin was an infantry soldier in the American Revolutionary War. Jacob served as a private in a Company of Bucks County Militia from Haycock Township. The 20 year old Jacob is listed under the name "Jacob Youngken" on the Muster Roll dated 14 October 1781, of Captain Manus Yost's militia Company of the 1st Regiment in the service of the United States. The regiment was commanded by Colonel John Keller, 1st Class, of the Bucks County Militia, Pennsylvania. The pension files for military service at the National Archives, list at least nine Younkin surname veterans with military service in the American Revolutionary War. Source: Pennsylvania Archives Series 5 vol. 5 pages 426-431, PA Archives Series 3 vol 13 pages 558, 691.



Battle of Yorktown,
Siege of Yorktown, or
German Battle at Yorktown,
in October 1781. German
mercenaries and German
Americans made up a large
portion of the English,
French and American
armies that fought in the
battle.

Image: painting by H. Charles McBarron Jr., U.S. Army Art Collection from Wikimedia Commons. Jacob Younkin may have been inspired by the marching of General George Washington's army through Bucks County and Philadelphia in September 1781. The American army was marching to the siege of the British force under General Cornwallis in Yorktown, Virginia. Germany was the homeland of the thousands of Hessian mercenary soldiers who fought for Britain and France during the war. The American descendants of German families in George Washington's army fought their German cousins at Yorktown. One third of all the land forces involved in the battle were of German ancestry, and in Europe, the battle was called the "German Battle."

The day that 20 year old Jacob Younkin mustered into Captain Manus Yost's Company of the 1st Regiment on 14 October 1781, was the day that General George Washington's army attacked the last major remaining British defense in the siege of Yorktown. General Cornwallis asked for capitulation terms on the 17th and the shell-shocked British army at Yorktown surrendered on 19 October 1781. The British still had 30,000 troops in America occupying New York, Charleston and Savannah. On 27 February 1782, the British Parliament voted to cease war actions in America and the last British troops departed New York City on 25 November 1783. The Treaty of Paris, ending the war, was ratified on 14 January 1784.

The outcome of the war was still uncertain when Jacob Younkin joined the army in 1781. To encourage enlisted men to serve for the duration of the war, the new Continental Congress offered a gratuity to men who served to the end of the war. In 1776, Congress allowed a pension to injured soldiers, and in 1780, pensions were also offered to widows and orphans. Jacob likely served until the end of the war in 1784, earning his gratuity, pension benefits, and military bounty land grant.



Bounty land grant certificate for 100 acres in Bedford County (now Somerset County) dated 1789. Certificate says "Receiver-General's Office, Philadelphia–Received 9th day of June 1789 of Jacob Yonkin the sum of ten pounds in pension certificates for 100 acres of land in Turkeyfoot Township in the County of Bedford granted to the said Younkin by warrant deed this day." Image: from www.minerd.com.

With the end of the war, British restrictions halting the advance of settler-soldier colonialism into the Indian nations expired. Land in western Pennsylvania became available for veterans of the war, who had received land bounties as an inducement to enlist in military service. After serving in the war, Jacob traveled to Loudoun County, Virginia, with his pregnant wife to wait for his war bounty certificate along with some of his Bucks County neighbors and other siblings.

The website www.genealogy.com has an article on Revolutionary War Bounty Land Grants as summarized in this paragraph. The new state governments offered men free land in exchange for military service in the American Revolutionary War. Pennsylvania with western unseated lands offered bounty land grants to all military veterans with pension certificates. By placing war veterans on the frontier as settlers, the state would be able to rely upon a well-armed military force, which in turn would be able to protect the western frontier from hostile incursions from the west by Native American tribes or foreign nations such as Great Britain, France or Spain.

Populating the frontier with citizens skilled in military defense offered the best prospect in enticing other settlers to also settle in western territories occupied by hostile tribes and other nations. Often the bounty land grants came with generous tax breaks. The policy also had the effect of retarding the exodus of the state's frontier population to new territory further west. After the American war victory in 1784, there was a long delay in establishing bounty land grant programs and Jacob Younkin did not receive his bounty land grant until 1789.

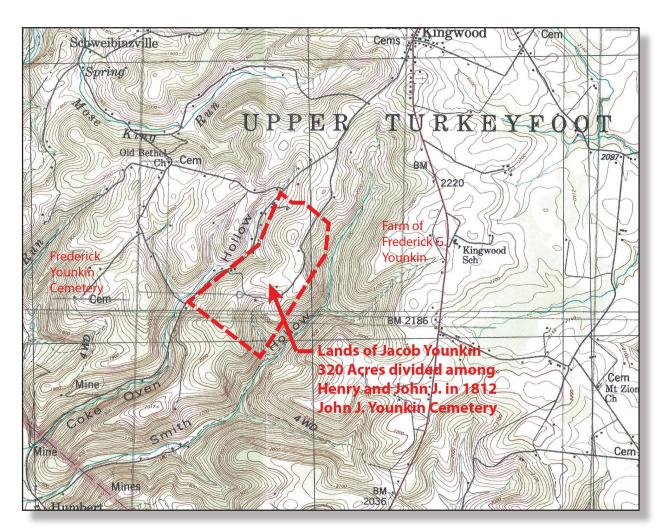
After the war, the colonists ignored the old feudal rules of "primogeniture" which provided that land should descend to the eldest son, and of "entail" which held such property in the family by prohibiting its owner from selling it or giving it away to strangers. Unlike the village farm life in Germany, the colonial settlers in America preferred large farms of 200 to 300 acres with widely-space farm houses, nearby streams of clear water, grassy meadows and stands of virgin timber.



View in 2002 of land owned by Jacob Younkin from his bounty land grant certificate in 1789 until his death in 1811. Jacob's sons John J. and Henry split the land and farmed both halves. The land was sold out of the family after the death of John J. Younkin. The land has been used for farming to the present day.

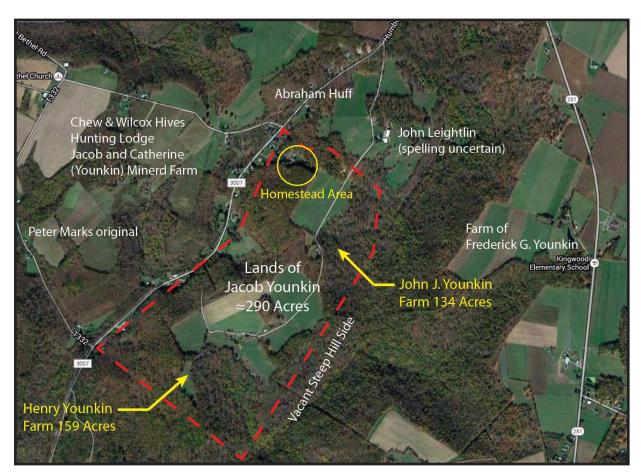
After the end of the war in 1784, Jacob Younkin, described as a skilled hunter and trapper, explored the frontier wilderness of the Turkeyfoot confluence region. When Jacob Younkin was 25 in about 1786, he married Johanna "Hannah" Nicola, the daughter of John and Christine (Hartzell) Nickla (Nicola or Nickolas), his former neighbors in Bucks County. No marriage record has been found. The wedding was in either in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, or in Loudoun County, Virginia, where his first son John was born 06 February 1787. Loudoun County personal property tax rolls list a "John Younkin" in 1787. In 1787, Jacob had moved his wife and son, John, to Somerset County, Pennsylvania, to build a farm on Laurel Hill Creek.

According to the Philadelphia Patent Office, Jacob's first purchase of land in Somerset County (then Bedford County) was on 9 June 1789 for 100 acres in Turkeyfoot Township. As shown on property ownership maps, Jacob Younkin eventually managed over 320 acres in Turkeyfoot Township. His brothers and neighbors John and Frederick Younkin also owned tracts of farm land. Source: Younkin Family News Bulletin vol. 3 no. 3 page 15.



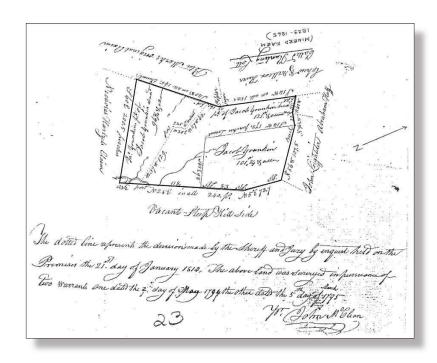
Estimated location of pioneer ancestor Jacob Younkin 320 acre farm. His brother Frederick had a farm to the east. Upon Jacob's death in 1811 — the court divided the land for his sons John J. and Henry.

Image: excerpt from U.S. Geological Survey Quadrangle Map, Somerset Co., PA. (south section) 1987, with annotations by Mark T. Youngkin in red.



Estimated location of pioneer ancestor Jacob Younkin 320 acre farm. His brother Frederick had a farm to the east. His brother-in-law Nicolas Hartzel owned property next door. Upon his death in 1811, the court divided the land, equal in value, for his two oldest sons John J. and Henry.

Image: from aerial imagery by Google Maps 2016 with annotations by Mark T. Youngkin.



Land survey map for farm land of Jacob Younkin in Turkeyfoot Township showing two land warrants dated 1794 and 1795. Dotted line shows 1812 division by Sheriff and Jury following Jacob's death in 1811 and inheritance by sons John J. and Henry Younkin. Survey is in colonial perches where 1 perch = 16.5 feet.

Johanna "Hannah" Nicola, daughter of John Nicola and Christine Hartzell, was born on 7 June 1769, in Bedminster Township, Bucks County, Pennsylvania. Hannah died after 1824 in Somerset County, Pennsylvania.

Johanna "Hannah" Nicola and Jacob Younkin had the following children:

- 1. John J. Younkin was born on 06 Feb 1787, at Lovettsville, in Loudoun County, Virginia. John died on 12 December 1839, in Kingwood, at Upper Turkeyfoot Township in Somerset County, Pennsylvania.
- 2. Henry Younkin was born in 1789 in Kingwood, Somerset County, Pennsylvania. He died on 12 June 1837, in Kingwood, Somerset County, Pennsylvania. Henry married Elizabeth Weimer on 07 May 1811, in Somerset County, Pennsylvania.
- 3. Jacob Younkin was born about 1793 in Turkeyfoot Township, Somerset County, Pennsylvania. He died in 1848. He married Sarah Weimer about 1813. She was born in 1795 and died in 1846.
- 4. Elizabeth Younkin was born on 15 June 1797, in Milford, Somerset County, Pennsylvania. She married John Weimer. He was born in 1807 and died in 1857.
- 5. Samuel Younkin was born 18 August 1797, in Somerset County, Pennsylvania. Samuel married Rachel Deitz on 24 June 1820, in Clark County, Indiana.
- 6. Maria Catherine Younkin was born on 28 July 1798, in Milford, Somerset County, Pennsylvania. She died on 22 August 1892, in Juanita, Bedford County, Pennsylvania. She married Joseph Firestone, born in 1796.
- 7. Abraham Younkin was born on 07 May 1801, in Milford, Somerset County Pennsylvania. Abraham died on 11 April 1850, in Somerset Township, Somerset County, Pennsylvania. He married Mary Ann Haupt. She was born on 27 April 1803. She died on 6 October 1870.
- 8. Jonas Younkin was born on 21 June 1803, in Turkeyfoot Township, Somerset County, Pennsylvania. He died after 1880 in Louisa, Iowa. He married Martha Pringey in 1825 in Somerset County, PA. She was born on 17 March 1806, in Pennsylvania. She died in 1898 in Beatrice, Gage County, Nebraska, or Kansas City, Missouri.
- 9. Isaac Younkin was born during 1805 in Somerset County, Pennsylvania. He married Margaret Penrod on 21 October 1828, in Somerset County, Pennsylvania. Isaac died before 1910 in New Bellville, Ohio.
- 10. Mary "Polly" Younkin was born during 1807 in Somerset County, Pennsylvania. Her father died when she was 4 and she never learned to read or write. In 1821, when Polly was age 14, her brother Henry was named her legal guardian. At 19, Mary married Eli Smith on 07 September 1826. She and Eli had daughter Mary Smith in June 1841. In 1845, Polly married Aaron Schrock (30 January 1805-16 October 1890) son of John Shrock from Berlin, Pennsylvania. Polly died on 14 October 1891. Aaron & Polly were buried at Mount Union Cemetery in Upper Turkeyfoot, Somerset County, Pennsylvania.

During an interview in October 1934, Otto Younkin, past president of the Younkin Family Association in the 1930's, said his ancestor Colwell Seveno Younkin had talked about his great grandfather Jacob Younkin:

Jacob Younkin was the first Younkin to come into Somerset County. He first came in to explore the country, stopping in or near where the village of Harnedsville now is. Here an earlier settler offered to sell him his land for the price of one rifle. However Jacob did not like it and finally located a more suitable location, along the banks of a small stream, later known as Laurel Hill creek, in what is now Upper Turkeyfoot Twp. After finding a location, he then returned home to Loudoun County, Virginia, where he then persuaded three brothers to return with him, which they did, and took up land near where Jacob had located. Their chief occupation was farming, hunting and trapping.

Source: "The Family of Jacob & Hannah (Nicola) Younkin", Younkin Family News Bulletin, vol. 3, no. 3, p. 15.

Jacob along with his brothers, John and Frederick, settled in Somerset County. His father Henry Junghen died on 20 February 1787, at his homestead in Bucks County and he is buried at Keller's Church cemetery. Henry directed in his will that his sons should share the land and that Frederick should stay on the Homestead and take care of his mother and sisters. The sons at home in Bucks County when Henry Junghen died in 1787 were Frederick, Rudolph and Henry, the latter a minor.

Frederick Younkin was born in Bucks county about 1762. Frederick married and then lost his wife. In 1790, Frederick sold his land to his brother Rudolph and followed his other brothers to Turkeyfoot confluence. He left behind an infant son named Frederick in his mother's care. He settled near Kingwood and cleared up a farm. He was one of the earliest settlers and lived off bears, panthers and other wild animals of the forest. He was a shoemaker by trade and also carried on distilling and farming. He died in 1843, leaving children Moses, John, Frederick F., Henry, Betsy, Polly, Christina (Younkin) Dull, Catharine (Younkin) Lamer, Sarah (Younkin) Weimer and Peggy (Younkin) Pinkey.

The other Younkin brothers also disposed of their lands in Bucks County. The youngest brother, Henry Jr., eventually left Loudoun County, Virginia, and went to east Pennsylvania around the Northampton County area, north of Bucks County. Sometime before the 1840 census, Henry Jr. moved from Northampton County to Indiana County, just northwest of his brothers in Somerset County. Rudolph Younkin, or Ralph as he was called, can be found in early Somerset County Court records, he settled permanently in Perry County, Ohio.



Example of restored two-story pioneer house in Pennsylvania. The first house was soon too small and a new house was built nearby with the old cabin often used as a school or church.

Image: from Kinsella Log Cabin, photograph by Neil Gale 2014.

The Younkin brothers settled close each other near the village of Kingwood in Upper Turkeyfoot Township, Somerset County, Pennsylvania. Jacob Younkin's farm comprised about 320 acres and was located above Laurel Hill Creek. Jacob's close neighbors are shown on historic maps as Jacob N. Hartzell, Charles Denning, Benjamin Chew & Alexander Wilcox (land speculators), Abraham Huff, John Lichliter, Frederick and John Younkin (Jacob's brothers), Nicholas Hartzell, Joseph Pringey and Edward Dunnam.

Jacob Younkin had explored the Turkeyfoot confluence region for several years before choosing a forested limestone plateau bounded on two sides by running water. The farmstead was close to a large stream of fish and game was plentiful in the virgin forests and lush meadows. The first thing the settlers needed was shelter and a nearby spring for fresh water. Cabins were hand built of rough logs notched at the ends. As there were no sawmill, the cabin had either a dirt floor or puncheon floor (boards split out of a log with ax and wedges). Windows, if any, were made of greased paper. There was always a stone fireplace and chimney. The furnishings were made from split logs with bored holes to make tables, often with wood benches for seats.

The first year was extremely hard for everybody. Few cooking utensils were brought from home by the housewives. Tools were scarce and crude. The farmer made his own plow and harrow. His grain was cut with a sickle or cradle and flailed out or trodden out by horses. But it was not many years before better homes replaced the cabin and better tools replaced the crude implements with which they had started. At first, the hunting of the plentiful deer and other wild animals of the forest provided much of their meat and subsistence. The farm grew corn, oats, buckwheat, rye and hay as well as cattle and swine. Source: the bulletin article by Mrs. A. G. Boughner titled *The Jersey Church Through the Years* provides a history of Turkeyfoot and was published in Younkin Family News Bulletin, vol. 2 no. 2 page 2, April, May, June 1991.

Based on the birth date of Jacob and Hannah's first child John in 1787, the couple married about 1786. His wife was Johanna "Hannah" Nicola, daughter of neighbors John and Christine (Hartzell) Nicola. Their son John J. Younkin was born in Loudoun County, Virginia, in 1787. Jacob and Johanna had 10 children in a row, a common number of offspring in the harsh pioneer era.

The 1800 U.S. census lists two Younkin families in Turkeyfoot: Frederick and Jacob:

1800 U. S. census, Turkeyfoot, Somerset County, PA, microfilm #M32-43, transcribed by USGenWeb Census Project, left page number 145, right page number 544

Younkin Jacob Free white males: 2 age 0 to 10

2 age 10 to 16

1 age 26 to 45 Free white females: 2 age 0 to 10

1 age 26 to 45

The 1810 U.S. census lists five Younkins living in Turkeyfoot: John Senior, Jacob Senior, Frederick, Jacob Junior and John Junior.

1810 U. S. census, Turkeyfoot, Somerset County, PA, microfilm #M252-53, transcribed by USGenWeb Census Project, left page number 427, right page number 447

Younkin Jacob Sen. Free white males: 3 age 0 to 10

1 age 10 to 16 2 age 16 to 26

1 age 45 and up

Free white females: 1 age 0 to 10

2 age 16 to 26 1 age 26 to 45

Jacob and his wife Johanna are listed in the 1782 to 1850 records of the Sanner Evangelical Lutheran and Reformed Church. Records for the year 1797, lists the baptism of their children Elizabeth and Samuel. Jacob lived to be 50 years old and lived out the rest of his life on his farm in Upper Turkeyfoot Township. Source: Younkin Family News Bulletin vol. 2 no. 1 page 4, January-March 1991.

Jacob Younkin died on 26 July 1811 and his grave is at Crossroads Cemetery (locally known as Hog Back Cemetery) about ½ mile from Harnedsville, in Lower Turkeyfoot Township, Pennsylvania. The cemetery is situated on the left side of the road leading from Ursina to Harnedsville and about ½ mile from Harnedsville. The Crossroads Cemetery is a popular field trip during the annual Younkin Family Reunion conducted at the Kingwood Picnic Grove in Somerset County.

His grave marker reads: "Hier Light Begraven Jacob Yungen Gebohren 1761 Den 3ten July Gestorben Den 26, Julius 1811 Ehr Hinter Last Sein Ehfrau Henne Mit 10 Kinder", which reads in English: "Here lies buried Jacob Yungen born 1761 the 13th July died the 26 July 1811, he leaves behind his wife Hannah with 10 children." Source: Younkin Family News Bulletin vol. 2 no. 2, April–June 1991, page 15.

After Jacob's death in 1811, Hannah married John Neff. Papers dated 1814 in Jacob's estate file at the Somerset County Courthouse show Hannah's signature as Hannah Neff. So the assumption must be made that she married John Neff in the later part of 1813 or early 1814. No one has ever traced what happened to Hannah, nor has a grave for her been located. It may be that she eventually left the Somerset County area.



Hand threshing wheat to prepare the grain for the mill. Image: from www.hvfarmscape.org/nuggets/KYPP Nugget13.htm.

Mark Youngkin and Jacky Glenn Youngkin during 2002 Younkin Family Reunion at Crossroads Cemetery to visit Jacob Younkin grave marker.



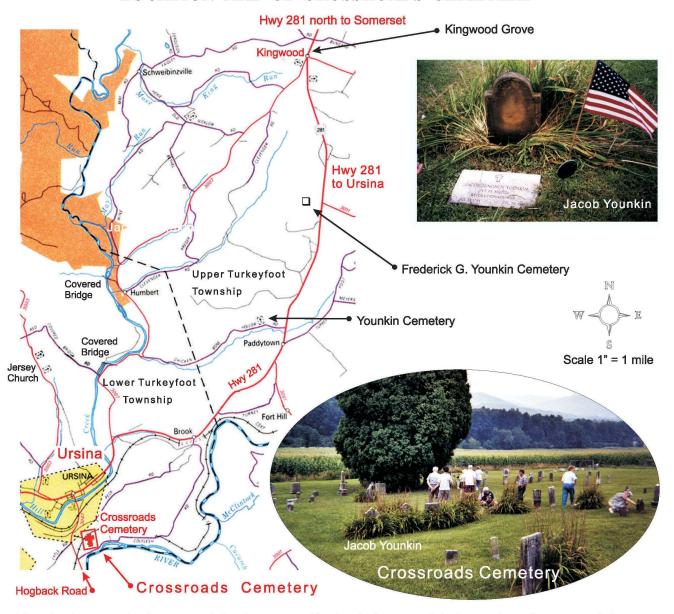


View in 1999 of historic Frederick Younkin farm in Somerset County, Pennsylvania.



View from Frederick Younkin Cemetery during 1999 Younkin Family Reunion field trip showing typical farm land in Upper Turkeyfoot Township, Somerset County, Pennsylvania.

#### LOCATION MAP OF CROSSROADS CEMETERY



The historic Crossroads Cemetery (also known as Hogback Cemetery) is located on the route of the original Turkey-Foot Road near site of river crossing and old wood fort (Oak Fort). Resting place of pioneer settler Jacob Younkin 1761-1811(tombstone in German). Jacob settled a farmstead in 1789.

**Directions:** From Kingwood take Hwy 281 south about 8 miles to the small town of Ursina. Turn left on 2nd Street (Hogback Road). Follow Hogback road for 0.7 miles south to cemetery on left. Turn left into grass parking area. Cemetery is behind white metal gate in barbed wire fence. UTM Grid Values: Zone 17 - 4,406,850N & 643,100E

## **Disposition of Jacob Younkin Estate**

Jacob Younkin died on 26 July 1811, at his farmstead in Upper Turkeyfoot Township, Somerset County, Pennsylvania. Because Jacob died intestate (without a will), his estate papers are numerous. The farm was assessed in value to pay taxes and determine the eventual disposition of the farm. The eldest son John J. was entitled to inherit the farm. However, the second oldest son, Henry, believed that the land was large enough to be divided between both elder sons. An inquisition by the sheriff and 12 "free, honest and lawful men" determined the farm value at \$6.05 per acre for one half of the farm and \$5.50 for the other half. The widow Hannah disagreed with the assessment, saying that the ground had been covered with winter straw during the inquest and the land was worth three dollars more an acre.

The list "Names From UTF Warrant Map" shows Jacob Younkin with 159 acres surveyed in 1843, 217 acres surveyed in 1794, and 101 acres surveyed in 1795. After Jacob's death his 300+ acre farm was divided between his sons, John J. and Henry, who became guardians of the other six children, still minors, until the Orphans Court could find new homes for them. Annotations on the land survey map show that Henry received about 169 acres and John J. received 134 acres. Henry resided on the farm with his mother until his death. Hannah remarried in 1813-1814 and used the name Hannah Neff in her legal petitions in the estate of Jacob Younkin. The farm land remained in the family for three generations.

#### Documents concerning estate sale of 300 acres in 1814

Document 1 - Administration Bond of the Estate of Jacob Younkin Deceased dated June 1811, appointing Hannah Younkin and John Younkin as administrators. Hannah Younkin, John Younkin, John Younkin Jr. and Michael Ansel sign a bond as sureties. On 06 August 1811, the Orphans Court grants letters of administration to Hannah Younkin widow and John J. Younkin eldest son to administrate estate of Jacob Younkin deceased.

Document 2 - Inventory of the Estate of Jacob Younkin dated 14 August 1811. Detailed list of the goods and chattel, rights and credits as observed on the premises by Robert Kimmer & John Leghliter. Inventory reveals the following inventory of goods & chattel:

The following is a true Inventory of the Personal Property of Jacob Younkin late of Turkeyfoot Township Somerset County deceased:

1 pided (striped) Heifer 4.75, 1 Steer 6.00, 1 Black Heifer 6.00, 1 Whiteface Heifer 4.00, 1 Year old Heifer 3.00, Corn in the field widow 6.50, Oats in the fields widow 12.00, Oats in the shock \_\_ dozen 20.00, One other field of Oats 15.75, Buckwheat in the field widow 13.50, Bails other oats in the field 1.75, One other small field of corn 3.00, Wheat in the sheaf 40.00, Rye in the sheaf 24.75, Hay in the barn widow 4.25, One windmill 10.00, One cutting box and knife widow 1.33, Flax by the bundle widow 4.25, One stead widow 0.50, One wagon 25.00, One jack screw 2.00, One shovel plow 0.50, One bar shear plow and double trees widow 4.00, One harrow 2.00; 214.83, One grown gelding widow 35.00, One roan Mare widow 20.00, One bay mare widow 10.00, One red cow widow 11.00, One white faced cow 9.50, One black cow and calf widow 11.50, One small pided (striped) cow widow 9.00, One Brindle cow and bell widow 9.50.

One bull 8.00, Three calves 4.00, Twelve geese 3.00, Eleven head of sheep 15.00, Three small barrow 3.00, One white sow and black ditto 2.00, One sow and seven pigs widow 2.50, One small barrow widow 1.00, One weaving loom and tackling 8.00, Weavers reeds gears and sundries 4.30, One barrel 0.25, One weaver reed and gears 1.00, One grind stone 1.00, One log chain 1.00, Four corn hoes 0.75, Two grubbing hoes 1.00, One cleaving frow (froe) and iron wedge 0.87, One pitching axe 0.50, One dung fork and shovel 0.50; 173.17

Three sickles and sundries 0.50, Drawing knife and hand saw 1.50, Two joiner plains and sundries 1.00, Box old iron and sundries 0.75, Two screw augers 0.50, One shell auger and sundries 0.25, One pair still yards 1.25, Two scythes and cradle 0.25, One old saddle and sundries 0.25, One pair horse gears widow 1.35, ditto 1.50, ditto 2.25, One pair britch bands 0.50, One wool wheel 1.00, One check reel 0.50, One spinning wheel, Two ditto 0.50, Three flower tubs 0.33, Bedstead and board widow 0.25, Wheat per bushel 60 cents 20 bushels 12.00, Corn in the ear five bush 33 cents per bush 1.66, Rye 16 bushel 40 per bushel 6.40, One flax kettle widow 0.75, Two pair cords 0.40, One barrel widow 0.40, One fine sieve widow 0.12, Two small kegs 0.33, Two old tubs 0.36; 38.31

One large kettle 4.00, One small ditto 2.00, One other ditto widow 1.50, One pot widow 1.37, One small ditto 0.40, One stew kittle 0.60, One bake iron 0.30, One small pot widow 0.40, One skillet 0.75, Candle mold and lantern 0.40, Sundries of tin ware 0.25, One coffee mill widow 0.50, Flesh fork and ladles widow 0.12, Dish plates spoons and tins 0.50, Knives and forks widow 0.30, Two pot trammels widow 0.75, Four buckets and churn 1.34, Two large barrows widow 6.00, One sow and five pigs 2.00, Dresser and furniture widow 6.00, One table 1.50, Ten plate stove and pipe 18.00, One rifle gun and pouch 11.00, Bedstead bed and bedding widow 5.00, One other ditto 7.00, One other ditto 5.00, One chest 0.50, Two Windsor chairs widow 1.00, Four other chairs 0.67; 19.15

One woman's saddle widow 5.00, One German Bible widow 0.50, One German Psalm Book widow 0.25, Sundries Books 0.10, Two hay forks 0.53, One Tax Can 0.12, One rat trap and chisel 0.25, Six bags 1.67, Nine milk vessels 0.28, Two baskets 0.06, 18 lb. wool 26 per lb. 4.68, Balance of a Note from Jacob Minerd 10.91

#### Book Accts (against different persons)

George Harzell 0.75, John Hammel Jr 6.67, Nicholas Harzell to cash lent 5.00, John Younkin \_\_ to oats 4.93, (Jacob Younkin Son of John to 5 bushel Rye lent) 2.00, Peter Ainsel to 4 bushel buck wheat 1.62, Edward Downing to Balance of Book Acct ----- 1.08, John Younkin to cash lent 20.00, John Hammelson to cash 1.00, Cash six dollars and ten cents 6.10, One half bushel 0.67: 84.17

One great coat 1.00, Three pair overalls 3.00, Sundry clothing 3.87, One hat 0.50, One looking glass 0.50, One pair spectacles and razor 0.50, One cotton spindle 0.40, One pair wool shears 0.40; 10.17

Note: total inventory of \$599.80 as shown on subsequent administration account dated 04 February 1814.

Document 3 - Hand written petition by John Younkin for inquest and Writ of Partition for estate of Jacob Younkin. Notes on typewritten transcript by Joseph W. Thomas indicate that John Younkin eldest son of Jacob Younkin petitioned for inquest in July 1811 and that the inquest was awarded by the Court on first day December 1815.

Document 4 - Petition of Samuel Younkin & Catherine Younkin, the minor children over age of fourteen, for Guardian, dated 30 November 1813. Orphans Court appoints their Uncle Frederick Younkin as their guardian on 31 November 1813. Orphans Court appoints John Gephart as guardian for Abraham, Jonas, Isaac & Polly Younkin minor children under age of fourteen.

Document 5 - Petition of Hannah Younkin for Orphans Court to appoint guardian for minor children of Jacob Younkin under the age of fourteen. On 01 December 1813, Court appoints John Gephart Junior as guardian for Abraham, Jonas, Isaac and Polly.

Document 6 - Inquest to make partition or the valuation of estate dated 04 December 1813. Sheriff directed to convene inquest with jury of 12 local men to determine how many heirs the estate can accommodate and value of land.

Document 7 - Petition of John J. Younkin, eldest son of Jacob Younkin, final inquest awarded by Court on first day of December 1813. Inquisition indented and taken on 21st day of January 1814 where jury of 12 men decided 300 acre estate of Jacob Younkin deceased could be divided into two portions to accommodate two of the heirs - later revealed to be eldest son John J. Younkin and second eldest son Henry Younkin. Part no. 1 was 208-1/2 acres appraised t \$6.05 per acre. Part no. 2 was 91-1/2 acres appraised at \$5.50.

Document 8 - Document titled Calculations, Jacob Younkin & Henry Younkin dated 21 January 1814. These calculations appear to be how 300 acre estate of Jacob Younkin was surveyed, the acreage calculated and then divided into two parts (not readily explained how these calculations were performed from this spreadsheet). Attached map shows dotted line representing divided parts of estate. Map indicates that the surveys date from warrants from 02 May 1794, and 05 March 1795.

Document 9 - Administration Account for estate of Jacob Younkin Deceased filed 04 February 1814, at registers office in Somerset by administrators Hannah Younkin, widow & John J. Younkin, eldest son. Account consists of spreadsheet with expenses listed by name. Spreadsheet lists expenses of administration that totals \$237.75. The total value of the inventory performed at the estate in August 1811 is shown as \$599.80 leaving a balance at hand of \$362.75 subject to the orders of the court. Expenses include time and trouble for Hannah Younkin and John J. Younkin administrators, clerks, sheriff, guardians of minor children, accountants, surveyors, bookkeepers, advertising, printing, examinations, copying documents, etc.

Document 10 - Petition of Hannah Younkin administrator for Jacob Younkin estate filed on 28 February 1814. Hannah is contesting the valuation of land as too low saying the land was fallow and covered with straw at the time of the inquest on January 21st. Hannah testifies that from her own knowledge and from discussions with men of judgment that the land is valued from two to three dollars per acre under its true cash value.

Document 11 - New Writ of Partition issued by Orphans Court on 14 March 1814. Note indicates that first inquisition was released on 22 February 1814, and a new writ awarded on 14 March 1814. The new writ awarded a new inquisition of 12 men to make partition or valuation of the estate of Jacob Younkin. Note apparently from clerk on writ says "The sheriff will direct the jury to estimate the value of the widow part and apportion the same among the respective shares according to Law." At the May court term, the sheriff certifies in an affidavit that the jury of 12 men inspected premises and determined that estate could be partitioned to accommodate two of the heirs.

Document 12 - Release of guardians of minor children in March 23 & April 21 written statements; release of Ludwig Junghen and Samuel Gebhart as guardians for minor children of Jacob Younkin estate: Samuel, Catherine, Abraham, Jonas, Mary (Polly) & Isaac Younkin. These statements appear to release both the guardians and the administrators from their duties involving the guardians.

Document 13 - The petition of Abraham Younkin (as a minor son of Jacob Younkin and above the age of fourteen) to choose his own guardian being John Gephart.

Document 14 - 1815, June 1, Promissory note to pay John Gephart for guardian of minor children Abraham, Jonas, Isaac, and Polly, the sum of \$122.32 and signed by Henry Younkin.

Document 15 - Petition of Jonathan Younkin as minor son of Jacob Younkin deceased to choose John Gephart as guardian dated 26 August 1817.

Document 16 - Petition of Polly Younkin a minor above the age of 14 years to choose guardian Henry Younkin dated 28 May 1821.

Document 17 - Petition of Isaac Younkin a minor above the age of 14 years to choose guardian Henry Younkin dated 26 November 1821.

Document 18 - Release dated 09 September 1826 of Eli Smith and wife Polly (Younkin) Smith to Henry Younkin guardian of Polly Younkin daughter of Jacob Younkin deceased.

Document 19 - Promissory Note to Michael Weimer agreed to on 10 June 1826; witness was Ludwig Junhen; Presumably Henry Younkin (pages were in Henry Younkin file received from Donna Younkin) promised to pay Michael Weimer the sum of \$150 by the first day of April 1827: note entered below promissory note indicates payment of \$54.50 was made on 11 June 1826.

Document 20 - Release - Jacob & Sarah Younkin to Henry Younkin. Apparently, Jacob as a heir of Jacob Younkin deceased would be entitled to 1/10 of widow dower or third of the real estate after her death or a dividend of the same. Henry transfers 50 acres and \$150 to Jacob and Jacob & Sarah release Henry from this commitment dated 1828, November 15.

Document 21 - March 24, 1831 - Release of Isaac Younkin & Wife Mary to Henry Younkin for Interest in Estate of Jacob Younkin (deceased) 24 March 1831.

Document 22 - dated 1832 - Road Tax Credits Worked By B Connelly for Henry Younkin; also Jonas Younkin, John Younkin, Jacob Younkin of Jacob listed as working for tax credit.

Document 23 - Release of Eli Smith and wife Mary (Polly Younkin) daughter of Jacob Younkin to Henry Younkin for release of interest in estate of Jacob Younkin (deceased) dated 12 May 1834.

Document 24 - dated 15 February 1834 - Release of Abraham Younkin & wife Polly to Henry Younkin for Interest in Estate of Jacob Younkin (deceased) and release from wife Polly to husband Abraham releasing interest in estate of Jacob Younkin.

Document 25 - dated 03 September 1840, Final Administration Account of Estate of Henry Younkin; Elizabeth Younkin and Herman Husband Administrators;

The accountants also claim an allowance for amount of property taken by the widow at the appraisement \$ 203.75. They also claim for the trouble & setting up estate sale since last \$ 50.00. The accountants charge themselves with the balance due by them to the estate or Administration account filed in Registers Office 3 day of August 1838 amount to \$523.53. They also charge themselves with additional invoice of sale amounting to \$ 49.20. Also Rent-of place one year \$ 60.00. They also charge themselves with the amount money received on hand of the purchase money of the real estate \$ 679.94, subtotal = \$ 1312.67, Disbursement received \$ 357.55, Balance in hand of Administrators \$955.12. Exhibited into the Registers Office at Somerset this 27th day of July 1840 & affirmed to & subscribed same day before me.

For Howard Deputy Herman Husband For Saml Eldon Register

# **Estate Inventory of Jacob Younkin**

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Jacob Younkin Inventory Aug 1811 page 2 of 8	
ESTATE OF JACOB YOUNKIN	Jacob Younkin Inventory Aug 1811 page 3 of 8
SOMERSET COUNTY, PA #8 OF 18/1  TYPEWRITTEN PAGES CORED FROM THE COPIED FROM ORIGINALS BY M.A. MINIER ON 7-2 100/ RECOESS OF JOSEPH W. THOMAS.	
COPIED FROM ORIGINALS BY M.A. MINER ON 7-3-1986 RECORDS OF JOSEPH W. THOMAS.	

Jacob Younkin estate inventory list for his farm property in Upper Turkeyfoot Township, Somerset County, Pennsylvania. Donna (Younkin) Logan provided a photocopy of the list from her archive in 1999.

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Jacob Younkin Inventory Aug 1811 page 8 of 8

# RM 229 Kingwood Schweibinzville UPPER TURKEYFOOT 2220 HEXIE ORIGINAL 1753 TURKEYFOOT MAP TC Humbert Younkin 10 Pinkerton Strip Mine LOWER TURKEYFOOT Fort RIVER CASSELMAN 13 Somerset County (South Section), County Maps Series 1987, 1:50,000, Contours = 20 feet, 1" = 0.66 mile

# Topographic Map Showing Younkin Family Historic Sites

1 - Kingwood Grove, 2 - Mt Zion United Methodist Cemetery, 3 - IOOF Cemetery, 4 - Mt Union Church & Cemetery, 5 - Old Bethel Church & Cemetery, 6- Younkin Cemetery (Frederick J.), 7- John Younkin Cemetery (Lemon Farm Road), 8- Frederick G. Younkin Cemetery, 9- Younkin School site, 10- Younkin Cemetery at Paddytown, 11 - Jersey Church & Cemetery, 12 - Upper & Lower Humbert Covered Bridges, 13 - Crossroads Cemetery



## YOUNGKIN ANCESTRY



# **Chapter 7. Yeoman Farmer on Laurel Creek**

In the 18th and early 19th century, the yeoman farmer who owned his modest farm and worked it with family labor was the embodiment of the ideal American as honest, virtuous, hard working and independent. These same values made the yeoman farmer a central tenet of the 18th century republican vision for the settlement of the sprawling wilderness nation.

John J. Younkin, the first child of Jacob Younkin and Johanna Nicola, began life on 6 February 1787, in the farming community of Lovettsville, Loudoun County, Virginia. His given middle name is not recorded. But the J. may be an abbreviation for Jacob after his father. John was born while Jacob and Johanna waited for the new federal government to issue bounty land grants to Revolutionary War veterans. Jacob was already exploring, hunting and trapping in southwest Pennsylvania looking for a suitable tract of virgin land. By 1787, Jacob found a suitable wooded limestone plateau above Laurel Hill Creek near Turkeyfoot confluence. By 1789, Jacob had his bounty certificate for 100 acres and the family was clearing land on their new farm in Turkeyfoot Township. Mark Miner on his website, www.minerd.com, shows the following quote from an article in the *Meyersdale Commercial* newspaper:

When John J. was a boy, his father "being a hunter left Louden [sic] county to come north where game was plentiful and after many hardships reached Somerset county and remained a short time on the plains between Ursina and Harnedsville and at that time could have purchased all that tract of land for the price of a rifle, but from his knowledge of woodcraft and the chase he knew that game would be more plentiful on the high grounds therefore he moved on until he reached the land on which the Ursina Coal Company's mines are now located and settled there. The land remained in possession of the family for three generations.



View of former
John J. Younkin farm
land as it appeared in
2002. The land was
sold in 1846 after the
death of John J. and
his brother Henry.
The land has been
used for a farm since
the 18th century.

In the 1780s, when the Younkin pioneers traveled to Laurel Hill Creek, overland travel was slow and tedious using Conestoga wagons pulled by oxen. There were no paved roads, no railroads, and few facilities for food and clean water. The route used the unpaved Turkey Foot Road that crossed the Allegheny Mountains from Fort Cumberland in Maryland — a tribal path that was widened during the American War of Independence in 1779 to create a military road. In 1787, a wagon could travel the road with difficulty. Somerset County did not build the first bridge over Laurel Hill Creek until 1797.

Although life in Turkeyfoot Township was hard, the township was bountiful with plentiful stands of timber, virgin soils, unpolluted water, and a well-armed local militia of war veterans for protection. Life was as good as it gets for a yeoman farmer in the 18th century. The eldest son, John J. Younkin, had little incentive to migrate further beyond Pennsylvania into the new Northwest Territory of the Ohio River valley. As the oldest son, John J. could expect to inherit the farm from his father Jacob.

When he was 21 years old, John J. Younkin married Mary "Polly" Hartzell in 1808. Her father, John Hartzell, had served in the American Revolutionary War along with Jacob Younkin. Hartzell also purchased his farm with bounty land warrants. John J. and Polly were content to stay and raise a family in Turkeyfoot Township, next to neighboring Younkin family farms and the farm of Nicholas Hartzell, her brother.

The 1810 U.S. census lists five Younkins living in Turkeyfoot: John Senior, Jacob Senior, Frederick, Jacob Junior and John Junior:

1810 U. S. census, Turkeyfoot, Somerset County, PA, microfilm #M252-53, transcribed by USGenWeb Census Project, left page number 427, right page number 447

Younkin John Sen. Free white males: 1 age 10 to 16

2 age 16 to 26 (with question mark)

1 age 45 and up

Free white females: 1 age 0 to 10

1 age 16 to 26 1 age 45 and up

Younkin John Jr. Free white males: 1 age 0 to 10

1 age 16 to 26

Free white females: 1 age 16 to 26

John's father, Jacob Younkin, died on 26 July 1811, at age 50, on his farm. Jacob died intestate (without a will) and the farm passed to his first son John. Jacob's second son Henry contended that Jacob's accumulated 299+ acres of land was sufficient to support two heirs. The Court of Common Pleas agreed and directed the Sheriff to enlist a Jury of 12 men to appraise the estate and divide the land between the two eldest sons.

The jury divided the Jacob Younkin farm with equal portions in value going to son John J. Younkin at 134 acres and son Henry Younkin at 159 acres. The minor children of Jacob and Johanna were processed through the Orphans Court and sent to guardians as farm labor. Jacob's widow Johanna stayed in her home living with Henry. The John J. Younkin family lived on a farm of 134 acres acquired from the estate of Jacob Younkin after his death in 1811, and purchased through a legal patent in April 1836, when the land was divided by the court.

The 134 acre tract was rich in timber with stands of sugar maple, chestnut and hickory. John J. established his family burial ground near the highest point on the farmstead. John and Polly had a large family of eleven children with nine children living to adulthood.

JOHN J. YOUNKIN, son of John Jacob Younkin and Johanna Nicola, was born on 06 February 1787, in Lovettsville, Loudoun County, Virginia. He died on 12 December 1839, at Kingwood in Upper Turkeyfoot Township, Somerset County, Pennsylvania. He married Mary Nancy Hartzell during 1807, in Upper Turkeyfoot Township, Pennsylvania. John inherited one half of his father Jacob's farm at Kingwood.

Mary Nancy "Polly" Hartzell, daughter of John Hartzell, was born during 1785, possibly in Bucks County, Pennsylvania. She died on 14 November 1870, in Upper Turkeyfoot Township, Somerset County, Pennsylvania. John and Polly were buried in the farm cemetery now called the John Younkin Cemetery.

Mary Nancy Hartzell and John J. Younkin had the following children:

- 1. Jacob J. Younkin was born on 16 April 1808, in Kingwood, Somerset County, Pennsylvania. He died on 24 March 1903. He married Dorcas Hartzell. Dorcas was born on 19 April 1811.
- 2. Nancy Younkin was born on 27 November 1809, at Kingwood in Somerset County, Pennsylvania. She died after 1845. She married Isaac Johnston.
- 3. Susan Younkin was born on 12 December 1811, in Kingwood, Somerset County, Pennsylvania. She married Robert McClintock.
- 4. Hannah Younkin was born on 01 May 1813, in Kingwood, Somerset County, Pennsylvania. She died on 19 March 1883. She married Garrison N. Smith.
- 5. John Harrison Youngkin was born on 4 June 1815, in Kingwood, Somerset County, Pennsylvania. John died on 28 February 1866, at his Sugar Creek farm in Williamson County, Illinois.
- 6. Mary Ann Younkin was born on 02 July 1817, in Kingwood, Somerset County, Pennsylvania. She died on 16 April 1904. She married Samuel G. Phillippi.
- 7. Catharine Younkin was born on 22 July 1819, in Kingwood, Somerset County, Pennsylvania. She married Levi Lichlighter.
- 8. Harmon Younkin was born on 27 November 1821, in Kingwood, Somerset County, Pennsylvania. He died on 21 September 1885, in Pennsylvania. Harmon married Susanna Faidley.
- 9. Elizabeth Younkin was born on 20 July 1823, in Kingwood, Somerset County, Pennsylvania. She died in 1900 in Addison Township. She married George Hare.
- 10. Jonas H. Younkin was born on 21 March 1825, in Kingwood, Somerset County, Pennsylvania. He died on 03 August 1855. He married Mary Beal.
- 11. Joel Younkin was born on 26 November 1827, in Kingwood, Somerset County, Pennsylvania. He died on 22 December 1831.

Typed transcript of birth and death records from John J. Younkin bible as copied by Otto Younkin in October 1934. The bible was passed on to Harmon Younkin, then to John F. Younkin, and to Colwell Younkin of Confluence, Pennsylvania.

Source: article titled The Family of Jacob & Hannah Younkin in Younkin Family News Bulletin vol. 3 no. 3 page 16, July, August, September 1992.

Image: from www.minerd.com.

The 159 acre farm, occupied by Henry and the widow Johanna, contained a two-story house, cabin, barn and other out buildings along with 100 acres of cleared land. Henry was a respected farmer and his wife Elizabeth Weimer was the daughter of John Weimer and maternal grand daughter of Caspar Harbaugh. Caspar served in the French and Indian War under George Washington's command when General Braddock was defeated and died at Fort Necessity. Henry and Elizabeth had nine children of which eight lived to maturity. Henry Younkin died suddenly in 1837. His cause of death is unknown, but likely from contagion. He is buried in the John Younkin Cemetery. After Henry's death, John J. acquired the 159 acre tract making a 290+ acre farm again.

The John J. Younkin Bible, containing birth and death records for his family, passed to Harmon Younkin, then to John. F. Younkin, and finally to Colwell Seveno Younkin of Confluence, Pennsylvania. The births from the John J Younkin Family Bible were copied by Otto Younkin in October 1934.

#### Life on a Yeoman Farm

The following account of farm life in Turkeyfoot Township is summarized from the following sources: 1) Wikipedia.org, 2) A History of Bedford and Somerset Counties vol. III, and 3) the website www.explorepahistory.com titled Explore PA History Stories from PA History, Agriculture and Rural Life. The heritage of German culture continued to thrive in Somerset County, where the German language was still spoken and German-style food was a staple. The German-ancestry settlers still worshiped together and married their cousins to preserve their pure religions. An acre of land was cleared for crops each year as the soil was steadily depleted of nutrients by the planting of wheat and grains. On the typical Pennsylvania farmstead of 1790, the structures included the barn and house and out buildings including the tenant house, spring house, summer kitchen, bake oven, root cellar, smokehouse, woodshed, privy, wash house, butcher house, pump house, pigpen, sheepfold, chicken house, corn crib, hay barn, wagon shed, tool shed, and lime kiln.



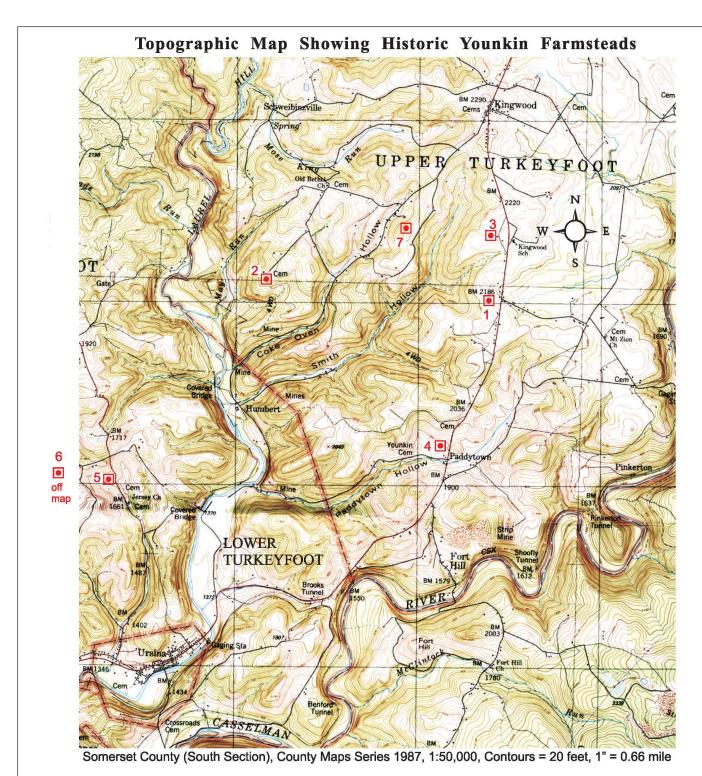
View in 2002 of historic Frederick Younkin farm and historic barn.

Some farms had blacksmith forges, ice houses or distilleries for spirits. The average Pennsylvania farm family possessed a staggering range of skills. Shoes, clothes, candles, butter and soap were made at home. Farm work demanded intense physical stamina and devotion to duty. Prior to 1840, hand tools had changed little since the time of the ancient Romans in Germany. Farm families and neighbors depended on one another to get things done. They "changed works" meaning to exchange services, labor, and goods. Farmers employed hired hands who lived with the family. Children attended a local subscription school, for three months a year, using the bible to learn to read and write.

Families would sometimes loan a child to work for a neighbor or relative. In an era when men often died young, the Orphan's Court routinely sent orphaned minor children to live and work with relatives or neighbors as farm labor. As a rule, little cash changed hands, even though work and goods were reckoned in cash value equivalents. Families kept scrupulous records of what they owed each other and every so often they would "settle up" and begin again. At first, disputes were settled in church. But as the local community grew, disputes were settled in court and relations between neighbors and families were often contentious, as shown by the numerous court cases and lawsuits.



Interior view in 1999 of historic Frederick Younkin barn showing timber construction, some of which is over 200 years old.



1 - Forward / Ross Younkin farm (old J.C. Younkin farm 1876), 2 - Old Delilah Younkin farm (circa 1900), 3 - old Frederick G. & Frederick F. Younkin farm (1876), 4 - old H. Younkin farm (1876), old M. Younkin farm (1876),5 - old B.H. Younking farm (1876), 6 - old J. Younkin farm to west on river (1876), 7 - old Jacob Younkin farm (heirs Henry & John J. 1811)

The agricultural history of Somerset County indicates that maple sugar, corn, tobacco, apples, and Irish potatoes were important foods to the settlers. Tobacco provided an important cash crop for a few years in the virgin soils. Buckwheat was grown in abundance and buckwheat cake was a food staple.

The settlers cleared the raw land with an ax or mattock and plowed with a wooden moldboard plow. The pioneer woman first cooked in an open wood fireplace that furnished both heat and light. Wood stoves and cooking kettles were precious and valuable. Wild meat was plentiful and lots of potatoes and cabbage were grown. Salt and coffee were rare and precious items. To buy salt, the early settler sometimes had to go as far as Winchester, Virginia. A few bushels of salt brought on horseback over the mountains supplied a family for several years. It was not until about 1800 that western Pennsylvania started to produce salt commercially from a salt spring.

Wheat was sown by hand, usually in September, and cut with cradles in early July. The sheaves were stored in the barn to be threshed in winter. The predominant method was to use heavy draft horses to tread over the grain. Another common method was by the use of flails. Winnowing or cleaning the grain followed threshing. Once cleaned, the wheat was ready for sale to a miller or to have his wheat ground into flour either for sale or home use.

Rye was the other winter grain sown in November and harvested with the wheat in early July. Rye was used for bread and for distilling into whiskey. Rye was the second most important grain crop. The summer grains included oats, Indian corn, buckwheat, barley and speltz (a German grain). Oats were used to feed horses. Indian corn or maize was fed to fatten pigs and livestock for bacon and meat. Buckwheat was ground into meal for pancakes or fed to the hogs and chickens. Although corn had been a Native American staple, the settlers ate little corn directly. Corn, barley and speltz were mostly fed to animals and particularly to swine. Meat, mostly pork and bacon, was the main staple of the pioneer diet.



Photograph of farm house built in 19th century by Jacob C. Younkin on farm of Frederick Younkin Jr. and Frederick Younkin.

Image: photo property of Kay (Younkin) Wilson in article "Frederick G. Younkin" in Younkin Family News Bulletin vol. 2 no. 1 page 11, January, February, March 1991. Hay was suited to the moderate climate and plentiful rainfall of the region. Every farmer tried to include some meadow land and a brook on his property to graze a small herd of cows. The irrigation of meadows began in 1750 and for the next 50 years described in deeds and wills as a property "right." Only when clover and timothy hay from Europe were grown on upland fields was less importance attached to bottom land. Rye, which was raised in abundance, was parched and used as a crude substitute for coffee. If a fortunate family could get a pound of coffee, it was used only on very special occasions, a few grains at a time and mixed with the rye.

Maple sugar and syrup along with honey from a bee tree supplied sugar. Early German settlers had brought European honey bees to Pennsylvania. Some swarms had gone wild and the settler found the wild bee tree to be a precious source of sugar. The native tribes called the bees the "white men's flies."

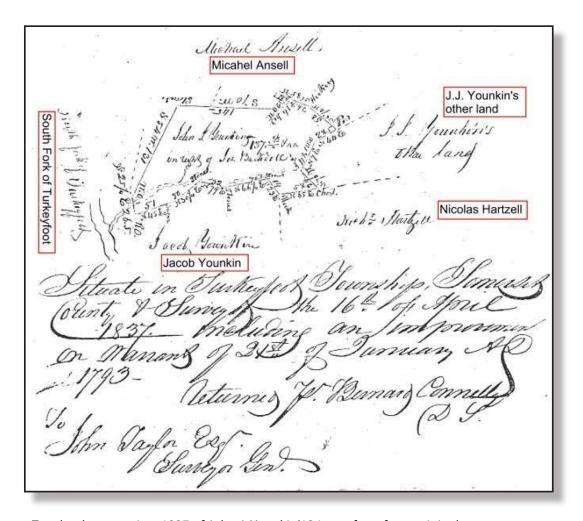
One fourth to one half acre of flax and hemp was grown on nearly every farm for the manufacture of linen and tow cloth. It is said that the flax patch resembled a flower garden during blooming season and only bloomed part of the day. That which was planted in the forenoon would bloom only in the forenoon and that planted in the afternoon would bloom only in the afternoon. The preparation of the flax for spinning and weaving was the task of the women and girls of the household during the long winter evenings.

The pioneer women had to not only make the clothes worn by the family, but also spin the thread and weave the cloth from which they were made. The drowsy sound of the softly whirring spinning wheel and the rhythmic thud of the loom were familiar sounds in a farm house. A blacksmith at his forge and a resident minister were all that was needed to convince new comers that a place was a community.



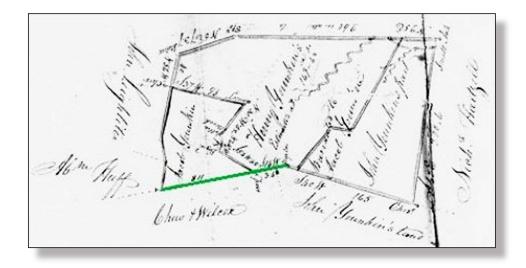
John J. Younkin farm was located on a ridge along Laurel Hill Creek just north of the confluence with the Youghiogheny and Casselman Rivers, now a popular trout fishing stream.

Image: photograph from Trout Unlimited at www.tu.org.



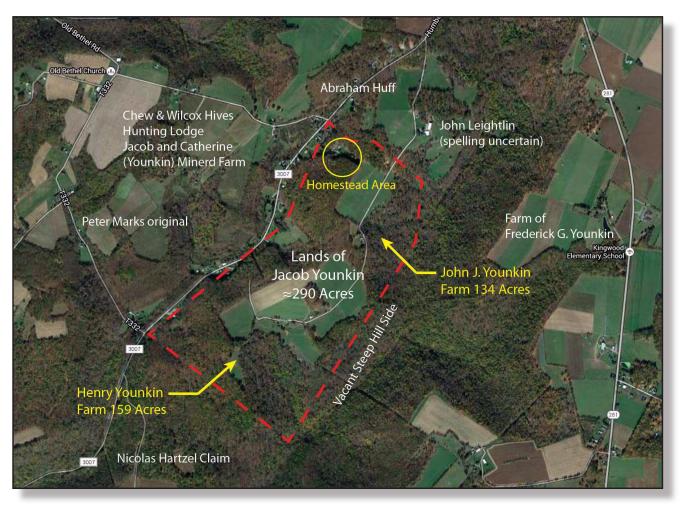
Top: land survey circa 1837 of John J. Younkin'134 acre farm from original estate papers.

Bottom: survey shows boundaries of farms of John J. and Mary "Polly" (Hartzell) Younkin, the 299 acre tract owned by Jacob Younkin as subdivided in 1837. Mark Miner added green line showing the boundary with farm of neighbor and cousin Jacob and Catherine (Younkin) Minerd. Image and annotation: Mark Miner from www.minerd.com.



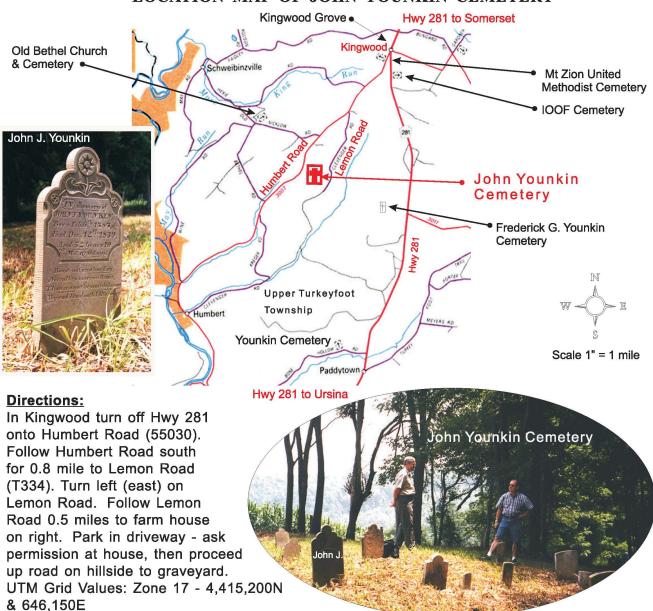
Apple and peach orchards, cherries along fence rows, and pear, plum, and quince trees in the house yard supplied the family's fruit needs. Cultivated berry bushes and wild berries were used for wine and preserves. A vegetable garden provided potatoes, yams, cabbage, beets, parsnips, onions, parsley, radishes, green beans, peas, peppers, lettuce and various herbs.

The breeding and raising of livestock was widely practiced and a productive farm might have cattle, horses, sheep and swine. Farms raised chickens and perhaps ducks, geese, guinea hens, and turkeys. According to appraisals, farmer valued their horses the most. A pair of draft horses might be worth as much as six cows, whereas a fine riding mare was among a farmer's prized possessions. Estate inventories and other documents show the typical agricultural tools and implements of the colonial period consisting of ax, grubbing hoe (for digging out roots), plow, harrow, sickle, rake, cutting-box and knife, riddle, scythe, pitchfork, dung fork, dung hook, flax break, garden hoe, shovel and spade.



Estimated location of John J. Younkin 134 acre farm and brother Henry's 159 acre farm inside of Jacob Younkin original 290+ acre farmstead. The configuration of fields and wooded areas appears to have changed very little since aerial photos dated 1939 and possibly since the 19th century. Image: aerial photograph from Google Maps 2016 with annotations by Mark T. Youngkin.

# LOCATION MAP OF JOHN YOUNKIN CEMETERY



The historic John Younkin Family Graveyard is located on a ridge top in the area of original Jacob Younkin farmstead willed to brothers Henry & John J. in 1811. Tombstones: Brothers Henry Younkin d. 1837 & John J. Younkin d. 1839 with same inscription "Boast not another day, nor call tomorrow thine. Thou may be snatched away by sudden death like mine", Polly Younkin d. 1870, Jonas H. Younkin d.1855, Freeman Younkin d. 1898, Belinda Younkin d. 1912, Mary J. Younkin d. 1915, Susie Younkin d. 1911. Graveyard contains 26 graves with 19 stones unmarked and out of line - probable hurried diptheria epidemic burials.

## **John Younkin Cemetery**

John J. Younkin is buried in the John Younkin Cemetery, also called Brougher Cemetery or Lemmon Farm Cemetery, located on the highest hill in the family farm on old Humbert Road (now Lemmon Road). The cemetery is reported to contain about 21 known grave stones with the following names and dates:

Susie Younkin, Oct. 9, 1884 - June 3, 1911, age 26 years 7 months 24 days Freeman Younkin, April 13, 1850 - Feb. 28, 1896, age 45 years 10 mo 15 days Belinda Younkin, July 5, 1849 - Dec. 29, 1912, age 63 years 5 months 24 days Ida M. daughter of F. & B. Younkin, Died Jan. 8, 1895, Aged 2 years 1 mo 9 days Mary Ann, dau. of H. & S. Younkin, Died Aug. 11, 1871, Age 19 yrs, 2 mo 13 days Mary J. Younkin, born Jan. 26, 1871, died Sept. 3, 1915, age 44 yrs 8 mos 7 days Nessly, Son of H. & S. Younkin, Died June 16, 1874 [?], Aged 6 yrs 6 mo 21 days Hannah, Wife of G. N. Smith, Born May 1, 1813, Died Mar. 9, 1883 Garrison N. Smith, Born Apr. 23, 1809, Died Feb. 3, 1879 Louisa Kuhlman Consort of J.F. Kuhlman, Died May 9, 1855, Age 20 years (daughter of Garrison & Hannah Younkin Smith) One grave, not marked (Isaac Firestone \_\_\_\_\_ Four graves, not marked (Adults) One child grave, not marked (Hare child) While Nature Weeps, Dear Susan Sleeps John J. Younkin, Born Feb. 6, 1787, Died Dec. 12, 1839 Polly Younkin, Died Nov. 14, 1870 in her 85th Year of her age Jonas H. Younkin, Died Aug. 3, 1855, Aged 30 years \_\_ mos 18 days (?) Henry Younkin, Died June 12, 1831 in the 48th year of his age Susan Hare, daughter of Robert & Mary Hare, died Nov. 8, 1845, aged 16 years 11 months 15 days

Mary Nancy (Hartzell) Younkin, called "Polly", outlived her husband by more than three decades. In 1870, U.S. census records show an elderly Polly living in the household of her daughter Nancy Johnson in Upper Turkeyfoot. Polly died on 14 November 1870, at the age of 85, and was buried in the John Younkin Cemetery.

John J. and Polly Younkin were remembered in the 1899 book called the *Biographical Review: Containing Sketches of Leading Citizens of Bedford and Somerset Counties, Pennsylvania.* The entry read:

The grandfather was John J. Younkin, a native of Virginia, who came with his parents to Somerset County when a young man and engaged in farming. He married Polly Hartzell, a representative of a German family. Her father, John Hartzell, served in the American army all through the Revolutionary War.

Source: from Mark Miner on website www.minerd.com.



Left: gravestone of ancestor John J. Younkin The inscription reads: "Boast Not Another Day, Nor Call Tomorrow Thine, Thou Mayest Be Snatched Away By Sudden Death Like Mine."

Right: gravestone of John's wife Mary Nancy (Hartzell) known as "Polly."

## Disposition of John J. Younkin Estate

At the age of 52 years, John J. Younkin died on 12 December 1839, on his farm in Upper Turkeyfoot Township, Pennsylvania. His burial was at the John Younkin family cemetery on his farm property, also called the Brougher or the Lemmon Farm Cemetery, in Upper Turkeyfoot Township. The headstone of John J. Younkin reads "In memory of John J. Younkin, Born Feb. 6th 1787, & died Dec. 12th 1839, Aged 52 years 10 mos. & 6 days."

John and Henry both appear to have had a premature or tragic death as both of their tombstones lament "Boast Not Another Day, Nor Call Tomorrow Thine, Thou Mayest Be Snatched Away By Sudden Death Like Mine." Oral history relates that Henry had a drinking problem late in life and his wife Elizabeth refused to be buried next to him. Henry is buried in the John Younkin Cemetery and Elizabeth is buried in the Younkin Cemetery in Paddytown. Source: Younkin Family News Bulletin vol. 5 no. 3 page 15, July, August, September 1994.

Both John and Henry's cause of premature death is not recorded. Epidemics swept through Pennsylvania in the 19th century including epidemics of cholera in 1832, typhus in 1837, and yellow fever in 1841. Newspaper articles from this era indicate that farm accidents were also common causes of death. John J. Younkin's death was sudden and he died intestate (without a will). Because three of John's children, Herman, Elizabeth and Jonas, were underage, they were assigned by the Orphans Court to the farm of Henry L. Holbrook, as guardian.

John J. son Jacob J. Younkin and Michael Sanner served as administrators of the estate and the 134 acre farm was offered for sale to high bidder, Joseph and Samuel Reymond, for \$213. It appears the sale was contested. On 14 March 1845, the entire 299 acre farm was offered for sale via advertisements in the *Somerset Herald* and *Farmers' and Mechanics Register*. The sale advertisement noted the farm had a two-story house, cabin, barn and other buildings with about 100 acres of cleared land. One-third of the purchase price was to be used to as a principal investment with the interest paid annually to the widow during her lifetime, and upon her death the principal would be equally divided among her heirs. The farm was purchased by Joseph Prinkey for \$1615.

Among those who attended the farm sale in 1846, or made other financial claims against John J. Younkin's estate were Henry Younkin, Garrison Smith, Jacob Younkin, Henry Minerd, Elijah Younkin, Jacob J. Younkin, E.S. Younkin, Herman Husband, Charles Minerd, Andrew Schrock and John Minerd. Source: from Mark Miner on website www.minerd.com.

While we tend to look at historic relationships between local families as idyllic, Donna (Younkin) Logan related in a conversation, that between 1799 to 1869, there were over 100 Younkin litigants involved in lawsuits in Somerset County. The Younkin family was often disconnected with bad blood between relatives. She believed that dysfunction was common in years past and it had always been difficult to keep the Younkin family together. She believed that the annual Younkin family reunions are important in keeping extended family relationships intact.

### ESTATE SALE NUMBER ONE—137 ACRES IN 1840-1841

Letters of Administration granted 17 January 1840, to Jacob J Younkin and Michael Sanner. Bond: \$1,000. Sureties: Thomas Rheam and Jacob Younkin (of Jacob). Witnesses: Samuel Elder and Simon Gebhart. Renunciation of Mary Younkin, widow, filed. Source: Will Book No. 3, Somerset County, Pennsylvania, P. 465.

Document 1 - "Renumeration of Mary Younkin widow of John J. Younkin Deceased to administer" filed 17 January 1840, Samuel Elder Register. Mary requests that letters of administration be issued to Jacob J. Younkin and Michael Sanner Esq. Witness: Elijah Younkin. Mary could not write her name and made an X mark.

Document 2 - Printed form "Bond" filed 17 January 1840 by Samuel Elder Register. Surety for bond of \$1,000 is listed as Jacob J. Younkin, Michael Sanner, Thomas Rheam & Jacob Younkin (of Jacob). Witnesses: Samuel Elder and Simon Gebhart.

Document 3 - "Trustee List" filed 29 April 1840 by Samuel Elder Register. Lists shows disposition of goods and chattels at sale on 28 March 1840 as follows:

Jonathan Pringey	2 bush spring whea	at 1.00			
Jacob J Younkin	2 bush spring whe	at 1.00			
Garrison Smith	2-1/2 bush corn	1.00	Connally 4	bush corn	1.36
John May	6 bush oats	1.08	Jacob J Younkin 23	3 bush oats	
Samuel Baldwin	fick & wedges	.81	Jacob J Younkin 4	wheat	12.03
Jacob J Younkin	4 of wheat		Widow 5	rye	10.10
Widow	5 rye	10.60	Jacob J Younkin 4	rye	
Cunningham Rem of spring wheat 2.90					
Purchaser named	Articles	price	Purchaser named	d Articles	price
Henry Younkin	1 auger	.05	Johnson Smith	lot of chairs	.13
Michael Sanner	1 chair	.12	Henry Younkin	iron wedge	.16
John Nicola	bedsteade	.25	George Flair lot	of beguins / uni	ons .04
John Nicola	stone wedge	2.01	Widow	dung fork	.40
John Nicola	hatchet	.65	Henry Younkin p	oair of sheep she	ears .40
Samuel Baldwin	sausage horn	.14	Samuel Baldwin	ladel & candles	tick .31
Jacob Younkin of	J. 1 smoothing iron	.25	Widow	1 coffee box	.09
John Shumaker	crock of honey	1.29	Henry Miner	tub of grout	.25
John Shumaker	crock of onions	.07	Jacob J Younkin	1 meat tub	.60
John May	1 slave break	.37	Jacob J Younkin	5 bushels rye	2.00
Samuel Baldwin	2-1/2 bushel whea	at 1.42	Levi Leighter	5 bush wheat	2.80
Widow	5 bushels wheat	2.80	Cunningham	5 bush wheat	2.80
Michael Sanner	5 bush wheat	2.80			

Document 4 - "Petition of Harmon Younkin, Elizabeth Younkin & Jonas Younkin for Guardian" filed 27 April 1840. Henry L. Holbrook appointed Guardian of the three minor children of John J. Younkin. Witness: Simon Gebhart. Harmon, Elizabeth & Jonas indicate the father died leaving no person to take charge of their persons and estates and request court permit them to make choice of a good and suitable person as guardian. Printed bond form with Henry L. Holbrook and Charles Hessley (spelling uncertain) signing as surety for bond of \$2,000, signed on 29 May 1840.

Document 5 - Jacob J. Younkin submits petition to Orphans Court on 27 April 1840, requesting an inquisition to determine if land (137 acres) can be partitioned upon the heirs. "Writ of Partition" dated 27 April 1840, where Orphans Court orders inquisition by sheriff to determine if land can be divided among the heirs or value the land for sale. Twelve local men were chosen to perform the inquisition and valuation based upon their inspection of the property. The report of the inquisition apparently called the annex was delivered to the court on 03 June 1840 concluding the land (137 acres) could not be divided and valued the land at \_\_\_\_ (note - unfortunately the valuation is unreadable). The 28 April 1841 court document confirming sale indicates the highest bidder was \$213.00.

Document 6 - Sheriff having made return of the writ of partition upon the estate of John J. Younkin that said the estate could not be divided and appraised the value of the real estate. On 2 September 1840, the Orphans Court grants a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of said deceased to appear at next term of regular court to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said deceased at the appraised price. "Rule on the Heirs & legal representatives of John J. Younkin" was served on heirs and administrators including widow and children on 7 October 1840. Heirs listed as Widow named Mary Younkin, Nancy intermarried with Isaac Johnston, Hannah intermarried with Garrison Smith, Catherine Younkin, John H Younkin, Mary Younkin, Harmon Younkin, Elizabeth Younkin & Jonas Younkin, the last three minors for whom Henry L Holbrook was appointed Guardian.

Document 7 - It appears that the Rule ordered on 02 September 1840 was not enforced. "Rule on the Heirs & legal representatives of John J Younkin" served on heirs and administrators including widow and children by 01 February 1841. Heirs to appear in court the first Monday in February to show cause why said estate should not be sold. John H. Younkin was not found by sheriff in his bailiwick and John was served by public notice in Somerset Herald newspaper.

Document 8 - Petition of Jacob J. Younkin, Petition indicates heirs all make default and petitioner request court grant an order of sale and indicates terms of 1/3 of balance in hand, 1/3 of purchase money to be secured on the premises for widow and upon her death to be paid to heirs & legal representatives, and remainder in equal annual payments. Note on cover sheet says 01 February 1841, the court order agreeably to petition and order bail of \$700.

Document 9 - At an Orphans Court on 2 February 1841, the court granted an order to Jacob J. Younkin and Michael Sanner Esq. to sell the said estate (137 acres) and sign a bond for \$700 as administrators for the sale. Surety: Jacob Younkin, Michael Sanner, John Phillipe of J. and J. Rush.

Document 10 - "Petition of Jacob J. Younkin & Michael Sanner administrators of John. J. Younkin decedent for confirmation of sale" dated 28 April 1841. Court confirms sale of 137 acres to highest bidder Joseph Reymond & Samuel Reymond for \$213 and orders deed to be executed.

### ESTATE SALE NUMBER TWO—299 ACRES IN 1844-1845

Document 11 - Petition of Harmon Younkin requesting inquisition to determine if land can be divided among heirs (partition) from estate of John J. Younkin Deceased dated 02 September 1844. Land contains 299 acres of land (patented 4 April 1836), two-story house, cabin barn & other buildings, and about 100 acres of clear land. "Said intestate died in this demesne as of fee and in a certain tract of land situated in Turkey foot Township aforesaid adjoining lands of Michael Ansell, lands warranted in the name of Chew and Wilcox, lands late of Henry Younkin & thus containing two hundred and ninety nine acres and one hundred and three perches & allowance." Being the same tract of land which the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania granted to said John J. Younkin by Patent dated 04 April 1836 and enrolled in Patent Book H. Vol. 36 Pa H5, on which is erected a two story house and cabin barn & other buildings, about one hundred acres of clear land. Court of Common Pleas accepts petition and orders an inquest. Witness by Simon Gebhart. Heirs listed as Widow named Mary, petitioner Harmon Younkin, Jacob J. Younkin, Nancy intermarried with Isaac Johnston, Hannah intermarried with Garrison Smith, Catherine Younkin, John H. Younkin, Mary Younkin, Harmon Younkin, Elizabeth Younkin & Jonas Younkin, who is minor under the age of twenty one years and Henry L Holbrook has been appointed guardian.

Document 12 - "Writ of Partition" issued to sheriff 02 Sept 1844 to form inquest of 12 men to inspect premises and determine if partition can conveniently accommodate more than one children and if not then value the property for sale. Inquest included (spelling uncertain) Jacob G. Phillippi, sheriff, Henry L. Snyder, Charles King, Christian Phillippi, Samuel King, Phillipe Sullivan, Thomas King, Jacob Leighliter, John G. Leighliter, Samuel Beaghley, Samuel Leighliter, and David Grofson. Court required the inquest to present findings at court on 09 December 1844. Subsequent report of Inquest indicates inquest inspected property on 28 November 1844, and determined the land could not be partitioned or divided among the heirs. The inquest concluded "That the land and tenements with appurtenances in the said land mentioned will not conveniently accommodate more than one of the children of the said decedent." The inquest valued the property at \$2100.

Document 13 - Contains 26 May 1844 Rule from Orphans Court calling heirs to appear in court on 22 September 1884, to show cause why real estate should not be sold and accept or refuse offer of real estate. On 22 September 1844, heirs default and refuse offer of real estate and court grants an order of sale on 299 acres of land. Note to court indicates highest bidder was Joseph Pringey (spelling uncertain) for sum of \$1615. "Terms of one third of the purchase money to be secured on the premises the interest thereof to be paid to the widow annually during her life time & at her death the principal to be equally divided among the heirs and legal representatives of said deceased. Terms of sale are one third of the balance in hand and the remainder in four equal annual payments without interest with sale to take place on the premises on the 29th day of October next with four week notice in one newspaper & four hand bills." A note to court indicates that no suitable bidder could be found in the first advertisement and Michael Sanner & Jacob J. Younkin re-advertised the sale and selected highest bidder of Joseph Pringey for sum of \$1615.

Document 14 - Contains copy of order for sale indicating terms of 1/3 of balance in hand, 1/3 of purchase money to be secured on the premises for widow and upon her death to be paid to heirs & legal representatives, and remainder in equal annual payments. Includes administration account of fees total of \$859.79 to administrators, guardians, widow's thirds remaining therein, and accountants. See Administration Account below.

Document 15 - Administration Account for estate of John J Younkin deceased, contains list of chattels, rights and credits and accountants claim credit for the listed payments and disbursements, and cash paid. List of administrators, heirs, accountants, bookkeepers, judges, etc. and payments to them for letters of administration, copies of documents, reimbursement for their time and trouble, and expenses to the total of \$822.43. See following picture of three page administration account.

Document 16 - Dated 13 September 1862, Inventory of the goods and chattels of John J. Younkin, list of heirs & neighbors along with some goods and prices total of \$876.20, signed by Jos. Gross and H. Faidley (possibly accountants). Attached is 17 November 1845, bond of Michael Sanner and John J. Younkin. Goods listed include: desk, lot of books, sundry, watch, rifle gun, saddle, and trunk.

Document 17 - Accounting of Andrew Schrock and John F. Kreager on 11 October 1862, expenses of administrators total \$225.45. Includes copies of March–May 1845, court rules for heirs to show why real estate should not be sold and to accept or refuse the offer of sale at the appraised price.

Accountants claim credit for the following prayments & distantenas Jacque Checks appeares + Creen Somethen Dumbole Clink Andrew Schreet dains Hosping clock Setter Mans Administrations account of Jack & Goun lord of all and Dinular the foods con wood of Defen I youn Kin late of & and robinite \$22 - Throage fra. Att. Postlethion to Stating levet the I land accountant's charge themselves with the amount Charle & Micania of munitary as feles in Rejutes office. Mr. H. Bayes Registers They also change themselves with the purchase miney of mal estate by order of Explain bours to Jose pla reinda formo som g \$213. Estate of John J. Younkin, deceased, also with reget received by conserving his 1000 14200 various accounts, lists of chattels,

Youngkin Ancestry

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### **Government Promotes Westward Expansion**

Thomas Jefferson has been called the most democratic of the founding fathers. The spirit of Jeffersonian democracy dominated American politics from the 1780s to 1824, where the farmer best exemplified civic virtue. Jefferson believed that government policy should be for the benefit of the farmer, planters and the plain folk. Territorial expansion was a major goal because it would produce new farm land for yeomen, a term for a

commoner who cultivates his own land. By the end of the Jeffersonian era, many states had established universal white male suffrage by abolishing the property requirements for voting. States then moved to allow popular votes for Presidential elections in a more modern style. The majority of Americans were farmers at this time and the government represented their interests in acquiring vast quantities of new land for farming. The sale of land also benefited the financial well-being of the new nation.

When the Treaty of Paris ended the War of Independence in 1783, the western boundary of the United States was suddenly extended to the Mississippi River. The new government was faced with the problem of how to dispense and settle the new lands, known as the public domain. The threat of invasion from the west by France, Spain or England was still a genuine concern of government leaders. The federal government decided to make land available to private individuals in the hope of settling the new land with privately owned farms and fortify the western frontier with war veterans. It would also provide funds to help support the federal government without new taxation.

Federal land policy greatly influenced the settlement of the western frontier. The Land Law of 1796 set a price at \$2 an acre with a minimum purchase by an individual of 640 acres, both figures too high for the ordinary settler. When sales lagged, the new Harrison Land Law of 1800 established four land offices. The act also reduced the minimum size of land tracts to 320 acres and extended government credit for four years to all whom wished to purchase land.

As a concession to those who wished to obtain the maximum revenue from the lands, the

law required auctions for a period of three weeks whenever a new tract opened for sale. After the auction was over, unsold lands were to be equally open to all at the minimum price of two dollars per acre. Thomas Jefferson's intention was to change the lifestyle of Native American tribes from huntergatherer to farmer, largely through "the decrease of game, rendering their subsistence by hunting insufficient." Jefferson expected that the switch to agriculture would make them dependent on white Americans for trade goods and therefore more likely to give up their land in exchange for money payment.



Columbia leading pioneers westward. Image: painting by George A. Crofutt, 1873.

In an 1803 letter to William Henry Harrison, President Thomas Jefferson wrote:

To promote this disposition to exchange lands, which they have to spare and we want, for necessaries, which we have to spare and they want, we shall push our trading uses, and be glad to see the good and influential among them run in debt, because we observe that when these debts get beyond what the individuals can pay, they become willing to lop off by a cession of lands....Should any tribe be foolhardy enough to take up the hatchet at any time, the seizing the whole country of that tribe, and driving them across the Mississippi, as the only condition of peace, would be an example to others, and a furtherance of our final consolidation.

To facilitate federal land sales, the Federal government added six new states to the Union in as many years: Indiana (1816), Mississippi (1817), Illinois (1818), Alabama (1819), Maine (1820), and Missouri (1821). The opening of the new western states and the rapid growth of the older ones was promoted by the War of 1812 itself, which served both to advertise the region and to end the Indian presence. Reviving business conditions stimulated western migration, while the completion of the National Road made the trip to western Pennsylvania and beyond feasible. Tall tales of the frontier, told with delight by European travelers in America, tended to romanticize and promote the westward movement.

Pioneers were short of funds, and they developed the habit of borrowing a large part of the money they needed from the new Federal banks. Because money was easily obtainable from the federal banks, western farmers and speculators made purchases of land far more than their needs. With such a policy generally pursued, speculation occurred, and the dire liquidation which soon followed caused the financial panic of 1819. For more than two years, the people of the United States were in the throes of a serious economic depression. During the Panic of 1819, Congress put an end to the unworkable banking system.

A law passed in 1820 reduced the size of the tract that an individual might buy to 80 acres and fixed the price per acre at \$1.25 cash. The following year, Congress passed another Relief Act that permitted purchasers who were behind with their payments to return a part of their land to the government instead of cash. Purchasers who wished to keep all their land could do so with one of two alternatives. Either a cash payment with a discount of 37.5 per cent or eight annual installments instead of four, with all interest remitted. These acts gave much satisfaction to the settlers of the West and ended of the 1819 depression. Indian removal was a policy of the United States government in the 18th and 19th century whereby Native Americans were forcibly removed from their ancestral homelands in the eastern United States to lands west of the Mississippi River, known as Indian Territory.

These draconian policies followed traditions and law established by the Roman Empire centuries before and known as settler colonialism. When Andrew Jackson became president of the United States in 1829, his government treated Native Americans even more harshly. The pragmatic Jackson abandoned the policy of his predecessors of treating different Indian groups as separate nations and instituted a policy of ethnic cleansing.

President Jackson aggressively pursued plans against all Indian tribes which claimed sovereignty and independence from state laws, and who lived east of the Mississippi River. All tribes were to be removed to reservations in Indian Territory west of the Mississippi, where their tribal laws could be sovereign without any state interference.

The most foundational ideas and arguments that the United States used against the Indian nations can be traced back to the days of Western Christendom, and to the language of domination found in the papal bulls and royal charters of the fifteenth and sixteenth century. These religiously premised concepts and arguments derived from what is called the International Law of Christendom, or "the Law of Christian Nations." The principle declared in the fifteenth century as the Law of Christendom claimed that discovery gave title to assume sovereignty and a right of total domination over and to govern the heathen unconverted [infidel] natives of Africa, Asia, and North and South America. The Law of Christian Nations was recognized for nearly four centuries by the major colonial powers of Europe, based on the God-given right to coerce obedience from non-believers as heathens.

On the basis of the ideas found in the International Law of Christian Nations, the U.S. claimed that Indian title of the unbaptized was one of "mere occupancy." The U.S. Supreme Court handed down its 1823 decision in Johnson v. M'Intosh where Chief Justice Marshall also worded Indian title to their land as "mere occupancy" and the unanimous Supreme Court ruling was based on royal charters which purport to give rights of subjugation and dominion over non-Christian lands to Christian people and not natives, who were heathens. Because they are infidels, heathen and savages, native people were not allowed to possess the rights belonging to sovereign and independent nations, said the U.S. Supreme Court.

At Jackson's request, the United States Congress opened a debate on an Indian Removal Bill in 1830. After fierce disagreements and debate, the Senate passed the measure 28–19 and the House 102–97. Jackson signed the legislation into law on 30 May 1830. The passage of this legislation cleared the way for land west of Pennsylvania to be cleansed of native populations and the land sold to settlers looking for new virgin land to exploit. The policy also fortified the western frontier with well-armed war veterans of the new United States, protecting it against French and English invasion from the territories to the west. The result was that the children of Pennsylvania farmers could now look to the newly acquired western lands for new farm land.



Trail of Tears in 1838 showing ethnic cleansing of the Cherokee nation from America by the U.S. Army to allow settlement by white Christians.

Image: painting by Robert Lindneux, 1942.



## YOUNGKIN ANCESTRY



## Chapter 8. Sugar Creek Farm in Little Egypt

The continuous cropping and consequent exhaustion of minerals had so depleted the top soil in the greater part of Pennsylvania by 1830, that wheat and corn did not produce sufficient quantity for even home consumption. The clearing of one acre of raw land every year at every farm, stripped the countryside of fertile land, wood and game. The atrocious sanitation practices polluted water supplies leading to epidemics of cholera and typhoid. New farmers had little opportunity to purchase cheap fertile land to farm. Without higher education, jobs or trades, each generation in Turkeyfoot Township found fewer opportunities. News from the Illinois frontier promised plenty of raw farm land and abundant employment for all.

The history of southern Illinois is summarized in the book titled *The Settlement of Illinois 1778–1830*, by Arthur Clinton Boggess, 1908, in Chicago Historical Society's Collection, volume 5. Several online resources on the history of westward expansion in America and Illinois include Genealogy Trails at www.genealogytrails.com, the Williamson County Illinois Historical Society at www.wcihs.org, and Wikipedia, the free online encyclopedia at www.wikipedia.org. History from these online sources is included throughout this chapter.

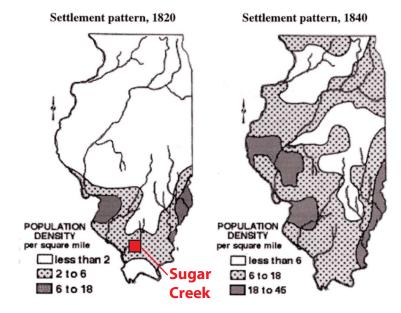
Early settlers in Illinois avoided the large prairies where the frontiersmen had established trading posts engaged in harvesting big game, fur trapping and bounty



Poster circa early 1800s.

hunting. Bounty money from hunting wolves was used to buy land for resale to newcomers. The first settlers lived by fortified stockades for protection and depended on big game in the prairies and forests to provide food during the first decade.

The new settlers needed a lot of wood to survive at 40 cords or 400 trees (8 inch diameter) per family per year. They settled on farm land as close to timber and water as possible. Timber was the raw material of pioneer existence necessary for fuel, tools, shelter, and furnishings. The first area to be extensively settled and farmed was in the forested southern part of Illinois with desirable wooded land. The region was known by the mystical epithet "Little Egypt." When standing on the high river bluffs, you see the grand valley of the Mississippi River that explorers already understood was the longest river on the continent.



Maps showing Illinois population density in the year 1820 on left, contrasted with the year 1840 on right.

Image: from map by Harlan H. Barrows, Geography of the Middle Illinois Valley, 1910, at website www.lib.niu.edu.

Preachers on the frontier spoke about the Nile River of Biblical fame. In the 18th century, Illinois was still a foreign country in New France. New Spain was just across the wide Mississippi river. The language in the territory was French, not English, and New France settlements were the only outposts of civilization along the Mississippi and Ohio rivers. The land was primeval and used by many tribal nations, aligned with the British, French and Spanish, for extensive hunting grounds. This part of Illinois was not only foreign, it also appeared ancient like Egypt itself. Along the river were pyramid-like mounds of forgotten civilizations and abandoned Spanish stone forts. Little Egypt was a mysterious and savage world to early explorers and settlers.

By 1773–1775, the Illinois Land Company and other speculators began trading for large tracts of land from various Illinois tribes, purchases later ruled invalid. During the Revolutionary War in 1778–1779, Colonel George Rogers Clark rode through southern Illinois with the Virginia Regiment. Colonel Clark defeated the British force at Kaskaskia and Vincennes, then claimed the region for Virginia as the County of Illinois. Following the end of the war in 1784, Virginia ceded her western lands, including Illinois County, to the new United States government.

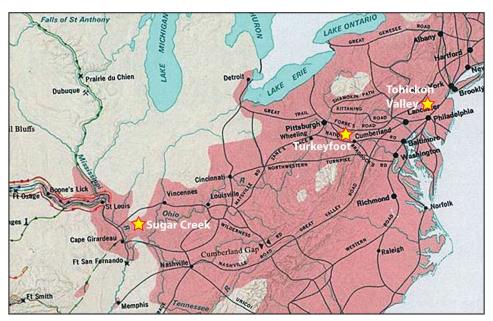


An artist recreation of the former Native American city from circa 600–1400 CE at Cahokia Mounds State Historic Site on the Mississippi River. The city covered about six square miles with 20,000 inhabitants and 120 ceremonial pyramids. Image: from www.crystalinks.com/NorthAmericanMounds.html.

As non-Christians, the tribal nations in the Northwest Territory were excluded from the Treaty of Paris in 1784, which ended the Revolutionary War and ceded the Northwest Territory to the United States. The tribes refused to leave their homeland. The British from their forts in Michigan, Wisconsin and Ontario, continued arming the tribes to stop American settlement and create an Indian buffer zone. During the mid-1780s, more than 1500 American settlers in Kentucky and along the Ohio River were killed in raids. The Ordinance of 1787 brought the U.S. Government to the Northwest Territory to stop the attacks. The law prohibited slavery and many French settlers with slaves crossed the wide Mississispip River to New Spain (now Missouri) for the free land offered by Spain.

In 1790, Northwest Territory governor General Arthur St. Clair established the first county government at St. Clair County, Illinois. In 1791, President George Washington instructed General St. Clair to remove the tribes and stop the attacks. In the Battle of the Wabash, the new American army was defeated by a confederation of tribes under their leader called Little Turtle with 918 U.S. soldiers killed including one general. President Washington sent a larger and better equipped force in 1794, and defeated the tribes at the Battle of Fallen Timbers. The victory ended the Northwest Indian War and settlement of tribal land began in earnest. The 1800 Illinois census listed 2,458 non-native inhabitants. By 1803, hunters, frontiersmen and prospectors staked out the first white settlements.

The Illinois Territory was created on 3 February 1809, with its capital at the town of Kaskaskia, an early French settlement. Little immigration came to Illinois before the War of 1812, mainly because of the inability of the new settlers to gain legal title to the poorly surveyed French and tribal land. After the War of 1812, a large influx of veteran soldier-settlers used their military service land bounty grants to buy land. The Pension Files for Military Service at the National Archives list two Younkin surname men as serving in the War of 1812: John Younkin with wife Margaret Trout and Nicholas Younkin with wife Mary Young. The first government land office in Illinois was at Shawnestown in southern Illinois. The first Illinois land sale in 1814 was also the first government land survey to use the new national grid coordinate system of township, range and sections.



Portion of map titled *Exploration and Settlement* 1800–1820 showing the extent of settled lands by 1820. Stars in yellow show location of the Henrich Junghen farm in Tohickon Valley, the farm of Jacob Younkin and John J. Younkin in Turkeyfoot, and the Sugar Creek farm of John H. Youngkin.

Image: map by William H. Goetzmann, University of Texas 1966, from website at www.emersonkent.com with annotations by Mark Younkin. Most tribes in Illinois had become fragmented by the end of the War of 1812, and the tribal removal process was piecemeal and brutal. As settler-soldiers swept north and west across the new territory of the Ohio River valley, more tribes were forced through settler massacres and loss of habitat to abandon their ancestral villages and farms for food sources farther west. The starving Chicksaw tribe was forced westward into the ancestral homeland of the Shawnee in Indiana, which drove the Shawnee tribe west into Illinois, displacing smaller tribes and so on.

Bands of starving Shawnee, Ottawa, Potawatomi, Sauk, and Meskwaki (Fox) signed treaties and relocated to the Indian Territory. Tribes had mined lead around Galena, Illinois, for over a thousand years to use in burial rituals. In 1816, the local Winnebago tribe agreed to lease tribal land for new lead mines. Illinois became the 21st U.S. state in 1818, with the city of Vandalia as the capital. By 1820, the Illinois population reached 55,000 inhabitants. By 1821, when the first settlers arrived in Galena, the villages in northern Illinois were the last large tribal settlements. By 1824, the county was surveyed and new mines rapidly opened in Galena.

Galena became the first mineral rush in the United States. The massive influx of miners and settlers encroached on tribal territory promised in earlier treaties. From 1825 to 1828, over 21 million pounds of lead came from Galena mines. In 1828,

tribes returned from their annual hunting expedition found their ancestral villages occupied by armed camps of miners and settlers. In the ensuing conflict, the Illinois Governor called on President Adams to remove all the tribes of Godless heathens from his state, so white Christian men could claim the land and mineral wealth.

By 1828, the white miners and settlers living on tribal land at Galena numbered over 10,000, and at the time rivaled the population of Chicago. Among them was a retired U.S. General, who profited from a mine and refused to leave. After the tribes lost the brief Winnebago Uprising, the last tribes were forced to leave the state. The U.S. government annexed the tribal land in 1829 and began selling plots to eager miners and settlers. By 1830, the population of Illinois was 157,000 residents. In 1834, there were 10 active government land offices selling land in Illinois. By 1845, Galena was mining 27,000 tons of lead ore per day — 80% of the lead produced in the U.S.



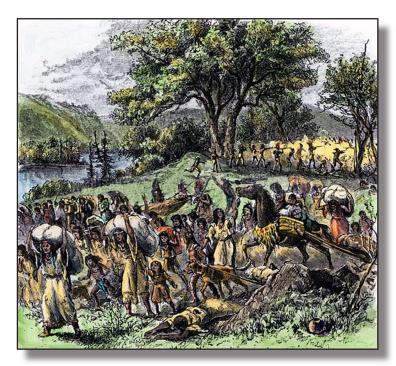
Painting by Charles Bird King of tribal leaders Red Bird and Wekau dressed for surrender to U.S. soldiers in 1829, after losing the Winnebago Uprising.

Image: public domain Wikipedia Commons.

In 1830, the eastern Five Civilized Tribes: the Chickasaw, Choctaw, Creek, Seminole, and Cherokee, were living east of the Mississippi in their ancestral homelands. The majority of the tribes, in particular the Cherokee, had become Christians, lived in towns with houses, dressed as white men, and owned prosperous businesses. Native Americans were not considered citizens until 1924 and could not own land under federal law. The Indian Removal Act of 1830 enacted federal policy to coerce the tribes east of the Mississippi River to settle in land west of the river. Under the act, the U.S. government forced land exchange treaties with all the remaining tribes at once. All of the tribes were forced to Indian Territory beyond the Mississippi river in brutal winter forced marches known as the *Trail of Tears*. The tribal land seized by the U.S. became federal land for resale in immensely profitable land sales.

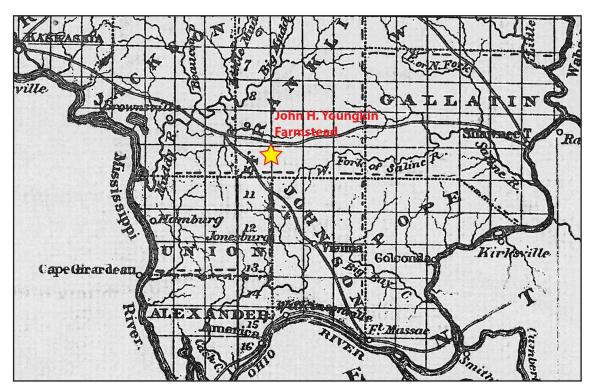
Life in the Indian Territory in Iowa was dreadful. In July to August 1832, Black Hawk led a desperate band of Sauk and Fox back to their ancestral lands in northern Illinois, treaty land promised to them in 1804. Black Hawk was not foolish enough to want violent confrontation. But the growing frontier militias of farmers, hunters, miners and military veterans declared unconditional war on the decimated tribes. Violence spread to the mostly defenseless tribal remnants in Illinois. Within months, the U.S. Army and citizen militias had massacred the tribes — ending the millennia old presence of Native Americans in Illinois. Captain Abraham Lincoln saw no combat during his service in the Illinois Militia during the Black Hawk War.

The Indian Territory in Iowa was later seized by the federal government for a new round of land speculation in 1838, and Iowa became a state in 1846. In 1852, Abraham Lincoln received a 40 acre bounty land grant in Iowa for his service in the Black Hawk War. Later in 1856, the future president of the United States received additional bounty land grants totaling 120 acres.





Left: Native American women and children fleeing the Battle of Bad Axe, later known as the Bad Axe Massacre, at the end of the Black Hawk War in 1832. Image: Battle of Bad Axe, engraved by Ernest Heinemann from original by William de la Montagne Cary, New York Public Library, public domain, from en.wikipedia.org. Right: Abraham Lincoln, Thomas Hicks, lithograph by Leopod Gozelier, showing young Lincoln in 1860. Image: public domain at Library of Congress.



Portion of Illinois State Map dated 1822, showing original Johnson and Gallatin horse pack trails that followed buffalo migration trails across southern Illinois. Yellow star shows the location of John Harrison Youngkin farmstead on Sugar Creek, located in a German enclave at Crab Orchard, near the junction of the early frontier trails.

Image: map from Williamson County Illinois Historical Society on website at www.wcihs.org with annotations by Mark T. Youngkin.



Map showing the route of the Cumberland Road or National Road from Cumberland, Maryland, reaching the new state capital of Vandalia, Illinois, by 1825.

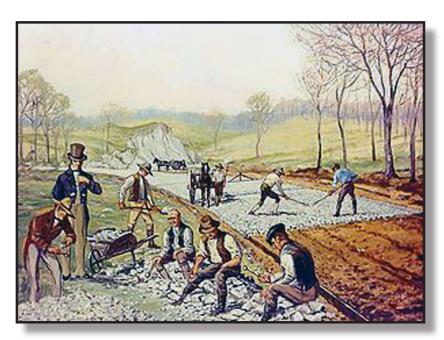
Image: map from nationalroadpa.org.

### **National Road to Illinois**

The earliest settlers to southern Illinois arrived by barge on the Ohio River or by trail on the "Wilderness Road" through Kentucky to Crab Orchard. Albert Gallatin, Secretary of the Treasury under Thomas Jefferson, conceived of a wagon road to be called the National Road to connect the Potomac River in Maryland with the Ohio River in West Virginia. The National Road, aka Cumberland Road, was a physical manifestation of the ideology of Jeffersonian democracy — a nation of yeoman or farmer citizens whose values and politics are tied to the land upon which they live.

Construction of the road began in 1811, and the first segment of the road, called the "Eastern Legacy", was completed between 1818 and 1820. The new road began in Cumberland, Maryland, at a toll road from Baltimore, then followed portions of the old Braddock Road west to Pennsylvania. The road was the first federally-funded improved highway. In 1825, the road was completed to Vandalia, Illinois. In 1830, when John Harrison Youngkin migrated to Illinois, the National Road was recently completed in 1825, and pioneer farmers rushed to the new Illinois territory. Later in the 1830s, the road was the first interstate highway paved for wagon travel with the new macadam crushed-rock road surface invented by Scotsman John McAdam.

The new road greatly stimulated settlement to the west of the Ohio River valley. The population along the road itself more than quadrupled between 1820 and 1840. An army of settler-soldiers traveled the road to Illinois after the War of 1812, and all points in between, during the human tide of westward migration. Similar figures may be noted for other states in the west. Associated with this migration was the building of towns along the new road. When surveyors went through Indiana in 1827, Indianapolis was virtually the only town between Centerville and Terre Haute, a distance of nearly 125 miles. Only eight years later, nine new towns were counted which still exist today.



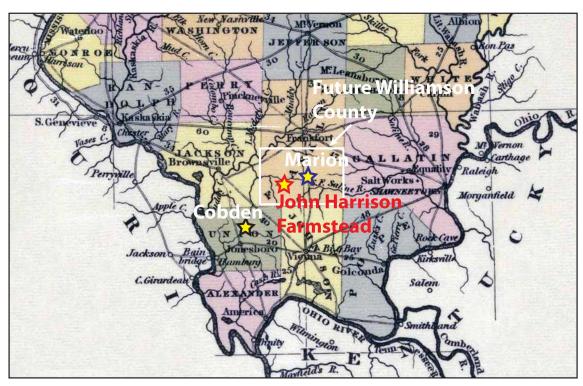
First American Macadam Road, 1823, with the breaking of rocks for the precise laying of durable stone pavement. Wagons traveled slowly on the macadam road and did not create dust clouds. Oil was not required until later when faster automobiles began using the roadways and creating clouds of dust.

Image: painting by Carl Rakeman from https://curbstone.com/ \_macadam.htm.

## **Pioneer Settlers in Little Egypt**

The southern Illinois region once had a climax oak-hickory forest on the uplands and supported a mixture of pin oak, yellow poplar, black walnut, sycamore, and soft maple on the lower slopes and bottom land. Early accounts describe herds of Buffalo and elk on the tall-grass grasslands, where the grass could reach a height of ten feet or more. The French explorers referred to the tall grass meadows as "prairies", a french word for a meadow grazed by cattle. An early nickname for Illinois was the "The Prairie State", although few grasslands exist today in the state. The pioneer's Conestoga wagon was nicknamed the "prairie schooner."

The tribal nations had practiced sustainable agriculture for millennia and the prairies were greatly prized as a food source. Native tribes used the grasslands as hunting grounds for large game and wild turkey, and to harvest seed crops. Ancient and well worn Buffalo trails were the first roads and river crossing used by explorers, armies and settlers. An old buffalo trail from Fort Massac to Fort Kaskaskia passed north along the edge of Phelp's Prairie at Bainbridge and was used by the army of George Rogers Clark, known as the Conqueror of the Old Northwest, in his exploits in claiming Illinois for Virginia during the Revolutionary War.



A portion of historical map of southern Illinois dated 1833. The John Harrison Youngkin farm on Sugar Creek is shown at red annotation and star. The future agricultural railway center at Cobden (known as South Pass in the 19th century) and county seat at Marion are shown by the yellow stars. John Harrison Youngkin's son Terry Lloyd Youngkin, later lived and worked in South Pass.

Image: excerpt from "A New Map of Illinois Proposed Canals, Roads & Distances" dated 1833, at website www.research.surnames.com, with annotations by Mark T. Youngkin.

The earliest frontiersmen came into southern Illinois in the late 18th century. The buffalo trail from Frankfort to Jonesboro traversed the "Crab Orchard" region and the trail was in use before 1800. Crab Orchard took its name from the dense thickets of wild crab apple and plum trees. The first frontiersmen in Illinois were seasoned and well-armed veterans and woods men who existed on foraging, trapping, hunting, mining, timber harvesting, fishing, scavenging and wolf bounties.

Many were Scots and Irish men that had moved on after the game herds had disappeared on the east coast and from the Ohio River valley. The growing tide of frontier settler-soldiers harvested the virgin forests and animal herds, while displacing the tribal nations at a rate of up to 35 kilometers per year. The settlers followed the frontiersmen after the tribes had been removed and raw tribal land was surveyed.

It was not until after 1804 and the first federal action to remove the tribes and claim their land, that farmer settlers began to consider homesteading on the virgin soil around the tall-grass prairies in southern Illinois. The first white settlement in Franklin County was established west of Marion, Illinois, around 1812, at the former hunting village and new town of Bainbridge. A buffalo trail and tribal hunting camp was located nearby in the Phelps Prairie until 1813, when the last Native American was seen there. The first store in the county appeared in 1816. The economy of the early settlers depended mainly on hunting and subsistence farming.

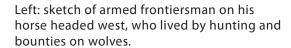
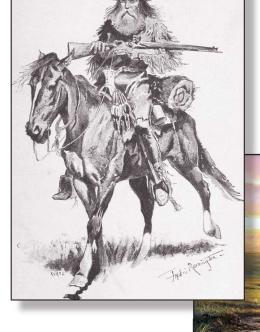


Image: 1894 drawing by Francis Parkman at The Library of Congress, from Wikimedia Commons.

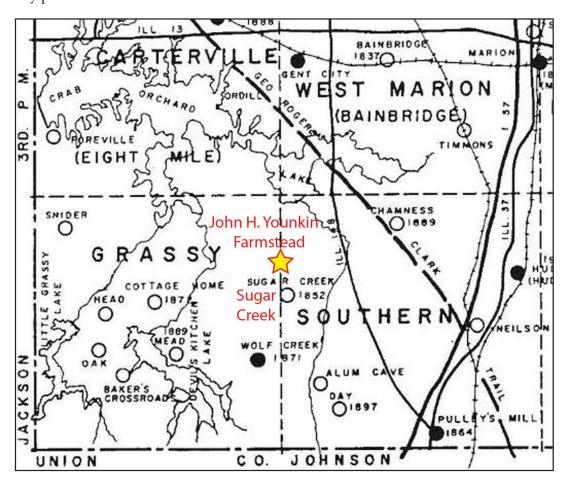
Below: buffalo crossing at sunrise on the prairie.

Image: public domain drawing from website at www.xinature.com.



The first cotton gin in southern Illinois was built in 1819. Tobacco farming was attempted but soon failed, although several lucrative cash crops could be obtained before the soil was depleted. Wheat and other grains were planted next. As the soil diminished, corn was then planted to feed livestock. Eventually, the depleted land could only be used for the grazing of animals using imported European grass. In 1837, at Grand Detour, Illinois, John Deere invented the self-scouring, steel plow that made it possible to farm the tall-grass prairie on a large scale.

Renewed religious and economic turmoil in Germany during the revolution of 1830, spurred a large influx of German immigration to the American frontier and Illinois. By the 1860 U.S. census, a total of 130,804 German immigrants had settled in the state of Illinois. German wagon trains migrated to southern Illinois and settled in enclaves, where Germans were 3–4 times more prevalent than the next largest group of Irish and English. The German immigrants settled on dispersed farmsteads and in rural communities where the most prominent town building was a church. The old buffalo trails became post roads by 1839 for the overland transport of mail by post riders and later mail coaches.



Portion of Williamson County Illinois map titled *Town, Ghost Town, Village and Station Map* by Williamson County Illinois Historical Society. The forgotten hamlet of Sugar Creek was located close to the John H. Youngkin farmstead.

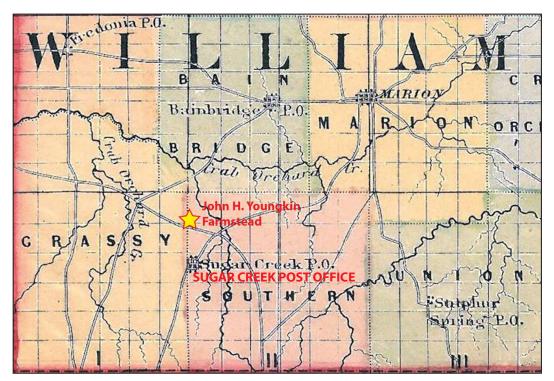
Image: map from website www.wcihs.org with annotations by Mark T. Youngkin.

## **John Harrison Youngkin Farmstead**

The John Harrison Youngkin family in southern Illinois was mysterious to family genealogists for many years. There were several Younkin family descendants named John Harrison from Pennsylvania in the early 19th century, and the known records did not clearly reveal the family lineages. The Younkin Family Reunions in the early 1990s, brought together family researchers from Pennsylvania and Illinois, who could now compare notes and share research information.

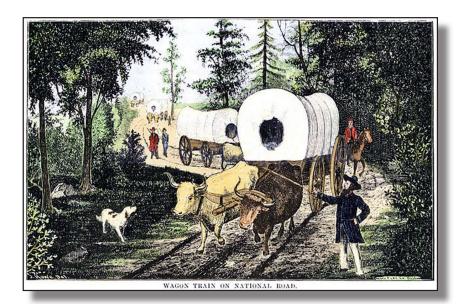
Brenda (Younkin) Mansfield, Pat (Younkin) Chance and Donna (Younkin) Logan, put the genealogy puzzle together using their shared resources. They found the connection between the Terry Lloyd Youngkin family in Cobden, Illinois, and the John J. Youngkin family, from Turkeyfoot Township, Pennsylvania. John Harrison Younkin, age 15 years, had migrated in 1830 from Turkeyfoot Township to Franklin County in Illinois (Williamson County was formed from Franklin County in 1839). Pat (Younkin) Chance of West Frankfort, Illinois, summarized the family research in her 1994 article titled *Ten Generations of Our Younkin Family*. Source: Younkin Family News Bulletin vol. 5 no. 3 page 5.

John Harrison Youngkin was 15 years old, in 1830, when he left the farm for Illinois. Labor was scarce in the state of Illinois and the wages per day, with room and board, were more than double that paid back home. From 1825 to 1830, a new tide of migrants were on their way to Illinois. His father, John J. Younkin may have helped him join a wagon train of German pioneers on the new Cumberland Road.



Portion of Campbell's Topographical & Sectional Map of Jefferson, Franklin and Williamson Counties, Illinois, dated 1869, showing post roads and location of John Harrison Youngkin farmstead at red-yellow star and red annotation, near Sugar Creek post office.

Image: Williamson County Illinois Historical Society www.wcihs.org, annotations by Mark T. Youngkin.



Drawing of early 1800s pioneer wagon train pulled by oxen on the National Road in Indiana. The road is also called the Cumberland Road and extended to Illinois by 1825.

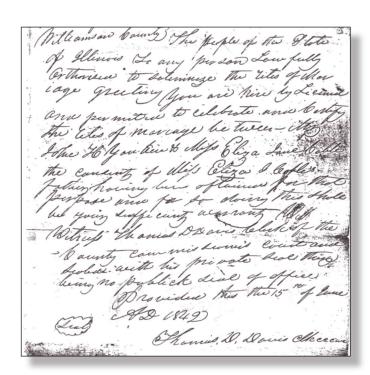
Image: drawing titled Wagon Train on National Road at Indiana Historical Society at website: www.indianahistory.org.

The 700 mile journey at 12 miles a day with repair and rest stops is a 60–90 day trek. Horses or river travel were expensive at that time, so John likely walked with his rifle to Illinois. The journey to Illinois in 1830 was difficult. The winter of 1830–1831 is called the Winter of the Deep Snow because of a sudden deep snowfall that buried the state, making travel impossible for the rest of the winter. Many travelers perished along the road. Several severe winters followed, including the infamous Winter of the Sudden Freeze. In December 1836, a fast-moving cold front passed through Illinois, freezing puddles in minutes and killing travelers who could not reach shelter. The adverse weather resulted in widespread flooding and crop failures throughout the state.

In southern Illinois, agriculture boomed as the growing population needed food and clothing. John Harrison was raised on a German-style farm and he understood subsistence yeoman farming. He would have first worked as a farm laborer during the summer months. John may have also worked as a school teacher for three to four months a year during school season. At that time, the country was segregated into ethnic communities based on ancestry and religion. Purchasing land and joining a church was by invitation only. John Harrison settled in a German enclave where a suitable church could be found. John worked hard and saved money to buy a farm and start a family.

Life on what was then a harsh frontier, forever changed and shaped the men and women that journeyed west. "They were young men and women in their very prime; a sturdy, stalwart, self reliant element such as pushed out to develop a new country...their superiority was noticeable" wrote William Herndon, who was Abraham Lincoln's law partner, about his neighbors on the Illinois frontier in the 19th century.

John Harrison's father John J. Younkin died on 12 December 1839, on his farm in Pennsylvania. The court ruled in 1840 and 1845 that the heirs appear in court to show why the farm should not be sold and to accept or refuse the offer of sale at the appraised price. Living in Illinois at that time, John H. Youngkin was not found by the local sheriff in his bailiwick and John H. was served by public notice in the Somerset Herald newspaper in Somerset County, PA. The farm was sold to Joseph Pringey for the sum of \$1615.



### Transcript:

Williamson County The people of the State of Illinois to any person lawfully authorized to solemnize the rites of marriage greeting - You are here by Licensed and permitted to celebrate and certify the rites of marriage between thy John H. Younkin & Miss Eliza Jane Coble the consent of Miss Eliza J. Coble family having been obtained for that purpose and for so doing this shall be giving sufficient warrant. Witness Thomas Davis clerk of the county commissioners court and sealed with his private seal there being no public seal of office. Provided this the 15th of June AD 1842 SealThomas D. Davis clerk

John Harrison Youngkin, at the age of 27, married the 19 year old Eliza Jane Coble (1823–1863) on 16 June 1842. Eliza Jane was a native of Tennessee from a family of clay potters. Williamson County was named after a county in Tennessee and for Dr. Hugh Williamson of North Carolina, a physician in the American Revolution, who served three terms in the Continental Congress and signed the U.S. Constitution.

John and Eliza Jane had 10 children, all of them born on the Sugar Creek farm in Williamson County, Illinois. The 1850 U.S. census lists the family:

1850 U.S. census, Williamson County, Illinois John H. Younkin, age 33 Eliza Younkin, age 27 Belinda Younkin, age 7 William H Younkin, age 4 Joel Younkin, age 3 John R Younkin, age 2 Lewis W Younkin, 9/12

The 1855 Illinois state census lists the John Harrison Younkin family:

1855 Illinois state census, Williamson County, Illinois
J H Yongkins, number in family is 11 with 5 males under age 10, live stock valued at \$260, 15 pounds of wool, no Negroes, and one male is a member of the militia

John Harrison Youngkin bought farm land in Grassy Township southwest of Marion in Williamson County, Illinois. An area where corn, wheat, cotton, vegetables, fruit orchards and strawberry became important crops. Grassy Township was the last township to be settled in Williamson County, mostly by settlers from surrounding counties. The area appears to have been largely a German settlement. Land records show John H. Youngkin purchased 84 acres of returned warrant land in 1852-53 during a federal land sale. Deed records show that he added more parcels and by his death in 1866, a tax record shows he had acquired a total of 411 acres along Sugar Creek worth a value of \$500.

Eliza Jane Coble and John Harrison Youngkin had the following children:

- 1. Belinda U. Younkin was born on 23 February 1843, in Williamson County, Illinois. She died on 01 December 1920, in Grassy, Illinois. She married George W. Brack in 1865. George was born in 1842 and died on 29 July 1867, Williamson County, Illinois. George W. Brack is buried in the Monk-Youngkin Cemetery (South County Cemetery).
- 2. William H. Younkin was born during 1845 in Williamson County, Illinois. He died during December 1867, in Williamson County, Illinois. William may be buried in the Monk-Youngkin Cemetery (South County Cemetery) and the grave marker is lost in the forest.
- 3. Joel S. Youngkin was born on 07 December 1845, in Williamson County, Illinois. He died on 02 November 1922, in Carbondale, Jackson County, Illinois. He is buried at the Snider Cemetery. He married Elmira Bradbery or Bradbury in 1878 in Union County, Illinois. She was born on 07 July 1840, in Illinois. She died during 1923 in Illinois.
- 4. John R. Younkin was born during 1848 in Williamson County, Illinois. He died after 1920. He married Paralee York on 20 October 1873, in Williamson County, Illinois. She was born during 1856 in Illinois. She died before 1900 in Illinois.
- 5. Lewis Washington Younkin, born during 1849 in Williamson County, Illinois. He died of malaria on 11 August 1880, in South Pass (Cobden), Union County, Illinois. Lewis married Susan Anne Penland on 31 May 1878, in Anna, Union County, Illinois. Susan died 29 June 1934. She is buried at the South Pass–Cobden Cemetery in Cobden, Illinois. Lewis is reportedly buried in an unmarked grave in the Noble Alexander Penland plot beside brother Terry Lloyd Youngkin.
- 6. Terry Lloyd Youngkin, born 27 September 1851, in Williamson County, Illinois. Terry died on 14 July 1914, in Cobden, Union County, Illinois. Terry is buried in an unmarked grave at South Pass–Cobden Cemetery in Cobden, Illinois.
- 7. James Calvin Younkin, born 01 October 1853, in Williamson County, Illinois. James died on 24 December 1935, in Pulaski County, Illinois. He is buried in the Cobden Cemetery in Block 8, Lot 35 Grave 6. He married Mary Ann or Jane Finchen or Fincha in August 1878, in Johnson County, Illinois. She was born during 1856 in Clarke County, Tennessee. She died during 1942 in Union County, Illinois.
- 8. Clementine Younkin was born during 1855 in Williamson County, Illinois. She appears to have died young as an infant.
- 9. Martha Ellen Younkin was born on 15 October 1857, in Williamson County, Illinois. Martha married Frank Ogden on 06 February 1876, in Williamson County, Illinois. He was born in 1852 at Williamson County, Illinois. She married Calvin Green Watson on 20 October 1878, in Marion, Illinois. Martha married August Birkholz on 13 April 1902, in Williamson County, Illinois. Martha died 02 May 1931, in Grassy Township, Williamson County, Illinois.
- 10. Cordelia Arabelle Younkin was born during 1861 in Williamson County, Illinois. Cordelia married John G. Ewell on 25 February 1877, in Williamson County, Illinois. John was born about 1856, in Williamson County, Illinois. On 16 May 1881, Cordelia married Marshall Hill. Marshall was born in January 1860. Cordelia died on 16 March 1919, in Anna, Union County, Illinois.

The 1847–1872 Williamson County Will Book A on page 5 lists Michael Wagoner who died intestate on 29 August 1854 and John H. Harrison as administrator of the estate on 02 September 1854. The "1839–48 Commissioners Order Book A" lists John H. Youngkin on pages 29, 34, 37, 39, 46, 54, 60, 61, 62, 63, 73, 77, 79 and 80 for the years 1842 through 1848. Nine of the entries indicate John served as a judge or clerk during August elections and received one dollar. Two of the entries indicate John served as a Justice of the Peace in 1845 with one case involving an assault and battery. Four entries are school commissioner's reports indicating yearly loans or payments to John H. Youngkin for operating a school.

Mark Miner provided an image of handwritten notes kept in a notebook by Otto Roosevelt Younkin, president of the Younkin National Home-Coming Reunions 1934-1941. Joel refers to Joel R. Younkin, a nephew of John Harrison Younkin from Turkeyfoot Township, Pennsylvania. Otto recorded in a 21 December 1934, interview with Colwell Younkin (nephew of John Harrison Youngkin) the following statement.

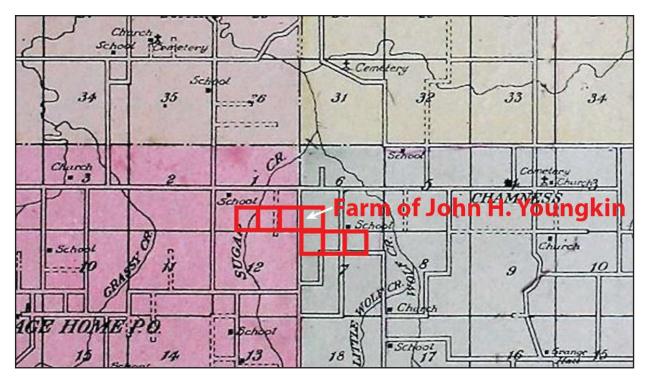
John Harrison Younkin a teacher, County Supt., Joel went west and taught for him there in Southern Illinois until the war broke out.

The U.S. census of 1860 shows the John H. Youngkin family living on their farm in Williamson County, Illinois, with nine children under their roof and boarder D.P. Fouts, a school teacher:

1860 U.S. census, Williamson County Illinois, Township 10 S Range 1 East, P.O. Carbondale, Page 228, line 27, Dwelling 1762, Family 1586: John H. Youngkin, age 39, farmer, born in Penn, value or real estate 2000, value of personal estate 1200

Eliza J., age 30, born Tennessee
Belinda U., age 17, student
William, age 15, student
Joel, age 14, student
John, age 12, student
Lewis, age 10, student
Lloyd, age 9, student
James, age 7, student
Clementine, age 5
Martha E., age 3,
D.P. Fouts, age 25, male, teacher, born Ohio

It was common in this era, for like-minded farmers to join together to support a commercial school, where teachers had the proper religion. Historical maps show that schools were common next to many farms. The first schools were subscription schools whose parents paid the teacher by the number of children at class. At first, teachers taught only spelling, reading and writing from the appropriate bible using the Old Testament. At the time, Illinois state law allowed a person to pass a teacher's test and become an elementary school teacher at the end of eight grades of school. School teacher was the first job for many people and it provided room and board with a meager yet dependable salary. School was 10 to 12 hours per day for three to four months during the fall when farm labor was not needed as much. All the subscription schools were independently operated, often by a church minister or some other responsible person of the local community who acted as school superintendent. It is not surprising that John Harrison Youngkin is listed as a teacher and county superintendent.



Portion of 1908 County and Township Map of Williamson County Illinois showing location of John H. Harrison farmstead on boundary of Grassy and Southern Townships. Note farm roads and numerous local schools and churches.

Image: map from Williamson County Historical Society www.wcihs.org annotations by Mark T. Youngkin.

The first Illinois public school was built in 1825. The free school law of 1825 met heavy opposition from local farmers who did not want to pay tax and the law was severely weakened in 1827. The result was that few public schools were built prior to 1840 due to lack of public funds. In 1840, the first scholar-teachers came into the county who understood grammar and arithmetic.

A second Free School Act was passed in 1845 that gave rural communities the ability to levy taxes to support public schools. Two schools are shown along the John H. Youngkin farm boundaries on the Township and County Map of Williamson County dated 1908. The map shows many other former elementary school buildings scattered across the rural countryside.

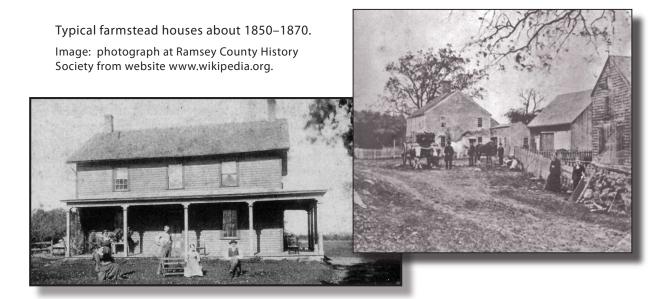
Nothing is recorded about John Harrison Youngkin's farm life. However, there exist published historical accounts that can tell us what life was like on a typical small farm in the 1800s. The settlers chose farms on the margins of little prairies, on the banks of streams, near large springs, and close to forests. Agricultural practices on the small subsidence farm, which typically ranged in size from 120 to 160 acres, could provide for the many varied needs of the family. Hunting and gathering provided an important supplement to family food provisions.

The 1860 Illinois agricultural census of Williamson County shows the following listed inventory for the 190 acres that John H. Youngkin farmed:

Schedule 4 – Productions of Agriculture in Township 10 Range 1 in Williamson County in the Post Office Carbondale, Farm owner: John Youngkin

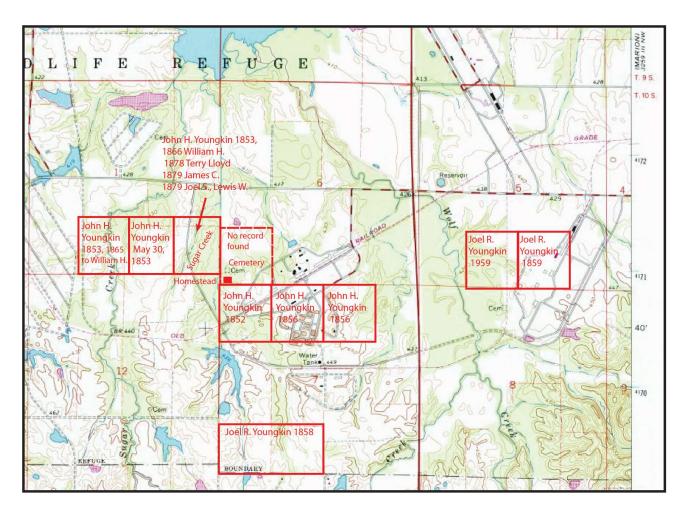
Acres improved land:	60
Acres unimproved land:	130
Cash value of farm:	2000
Value of farming implements and machinery:	150
Horses	4
Asses & Mules	0
Milch cows	3
Working oxen	6
Other cattle	13
Sheep	39
Swine	40
Value of live stock	550
Wheat, bushels of	220
Indian corn, bushels of	750
Rye, Oats, Rice, Tobacco, Cotton	0
wool, pounds of	40

John Harrison Youngkin might use the 130 acres of unimproved land for cattle and swine, firewood gathering, and game hunting. Of the 60 acres of improved land, the majority would be devoted to corn, a staple for both humans and animals. Several acres was used for sweet sorghum, a fruit orchard, home garden and herb plot. Cash income, always minimal, came from the cultivation and harvest of wheat, selling swine, and two or three acres of a cash crop, such as cotton, tobacco or strawberries. German farms used teams of oxen for plowing and John had six working oxen. Mules became more prevalent after the Civil War. Commerce depended greatly on wagons to deliver farm goods to local towns. In 1860, the cash value of John H. Youngkin's farm was listed as \$2000, among the top value of local farms shown on the census page.



## **Locating the Sugar Creek Farm**

In the early 1990s, genealogist Pat (Younkin) Chance discovered two deeds showing land that John Harrison Youngkin purchased from William Eaton and Jason Lamb — who had received the land as bounty land grants in the War of 1812 war and Cherokee War or Black Hawk War. Pat (Younkin) Chance and her nephew David Sanders located and visited the John Harrison Youngkin farmstead cemetery in 1991. Pat recognized the name on a tombstone of George Brack, who was husband of John H. Youngkin's daughter Belinda. The grave markers of John Harrison Youngkin and his wife Eliza Jane (Coble) Youngkin were also found in the forgotten farm cemetery. The two land parcels are shown on the accompanying topographic map along with John H. Youngkin's other farm land purchases at Sugar Creek in Grassy Township.



Map showing land tracts owned by John H. Youngkin and heirs between 1853 and 1879. The Sugar Creek homestead site and South County Cemetery are shown at small red square. John H. Younkin possibly acquired 320 acres of land by 1856. The 1860 Illinois agricultural census indicates he was farming 160 acres of land. He needed an acre of raw land to clear every year for crops and fuel.

Image: U.S. Geological Survey Quadrangle Map titled Crab Orchard Lake, Illinois. dated 1966 (scale 1:24000) with annotations by Mark T. Youngkin showing parcel boundaries and year recorded.

The two land deeds are transcribed below and indicate these two deeds were awarded to military veterans with warrants as military land grant bounties and John H. Youngkin bought the land from the original land grant owner. The deed was transferred to him and his heirs as the affidavits below affirm:

## 396 E PLURIBUS UNUM - THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME

GREETING: WHEREAS, in pursuance of the Act of Congress, approved September 28th, 1850, entitled "An act granting Bounty Land to certain officers and soldiers who have been engaged in the Military Service of the United States," Warrant No. 57990 for 40 acres, issued in favor of William Eaton Junior Sergeant in Captain Graves Company first regiment Massachusetts Militia War 1812 has been returned to the GENERAL LAND OFFICE, with evidence that the same has been duly located upon the Northwest quarter of the north west quarter of section seven in township ten south of range two east in the District of Lands subject to sale at Shawneetown, Illinois containing forty three acres and seventy five hundredths of an acre according to the Official Plat of the Survey of the said Lands returned to the General Land Office by the Surveyor General, which has been assigned to John H. Youngkin.

NOW KNOW YE, That there is therefore granted by the United States unto the said John H. Youngkin the tract of Land above described: TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the said tract of Land, with the appurtenances thereof, unto the said John H. Youngkin and to his heirs and assigns forever.

In Testimony whereof, I Franklin Pierce PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, have caused these Letters to be made Patent, and the seal of the General Land Office to be hereunto affixed.

GIVEN UNDER MY HAND, at the City of Washington, the tenth day of August n the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty three and of the Independence of the United States the seventy-eighth. BY THE PRESIDENT: Franklin Pierce

#### 333 THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

#### TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME

GREETING: WHEREAS, in pursuance of the Act of Congress, approved March 22nd, 1852, entitled "An act to make Bounty Land Warrants assignable, and for other purposes," Warrant No. 5989 for 40 acres, issued in favor of Jason Lamb, Private in Captain Dunlap's Company, Tennessee Volunteers, Cherokee War, has been returned to the GENERAL LAND OFFICE, with evidence that the same has been duly located upon the North East quarter of the North West quarter of section seven, in Township Ten South of Range Two East in the District of Lands subject to sale at Shawneetown, now Springfield, Illinois containing forty three acres and seventy five hundredths, of an acre according to the Official Plat of the Survey of the said Lands returned to the General Land Office by the Surveyor General, which has been assigned to John H. Youngkin.

NOW KNOW YE, That there is therefore granted by the United States unto the said John H. Youngkin and to his heirs the tract of Land above described: TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the said tract of Land, with the appurtenances thereof, unto the said John H. Youngkin and to his heirs and assigns forever.

In Testimony whereof, I Franklin Pierce PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, have caused these Letters to be made Patent, and the seal of the General Land Office to be hereunto affixed.

GIVEN UNDER MY HAND, at the City of Washington, the first day of October n the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty six and of the Independence of the United States the eighty first. By THE PRESIDENT: Franklin Pierce

The land deeds owned by John H. Youngkin are listed in various federal, state and county databases of land purchases in Illinois during the 19th century. The list of Illinois Public Domain Land Sales 1815 to 1880, Land Tract Sales Archive at http://www.rootsweb.com/~ilgenweb/lookup.htm, show one record for John H. Younkin and one record for John H. Youngkin:

YOUNKIN JOHN H Purchaser:

Date: 09/15/1852

43.75 Acres:

0.0 Total Price = Warrant Price: Type of sale: Federal sale (FD)

County: 100 Williamson

Section: 7 Section Part: NW NW Township: 10S 02E Range: Meridian: 3 Purchaser Res: Arch. Vol. No: 105 Vol. Page No.: 064

Date: 03/30/1853

Acres: 40

Purchaser:

Price: 0.0 Total Price = Warrant Type of sale: Federal sale (FD)

100 Williamson County:

Section: Section Part: SW SE Township: 10S Range: 01E

Meridian: 3 Purchaser Res:

105 Arch. Vol. No: Volume & Page #: 105 page 133

YOUNGKIN JOHN H

When the word "warrant" appears in the column headed "Total Price", the purchaser used military bounty land warrants instead of cash for payment.

For the 1817–1819 warrants, the register also includes warrant number and military corps or regiment in which the veteran served. For the 1847–1877 warrants, the register provides warrant certificate number and date, and name of the original recipient of the warrant, possibly someone other than the purchaser. Recipients of military bounty land warrants often sold them to investors, developers and settlers, and in such cases the names of purchaser and original recipient will be different.

The poster titled "Public Domain Lands in Illinois 1813–1870" shows public domain land sales by date and also timber land distribution in Illinois. The poster suggests that John H. Younkin purchased land on Sugar Creek because that was the most desirable land with timber and water away from a large prairie being offered for sale at that time.

At this time, buying land was by invitation only in the community. It is likely that John H. had worked in this German enclave as a farm laborer and school teacher since his arrival in southern Illinois in 1830 at age 15. He would have cultivated his relationships in this close-knit German community by marrying a local woman in 1842, starting a family, and acting as a local subscription school superintendent. Undoubtedly, he was a devout Christian and regular member of the local church.

The court house in Williamson County, Illinois, tracks deeds and the online index to deeds has the following information. Looking at the list of deed records, four time periods of transactions are shown:

Index to Deeds - Grantees - Williamson County, Illinois					
Grantee (Buyer)	Grantor (Seller)	Book	Price	Date	Location
Joel R Youngkin	Joel Hufstutler	N 52	\$400	12-11-1858	S1/2 SW sec 7
		4	5-7-185	57	
Joel R. Youngkin	George & Amanda	H 294	\$400	4-9-1859	SE SE & SW SE sec 5
C	hamness	2	2-28-18	359	
John H. Youngkin	William Crane	N 453	\$100	5-20-1859	
_		4	<b>4-4-18</b> 5	58	
William H. Youngki	n John H. Youngkin	R 257	\$500	8-8-1865	SW SE sec 1 T10 R1
_		9	9-9-186	55	
James C. Youngkin	John G. &	V 357	\$5	3-28-1879	SE SE sec 1 T10 R1
C	ordelia A. Ewell			9-11-1878	
James C. Youngkin	Lewis W. & Susan	V 359	\$5	3-28-1879	SE SE sec 1 T10 R1
Yo	oungkin	3	3-17-18	379	
Joel S. Youngkin	James C. & Jane	10 394	\$200	3-28-1879	SE SE sec 1 T10 R1
	Youngkin	9	9-11-18	378	
James C. Youngkin	Terry L. & John R	. V 359	\$5	3-28-1879	SE SE sec 1 T10 R1
_	Youngkin				
Joel S. Younkin W	m. C. Wiley 14 35	\$30	2-1-	1884 Lot 4	SE NE sec 11 9 1
		2	2-2-188	84 E-1/2 SV	W sec 6 10 4

The various children of John H. Youngkin are listed as William H. Youngkin, James C. Youngkin, Lewis W. Youngkin, Terry L. Youngkin, John R. Youngkin, Cordelia A. Youngkin, and Joel S. Younkin. The oldest son, William H. Youngkin, bought the farm from his father John H. Youngkin, a few months before the death of his father in 1866. William H. Youngkin died in 1867, and his siblings as next of kin inherited the farm. In 1879, the next of kin sold the land to brother Joel S. Younkin. Joel S. bought additional land in 1884. Joel S. Younkin apparently farmed the land until the 1890s. By the 1900 U.S. census, Joel S. is working as a farm laborer in Makanda Township, Illinois.

In 1858–1859, the list shows Joel R. Youngkin purchasing land for \$400 from George & Amanda Chamness, one of the original land owners in the neighboring Wolf Creek drainage to the east of Sugar Creek. Joel R. is also purchasing land from Joel Hufstuder for \$400. John H. Youngkin's son Joel S. would have been 15 at the time and unlikely to have \$800 to purchase farm land. John H. Youngkin's brother Joel born on 26 November 1827, died young in 1831 at age four.

The Joel R. Youngkin shown in the deed list above is John H. Youngkin's brother Jacob J. Youngkin's son Joel R. — born in Turkeyfoot Township in 1834 and died in 1914, at Kinmundy, Illinois, a small farming community a short distance north of Marion. He would have been 24 years old when he purchased the land in Crab Orchard in 1858–1859. This also appears to be the Joel R. Youngkin that served during the Civil War with Capt. Evans Independent Company as a private in the . He received a military pension in 1892.

Also in 1859, William Crane transfers 40 acres of land to John H. Youngkin for \$100, which is the amount of a loan that John H. gave to William Crane earlier that same year. See the indenture transcribed below:

#### May 20th 1859

This indenture made and entered into this Seventeenth day of January one thousand eight hundred and fifty Nine. Witness that William C Crain party of the first part of the County of Williamson and State of Illinois has and does freely for the consideration of One Hundred Dollars in hand paid by JH Youngkin party of the second part of the County of Williamson and State of Illinois grant bargain sell and consignments him to said party of the second part all the following personal property and effects count one yoke of oxen supposed to be worth Thirty Dollars One wagon supposed to be worth Forty Dollars also all the wheat sowed and growing on the farm that Spencer S Crane now lives on supposed to be worth Thirty Dollars to have and to hold the same unto him said party of the second part his heirs executors administrators forever. Conditions however that arise the said party of the first part did execute a promissory note for One Hundred Dollars bearing date January 15 1859 payable one day after date with two percent interest from date payable to the said party of the second part. Now if the said party of the first part his heirs executors or administrators shall all and truly pay the above loan of One Hundred Dollars or more harmless the said party of the second part according to the terms above stated and of said property and effects shall not in the mean time be endangered by attachment levy or any and of the said party of the first part then this mortgage to the paid but if default be made by said party of the first part, or if said property is attached or lived upon for the debt or ability of the said party of the first part, so as to endanger the security hereby created than the same shall remain in full force and effect and the property may be sold by the said party of the second part and this mortgage foreclosed but prior to the sale thereof ten days notice shall be give of the time place and terms of the sale and the property to be sold and which notice may be made in writing and by posting the same at some public place in the neighborhood where the property is situated and it is hereby expressly agreed and understood that until default herein property may remain in the possession and use of the said party of the first part. In witness whereof the said party of the first part has hereunto set his hand and seal this January AD 1859 William Crane State of Illinois Williamson County 18th day of January 1859 This mortgage was acknowledged before me by William C. Crane the mortgagor this the 18th day of January 1859.

		to DEEDS—GRA							Co	unty, Ill.	
(5) 11405 Permadex Index No. 3. Made	by Hall & McChesney Inc		LEFERENCE TO	EEYTA	BLE IN F					Sold by Eyers Printing 6	
GRANT		GRANTOR	Kind of Instrument	Book	Page	Consider- ation		te of Instrument te of Filing	Lot B	GENERAL DESCRIPT	ION Sec. Twp
SURNAME	GIVEN NAME						Month F E B	18 1568	Lot B	ik. Survey, City, 10wz, Addition	ate. 1wp
Young	DAVID Y.	FRANCIS M. PARSONS .	7/0	R	414	800.00			14.2	SW NV. & NV. SW	16 8
YOUNG	JOHN	JOSHUA LOWE .	WD ASSIGN.	T	403	750.00		3 1868		II - DILLARD'S ADD. MARION	
YOUNG, ET AL	DANIEL	ENOS CLARKE	EANKRUPT.	. U	490			25 1868 9 1867	18	SEE RECORD	
YOUNG	W. W.	ABRAHAM KELLY, ADMR., ET AL	DEED	U	143	200.25		12 1867	(4) (	SE SE · ·	29 8 11 8
YOUNGER	RICHARD	PRESLEY_MARTIN		T_	_175_	.1000.00	JUN	5_1866		NE_SE_& SV: SV: & SV: SE_&	
YOUNGELOOD	JAMES H.	SEORGE C. & SUSAN E. CAMPBELL	71.D	R	257	100.00	AUG	1 1863		NY: SE	3 10
YOUNGKIN	WILLIAM H.	CORN H. YOUNGKIN	Y.D ·	S	311	500,00		1865 8 1865		S7: SE ·	1 10
Young	FILLIAM W.	JOSEPH W. & MARTHA HARTWELL	v.D	т	41	450,00	SEP	9 1865 20 1865		NW SE	29 8
Young	WILLIAM W.	L. D. & SCISLEY H. HARTKELL	W.D.	т.	45	300,00		9 1865 20 1865		SW SE	29 8
YOUNG	DAVID G.	JOHN E. & CYNTHIA BANDY .	nD.	R	278	1600.00	DEC	12 1865		. SEE RECORD	
YOUNG	WILLIAM W.	L'ASTER IN CHANCERY	MASTER'S DEED	P	468	1.00	MAR	30 1860		NE SE	. 20 8
YOUNG	WILLIAM E.	B. S. & CINTHY YOUNG .	aD.	0	203	600,00	DEC	26 1859 27 1860		E½ SE ·	.35 10
Young	Burgess S.	T. P. & TELITHA WILLIAMS .	v,D	N	269	. 120,00	SEP	29 1858 15 1659		SW MW .	25 10
YOUNG	W. V.	ARCHIBALD COUM	w.D	N	341	200.00	APR	14 1858 22 1859		NE SW · · ·	29 8
YOUNGKIN	Joel R.	GEORGE B. & AMANDA M. CHAMNESS	K:D	N	294	400.00	DEC	13 1858 • 9 1859		SE SK & SW SE	5 10
				7	_		,FEB	28 1859	- 1		67 85
YOUNGK! N	JOEL R.	GEORGE B. & AMANDA M. CHAMMESS	W.D.	N	294	400.00	APR	- 9 1859		· SE SW & SW SE	5 10
YOUNGBLOOD	JOHN	JAMES M. & SARAH H. ASKEW	y.D -	N ·	460 .	500.00	MAY	28 1859 20 1859		SINE .	10 10
YCUNSKIN	J. H.	WILLIAM CRANE .	CM	N	453	100.00	MAY	20 1 859		SEE RECORD '	
YOUNG	BERJUS S.	J. D. & A. C. BUCKNER .	C:y	0	33	1500,00		4 1858		SEE RECOPD	
Young	W. W.	ALFRED & MARY HENDRICKSON .	¥:D	v	529	600.00	JAN	6 1858		SEE RECORD	
Young	WILLIAM WILSHIRE	THOMAS & SARAH KELLEY .	Y.D	M.	226	385.00	DEC MAR	15 1857 15 1858		Ný SN & Ný TÝ SW	27 8
YOUNG	B. S.	J. D. & A. C. BUCKNER .	7.D	R	432	1500.00	APR	4 1858		SEE RECORD -	
							JUL	31 1858		S g SW .	7.11
YOUNGKIN	JOEL R.	JOEL HUFSTUTLER .	740	N	52	400,00	DEC	7 1858		N/ NE	25
YOUNG	B. S.	DESLEY & CYNTHIA TRAMELL .	<b>%</b> 0	L	508	310.00		27 1857		SW SE & SE 6W	24 11
YOUNG	3. S.	WASHINGTON & MARGARET MCDANIEL	W.O.	L	507	200.00	DEC	7 1855 27 1857	*	Eå SE . ·	35 1
Young	Burgess S.	John B. & TEMPERANCE P. BARGER	Y, D	,	506	10.00	DCT	25 1854 . 27 1857		SW NE & NW SE	25 1
							NOV	30 1857		NV NE	36 1
YOUNG	EURGESS S.	JOHN S. & PRISCELLAH GIBBS	#.D		572	150.00	APR	23 1856		NE Nº & WE NE	
	B. S.	WILLIAM WHITAKER .	REM	L	25	100.00	MAY	13 1856 26 1855		NE NE	35 10 26
Young	JOHN M.	COUNTY OF WILLIAMSON .	DEEO	K	224	40.00	WAY	- 5 1855		Sil Sil.	24 10
	JAMES &			_				29 1880			
YOUNG, ET AL	CHARLIE	H. C. PALMER	RELEASE	11	114			29 1880 6 1879		SEE REGORD	
YOUNG	GEO. W.	ALEXANDER M. & MARY ANN ASKEW	DEED	A	255	1.00	L'AR	6 1879	1 10	CRIS SURVEY MARION	
YOUNGKIN	JAVES C.	JOHN G. & CORDELIA A. EWELL	QCD	٧	357	5.00	MAR 2	28 1879		SE SE	1 10 1
YOUNGKIN	JAMES C.	LEWIS W. & SUSAN YOUNGKIN	GCD.	٧	358	5.00	MAR	28 1879		SE SE	1 10 1
YOUNGKIN	JOEL S.	JAMES C. & JANE YOUNGKIN .	dcg	10	394	200,00	MAR 2	28 1879		SE SE · ·	1 10 1
4 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10		ET AL						11 1878			

Index to Deeds—Grantees—Williamson County, Illinois. An alphabetical list showing grantor-grantee land transactions. Excerpts from three pages of the index are shown above. From top to bottom:

John H. Youngkin sells his farm to oldest son William H. Younkin on September 9, 1865. Joel R. Youngkin buys land from George B. & Amanda M. Chamness on February 28, 1859. J.H. Youngkin buys land from William Crane on May 20, 1859.

Joel R. Youngkin buys land from Joel Hufstutler on December 11, 1858.

The Youngkin siblings, in four transactions, sell their interest in the farm to brother James Calvin Youngkin between September 1878 and March 1879 for five dollars each. James C. Younkin sells the farm to brother Joel S. Youngkin in March 1879 for 200 dollars.

Next in August 8 and September 9, 1865, John H. Youngkin is transferring farm land worth \$500 to his eldest son William H. Youngkin. John H. Youngkin dies four months later on February 28, 1866.

Grantee Grantor Book Price Date Location
William H. Youngkin John H. Youngkin R 257 \$500 8-8-1865 SW SE sec 1 T10 R1
9-9-1865

The Collector's Office in Williamson County received a tax payment from William Youngkin, Admin., on 29 May 1866, for 411 acres of land (Valuation State Tax, Co. Tax, Sc. Tax, no back tax) for a total tax of \$18.18. The eldest son, William H. Youngkin dies tragically in December 1867. Over ten years later in September 1878 and March 1879, the deed records show that the joint heirs and adult children of John Harrison Youngkin: John G. & Cordelia A. Ewell, Lewis W, & Susan Youngkin, James C. & Jane Youngkin, Terry L. & John R. Youngkin — have joint ownership in the farm land that formerly belonged to John H. Youngkin when he died in 1866.

John G. Ewell is the husband of John H. Youngkin's daughter Cordelia Arabelle Younkin, married 25 February 1877, in Williamson County, Illinois.

The siblings inherited the land as joint heirs and next of kin when the oldest son William H. Youngkin, died suddenly in December 1867. Over ten years later, four property transactions occurred on 28 March 1879. John C. & Cordelia A. Ewell, Lewis W. & Susan Youngkin, Terry L. & John R. Youngkin quitclaim deed their ownership to James C. Youngkin for \$5 each. James C. & Jane Youngkin then sell the farm to brother Joel S. Youngkin for \$200.



View in 2001 of house site of John Harrison Youngkin and wife Eliza Jane Coble in Crab Orchard National Wildlife Area. Foundation stones are visible in oak leaf duff along with broken shards of pottery.

Grantee (Buyer) Grantor (Seller) Book Price Location Date James C. Youngkin John G. & Cordelia V 357 \$5 3-28-1879 SE SE sec 1 T10 R1 A. Ewell 9-11-1878 Lewis W. & Susan V 359 3-28-1879 SE SE sec 1 T10 R1 James C. Youngkin \$5 Youngkin 3-17-1879 Joel S. Youngkin James C. & Jane 10 394 \$200 3-28-1879 SE SE sec 1 T10 R1 Youngkin 9-11-1878 James C. Youngkin Terry L. & John R. V 359 \$5 3-28-1879 SE SE sec 1 T10 R1 Youngkin

Lastly, the list of deed records shows brother Joel S Younkin purchasing additional land in 1884 from Wm. C. Wiley.

Grantee Grantor Book Price Date Location

Joel S. Younkin Wm. C. Wiley 14 354 \$30 2-1-1884 Lot 4 SE NE sec 11 T9 R1

2-2-1884 E-1/2 SW sec 6 T10 R4

The deed records indicate that the heirs, including my ancestor Terry Lloyd Youngkin and the other siblings, sold the family farm land of John H. and William H. Younkin in 1879, to their brother Joel S. Youngkin for \$200.



View in 2001 of John Harrison & Eliza Youngkin grave sites and headstones in Monk-Youngkin cemetery.

Access to this portion of Crab Orchard Nation Wildlife Area is restricted and permission and key must be obtained from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

#### Joel S. Youngkin on the Farm

Joel S. Youngkin (1845–1922), son of John Harrison Youngkin (1815–1866), was born 07 December 1845, on the Sugar Creek farm in Williamson County, Illinois. He is listed as age three in the 1850 U.S. Census in Grassy Township. The 1855 Illinois State Census lists John Harrison Younkin living in Williamson County with 5 males under age 10. In the 1860 U.S. Census, Joel S. is age 14, living at home and attending school.

There is no evidence that Joel S. served in the Civil War. He was 14 in 1860 at the start of the war. Joel S. may have also been known by the nickname "Joseph" because of the following records: 1) The Williamson County 1871 Circuit Court case CR013 has Joel Youngkin listed as a witness and living in nearby Cobden Illinois under the name of Joseph Youngkin, 2) The 1960 obituary of his son James Hardy Youngkin has his father's name shown as Joseph Youngkin.

The court house in Williamson County, Illinois has land deeds and the online index to deeds has information on the Youngkin family. In August 8 and September 9, 1865, John H. Youngkin transferred his farm land worth \$500 to his eldest son William H. Youngkin. John H. Youngkin dies four months later on February 28, 1866, and William H. Youngkin assumes management of the family farm.

William H. Youngkin pays taxes on the land and then dies in December 1867. The remaining adult siblings inherit the land as joint heirs when William H. Youngkin died suddenly intestate without a will. Over ten years later, four property transactions are recorded on 28 March 1879. The siblings: John C. & Cordelia A. Ewell aka Cordelia Arabelle Youngkin, Lewis W. & Susan Youngkin, Terry L. & John R. Youngkin quitclaim deed their ownership to James C. Youngkin for \$5 each. In a subsequent transaction, James C. & Jane Youngkin then sell the entire farm to brother Joel S. Youngkin for \$200.

The deed records indicate my ancestor Terry Lloyd Youngkin and his siblings divested themselves of the family farm land of John H. and William H. Younkin in 1879. The brother Joel S. Youngkin acquired the land and appears to have continued farming in Williamson County.

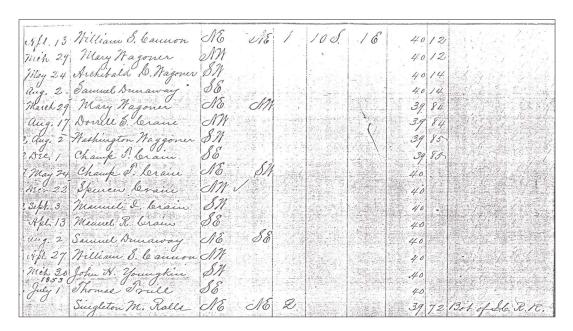
In 1878, Illinois marriage records show Joel S. marrying Elmira Bradberry or Bradbury, born 07 July 1840, in Union County Illinois. Illinois birth records show child James Hardy Younkin, born 10 April 1878, in Makanda, Illinois. James Hardy died in 1960 at Carbondale, Illinois.

The next census record of Joel S. Youngkin is the 1880 U.S. census where he is listed as single, age 34, farming on his land in Williamson County:

1880 U.S. census, Williamson County, Grassy Township, Illinois (This is same township as John H. Younkin Sugar Creek farm south of Crab Orchard) 261-267 Younkins, Joel S., age 34, single, living alone, farmer, can read and write, born in Illinois, father from PA, mother from Tennessee

The 1880 U.S. census record conflicts with the 1878 marriage record of Joel and Elmira in Makanda Township and 1878 birth date of his son James Hardy. It appears the census data was out of date by two years.

In 1884, the list of deed records shows Joel S. Younkin purchasing a lot near Carterville, Illinois, and additional land in Saline Township from Wm. C. Wiley for 30 dollars. Possibly Joel S. bought the land in Williamson County as an investment since the prices were low. There is no record of him living or farming the land or eventually selling the land in deed records.



List of Land Owners in Section 1, Township 10 South, Range 1 East, Williamson County, Illinois. John H. Youngkin is listed in the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 1 with a purchase date of March 30, 1853. His neighbors are listed as William S. Cannon, Samuel Dunaway, Thomas Trull, and the Crain and Wagoner families.

The Joel S. family is next found in the 1900 U.S. census living in Makanda Township, renting a house and Joel is working as a farm laborer. His son James Hardy, age 40, is living with the family and working as a school teacher. Apparently, Joel sold or lost the farm in Williamson County—no records have been found. The economy must have been tough on farmers during this period. His brother James C. and family are living in a rental house nearby and also working as a farm laborer:

1900 U.S. census, Makanda Township, Jackson County, Illinois 150 156 Younkin, Joel, head, born Feb 1845, age 55, married 26 years, farm laborer, renting house

Elmira, wife, born July 1843, age 56, no occupation

James H, 40, son, born April 1878, age 22, single, school teacher, not employed for 6 months of the year

His brother James Calvin Younkin is living on the same street in the 1900 U.S. census:

153 159 Younkin, James C., head, born Oct 1845, age 54, married 22 years, farm laborer, renting house

Jane, wife, born Jan 1858, age 42

Gertie, daughter, born March 1879, age 21, single

Delia M., daughter, born Sept 1881, age 18, single

Bertha E., daughter, born Dec 1883, age 16, single

Nellie, daughter, born April 1887, age13

Kate, daughter, born March 1890, age 10

Ola, daughter, born Dec 1893, age 6

Maggie, daughter, born Jan 1897, age 3

Joel S. Younkin is also listed in the 1920 U.S. census living in Carbondale on East College Street with his wife Elmira:

1920 U.S. census, Carbondale Township, Jackson County, Illinois, Carbondale City, East College Street

504 139 189 Younkin, Joel, head, 75, no occupation

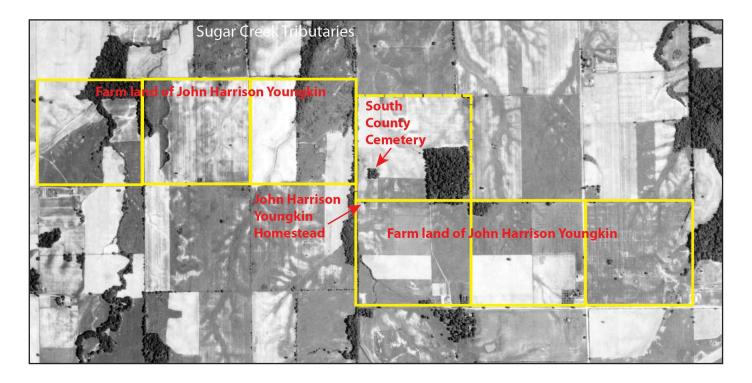
Elmira, wife, 79, no occupation

James H, 40, son, single, Wagon Driver Grocery Store

Joel S. died on 02 November 1922, in Carbondale, Jackson County, Illinois and his occupation is listed as a "retired farmer" on his death record.

Illinois Deaths and Stillbirths, 1916-1947 lists Joel Youngkin as a "retired farmer" who died on 2 Nov 1922 in Carbondale, Jackson County, Illinois, burial date is 3 Nov 1922 in Carbondale, Illinois.

The "Find a Grave" Index lists burial of Joel Younkin at the Snider Hill Cemetery in Carbondale, Jackson County, Illinois.



Historical 1939 aerial photograph showing extent of John Harrison Youngkin farmland with location of South County Cemetery (Youngkin Cemetery or Monk-Youngkin Cemetery) and farm headquarters along tributary of Sugar Creek. Note almost total deforestation of landscape and prominent gully development as evidence of extensive soil erosion. By the 1930s, the farm land throughout the region was abandoned and thousands of acres of depleted land was bought by the U.S. for a federal water project. In the 1940s, large tracts of the depleted farm land was redeveloped for the sprawling Illinois Ordnance Plant during World War II.

Image: aerial photograph at U.S. Department of Agriculture, scale 1:20000, 1938, with annotations by Mark T. Youngkin showing farm parcels owned by John H. Youngkin.

### **Crab Orchard National Wildlife Refuge**

According to a brochure from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, by the time of the depression in the 1930s, the farm land in Williamson County Illinois had become depleted in fertility, almost completely stripped of forest and badly eroded. Many farmers were destitute and abandoned their farms to work in the coal mines or fruit packing centers along the railroad at Anna, Cobden and other towns. Unemployment in southern Illinois reached 61% during the depression years.

In 1936, the federal government began buying the abandoned farm land for a water storage project and acquired 22,000 acres along Crab Orchard Creek under the Resettlement Administration. In 1939, the project was called Keller Lake, after the congressman, as a Works Progress Administration (W.P.A.) project with three water reservoirs. In 1941, the new water project was completed as Crab Orchard Lake.

When World War II started, the U.S. government purchased another 12,000 acres on the east side of Crab Orchard Creek Project and the Illinois Ordnance Plant was rapidly built to produce military ammunition and ordnance for the war effort in Europe and the Pacific. The Illinois Ordnance Plant (Ordill for short) was located next to Crab Orchard Lake due to the isolation, water supply, available land and abundant cheap labor supply. The plant was spread out over a large area for worker safety purposes due to the large production of explosives, and for security.



Arriel View Looking East Over Administration Area

# **AMMUNITION LOADING PLANT**

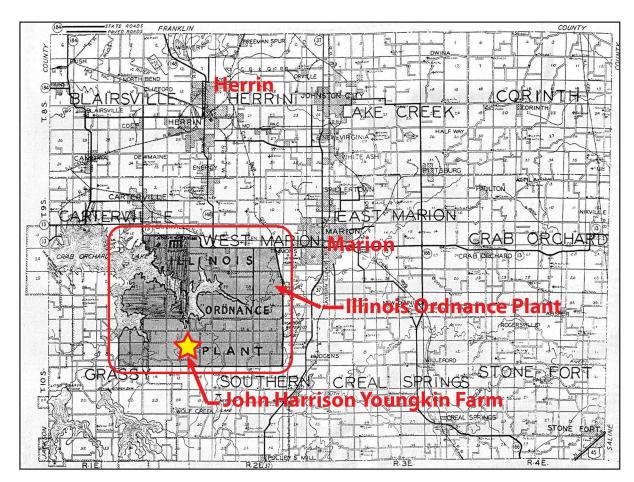
INCLUDING

## Ammonium Nitrate Plant

Aerial photograph of the new Illinois Ordnance Plant in 1941. Image: from photograph at Marion Illinois History Preservation 2013 at ebsite www.mihp.org.

Flat and well drained former agricultural fields were chosen for development of the ordnance plant buildings. Roads, railroads, power, sewage, water and military communication systems were constructed in the previously remote area. The new facility included 14 different areas with over 500 buildings. The plant was ringed by over 50 miles of barbed wire fence, armed guard posts and fields of land mines. By December 1941, the plant employed over 10,000 workers who monthly produced 175,000 of 105 mm shells; 175,000 of 155 mm shells; and 70,150 of 500 pound aerial bombs.

The eastern portions of John H. Youngkin's former farm became industrial land during the war as part of the Illinois Ordnance Plant. When World War II ended at VJ Day (Victory over Japan) on 14 August 1945, the Illinois Ordnance Plant was closed immediately and the workers laid off. After the war, Illinois business interests lobbied the War Assets Administration to rent out the buildings for commercial use and retrain some of the 10,000 unemployed workers after the war.



Map of Williamson County Illinois showing the large size of Illinois Ordnance Plant including area of former John Harrison Youngkin farm.

Image: map from Marion Illinois History Preservation 2013 at www.mihp.org - 1945 Williamson County Illinois Map from 1995 History Edition of the Marion Daily Republican with annotations by Mark T. Youngkin in red.

Sangamo Electric Company took 53,000 square feet for its industrial electronic and condenser manufacturing operation. A dress manufacturer used another 10,000 square feet. The industrial facility on the eastern portion of John H. Youngkin's farm was used by two Chicago manufacturers of electrical condensers and transformers. There was also a furniture manufacturer and commercial blue printing operation. Two companies manufactured stencils and dyes. The Universal Match Corporation produced flammable matches.

Later, many of the former ordnance manufacturing buildings were reused by another ammunition manufacturer that remained for several more decades until General Dynamics operated the facility for an aerospace, defense research, and manufacturing operation. A group of the administration buildings became the Vocational Technical Institute — a vocational school to retrain unemployed blue collar workers after the war.

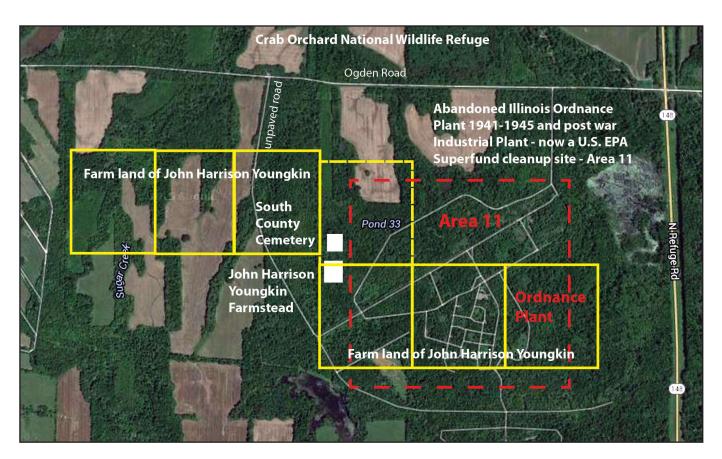
In 1947, the entire Crab Orchard Creek Project (water storage) and the Illinois Ordnance Plant were transferred to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. The Crab Orchard National Wildlife Refuge was created from the now surplus land. Much of the former ordnance plant acreage is cooperatively farmed by local farmers or used to graze livestock. The old plant buildings are being slowly remediated or removed and most of the ground surface returned to natural grasslands and forest. The sturdy concrete bunkers with large steel doors are still used for storage. Some of the remote abandoned bunkers serve as bat habitats.



The army constructed over 120 miles of roads to connect over 500 buildings at the new Illinois Ordnance Plant that opened in August 1941.

Image: photograph at Marion Illinois History Preservation 2013 at website www.mihp.org.

The former manufacturing areas where industrial plants were located are now part of a U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Superfund remediation site working to clean up the residual toxic soil and groundwater contamination. The former manufacturing of electrical equipment resulted in significant residual PCB contamination of soil and industrial chlorinated solvent contamination of the shallow groundwater. Buried land mines were utilized during the war around the plant boundary and unexploded ordnance is occasionally still found. Around 2006, an anti-tank mine was found during a controlled burn and exploded by the U.S. Army bomb squad. The former John H. Youngkin farmstead site and farm cemetery occur outside of the Superfund remediation area and can be safely visited on foot in the thick forest of the wildlife refuge.



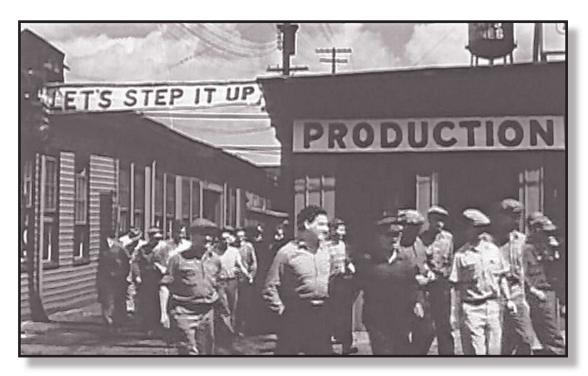
Aerial photograph (2016) showing former John Harrison Youngkin farmland with location of South County Cemetery and homestead site along tributaries of Sugar Creek. Roads shown are existing. The home site and cemetery are only accessible by foot in a heavily overgrown wooded area. Area 11 is a U.S. EPA Superfund site at a former industrial manufacturing facility originally built as a portion of the Illinois Ordnance Plant during World War II. The cemetery and homestead sites are outside of the area containing residual soil and groundwater contamination.

Image: aerial photograph from Google Maps 2016 with annotations by Mark T. Youngkin.

In 1998, David Spencer Sanders guided myself and wife Barbara to the Crab Orchard National Wildlife Refuge. David is a direct descendant of John H. Youngkin through his descendants Lewis Washington Youngkin (1849–1880), Harry Louis Younkin (1879–1952), and Victor Harold Younkin (1910–1951). At the time, David may have been the only family member who knew the exact location of the former homestead, cemetery and grave marker of John H. Youngkin.

David led us off the gravel road through the dense summer undergrowth to Sugar Creek, which is deeply entrenched after decades of farming. Along the eastern bank of the stream, we encountered the trace of a wagon road in the heavily wooded area. On a small knoll in the woods is the barely discernible trace of an overgrown wooded graveyard with the badly eroded sandstone head stones laying erratically on the ground between downed tree trunks. Many of the gravestones may already be buried under the rapidly accumulating forest duff.

Nearby, on an adjoining low hillside, is an overgrown and wooded cabin site with foundation stones, broken pottery shards, and a shallow hand-dug stone-lined water well. No timber is left of the cabin and it may have burned decades ago. Not much is left of the farmstead and cemetery and within a few decades everything will be lost beneath the forest duff and fallen timber. Maintenance of cemeteries in the refuge is left up to the family descendants with no assistance from the wildlife refuge administration. No family is left in this area to maintain the remote cemetery called South County Cemetery (Youngkin Cemetery or Monk-Youngkin Cemetery).



Illinois Ordnance Plant circa 1942 showing workers at shift change. Image: from photograph at Marion Illinois History Preservation 2013 at website www.mihp.org.



### YOUNGKIN ANCESTRY



## **Chapter 9. Bloody Williamson County**

John Harrison Youngkin chose an idyllic setting for his farmstead on Sugar Creek in Williamson County, Illinois, with fertile bottom land, a running stream of clean water, and forested hills for wood and foraging. In 1860, just before the Civil War, his land was one of the most prosperous farms in Grassy Township. Maps from this era show a rural pastoral countryside with farms, churches and schools.

Many articles at wikipedia.com and Williamson County websites discuss the Civil War and its impact on southern Illinois. The Williamson County Historical Society in its article titled *Sneeds Sugar Creek History* provides an account of a nearby hamlet named after Sugar Creek. The hamlet was situated in the southwest corner of section 18 of Grassy Township, two miles upstream of the John H. Youngkin farm. The stagecoach did a side run off the original Frankfort to Jonesboro buffalo trail to deliver mail to the small Sugar Creek post office. According to an 1839 county map, the Sugar Creek hamlet and post office were already open for business. Besides the post office, the hamlet had a mill, store, tavern, and blacksmith shop. In the years 1842 through 1848, John is recorded in county records as a Justice of the Peace. Before the mid-1850s, John H. Youngkin and his family would have regularly visited the Sugar Creek hamlet for mail, services, supplies, and news.

The Sugar Creek hamlet was a sleepy place for several decades before the 1850s brought the railroad and profound changes to southern Illinois. The lawlessness that invaded Little Egypt foreshadowed the turmoil of the impending Civil War. Sugar Creek hamlet became "Ramseyville" in 1855 when the backwater hamlet became the hub of black market horse trading in southern Illinois. In this era, horse trading was known for its unethical business practices. The horses came from a gang of thieves in Missouri across the Mississippi River. The lawlessness in Ramseyville may explain why John H. Youngkin is listed in the local militia in 1855.



Photograph of the town square and county courthouse at Marion Illinois in 1910. Marion was founded in 1839 and is the county seat and largest city in Williamson County.

Image: photograph from website at www.genealogytrails.com/ill/williamson.

The *Sneeds Sugar Creek History* article relates that the horse traders would sell their stolen horses and live high while the money lasted. Whiskey flowed free in the tavern on the night of the auctions. One night the horse traders arrived at the tavern and found out that the new supply of fresh whiskey was late. Expecting a new shipment, the last of the old shipment of whiskey had been made into a tonic called "Bitters" by dissolving local bitter herbs and roots in old whiskey. The traders said "Bring all of it and we will drink that if there is no whiskey." The next day the gang was violently ill from drinking too much of the acrid concoction.

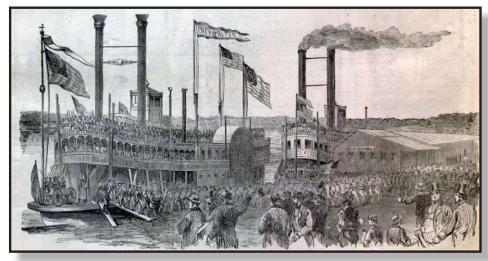
The railroads spread across Southern Illinois in the 1850s and the stagecoach lines disappeared. Honest people, afraid of the vice and violence, avoided Ramseyville and the post office closed by 1858. By the start of the Civil War in 1861, citizen vigilante groups organized to restore law and order in southern Illinois. The vigilantes captured the horse stealing gang in Missouri and hung its leader. The tragic story of Ramseyville appears emblematic of the deteriorating conditions in southern Illinois. The Civil War strained the civil fabric of society and after the 1850s, the lawlessness spread beyond Ramseyville into the rest of Williamson County.

Ramseyville was located on a Sugar Creek tributary, at a large spring, about two miles upstream from the John H. Youngkin farm. The increase in population around Ramseyville and atrocious sanitation may have degraded the water supply. The numerous family deaths from 1863 to 1867 could be related to sewage pollution contaminating the farm's shallow hand-dug water well. The increase in transients and vagrants could also have increased the spread of infectious diseases. Having lived on a rural farm their entire lives, the Youngkin family had little resistance to outbreaks of foreign contagion.

As the Civil War ended, Ramseyville became a country trading post and a shadow of its notorious past. As the hamlet declined, the store and post office was absorbed by another hamlet called McGeeville located one-half mile southwest of Ramseyville in the Sugar Creek bottoms. The mail was briefly carried in and out on horseback by the Pony Express from 1859 thru 1860. The small hamlet of Sugar Creek or Ramseyville is now a forgotten ghost town and no trace remains beneath the farm ponds, Sugar Creek.

Drawing of river boats at Cairo, Illinois, during the Civil War showing the landing of the Seventh and Twelfth U.S. Regiments at Cairo on June 4, 1861.

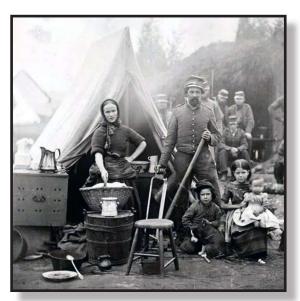
Image: sketch by A Simplot at Civil War Harper's Weekly from www.sonofthesouth.net.



### The Civil War in Little Egypt

Illinois was no longer on the western frontier of America by 1861. Illinois had become a prosperous state and the rapid industrial growth of Chicago and the lead mines at Galena, made Illinois a key state to the Union cause in the war. Southern Illinois mainly supported the northern cause and mustered full regiments of soldiers for the Union Army. Harsh conditions and death from disease caused desertions and numerous Illinois regiments disbanded or were merged into larger regiments soon after forming. Illinois did not host any major Civil War battles on its home soil.

Many Younkin men served in the Civil War of 1861–1865. The National Park Service database of Civil War soldiers lists 62 Younkin surnames (and variants) in the Union Army. The majority of these Union soldiers originated in the middle states of Pennsylvania and West Virginia. Two soldiers enlisted from Illinois, brothers Alexander C. and Walter S. Younkin, sons of Jonas Younkin (descended from my ancestor Jacob Younkin). On the confederate army side, there are three Younkin and one Youngken serving in the Tennessee "Illinois Regiment." My Youngkin ancestors are not listed in the muster rolls for the Williamson County regiments. Although John H. Youngkin is listed in the local militia in 1855, no record is known of John or his four sons serving



Civil War Life at Battery G in the 2nd Illinois Light Artillery. Image: photograph from www.bateryg.net/civil-war-life.

in the Civil War.

While the majority of the state sided with the Union cause, portions of southern Illinois leaned to the South. There were calls for secession in Little Egypt. In Marion, the county seat, a majority of residents voted to secede from the Union. A number of men from Williamson County volunteered for the Confederate States Army and joined Company G called "The Illinois Company" of the 15th Tennessee Regiment Volunteer Infantry.

Southern Illinois sympathized with Confederate causes because of the cotton industry and use of slave labor along the Ohio River. The values of the southern sympathizers, often called Copperheads, reflected the values of an

earlier agrarian society in America. Copperhead or peace democrats were poorer white traditionalists protesting against the growth of the railroads, banks and the rapid pace of urban modernization causing the widespread displacement of traditional ways of rural life. Cairo located at the juncture of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, became an important Union military supply base protected by Fort Defiance. As a precaution, Union troops were stationed in Little Egypt for the duration of the war.

A description of Williamson County, Illinois, was published in the New York Times on 19 June 1861, in the article titled *Interesting from Cairo: What is Doing at Camp Defiance, Treason in Illinois, Arrests by Gen. Prentiss, Camp Smith at Mound City, Preparation for the Rebels.* Concerning the state of affairs in Williamson County in 1861:

As I wrote you early in May, a large proportion of the population of Egypt is not only Southern in origin, but Pro-Slavery in sentiment, and Williamson County is a sort of focus for this feeling. Settled by Pro-Slavery families, it is principally controlled in political action by a dozen or two men of wealth and intense hostility to freedom, who own the bulk of the trading capital, control all the whiskey shops and banking capital, hold mortgages on the farms, and, in general, constitute an autocracy which would be quite perfect if not restricted somewhat by the laws of Illinois and by the Union. The mass of the people cannot read or write, and vote and act as these men say.

Waves of displaced refugees, uprooted by the raging war in other states, flooded through southern Illinois. A constant tide of exiles passed through Little Egypt heading west. Missouri had a policy of expelling rebel sympathizers across the Mississippi River into southern Illinois, where the exiles formed guerrilla militias joining with deserters and outcasts. The militias lived in camps and terrorized the countryside by foraging food and game from local farms and by capturing and selling runaway slaves and black refugees.

"Black Laws" passed by the Illinois legislature in 1861 at the start of the Civil War prohibited blacks or mulattoes from traveling through Illinois. The Black Laws allowed black refugees to be captured and sold as slaves to the highest bidder. Slave owning Copperheads won elections across the state in the fall election of 1862. The slavery issue created turmoil and unrest in Southern Illinois, which became the center of the Knights of the Golden Circle, a secret society devoted to supporting the cause of the Confederacy and creating a new nation of slave-owning states.



Photograph of soldiers of Company E the 47th Illinois Infantry regiment in 1862. Image: photograph at www.peoria.illinoisgenweb.org, Illinois and the Civil War by Clyde C. Walton, Illinois State Historian, 1961, Civil War Centennial Commission of Illinois.

Concern about armed sympathizers led U.S. Marshal David Phillips in August 1862, to arrest politicians who allegedly belonged to the Knights of the Golden Circle, including congressmen, local state representatives and judges. Marshal Phillips sent the captives to Washington, DC, where they were held for 68 days without charges before release. The covert actions of Copperheads and desperadoes in the river counties threw all of central and southern Illinois into a panic during 1864. A new Christian order called the Ku Klux Klan was devoted to white supremacy and the restoration of law and order.

The John H. Youngkin family undoubtedly struggled to cope with the collapse of traditional farm society in Williamson County during the Civil War. John H. is not listed in agricultural surveys as growing cotton and there is no record of him owning slaves. German families did not generally use slaves to farm. In 1842, John H. had married a woman from a family in a southern state Tennessee, so he may have sympathized with some Confederate causes. At his older age 46, there is no record of John Harrison serving in the military. I suspect that John tended to his own business of running a farm during the turmoil and belonged to the local militia to protect his land.

Supporting the war effort was a tremendous strain on farms and families. In this era, each regiment fended for itself by foraging the countryside along its route for wood and provisions. About 156 army infantry and 17 cavalry regiments were mustered in Illinois. An infantry regiment consisted of 1000 soldiers with wagons and horses. Many army regiments marched through southern Illinois to the conflict in southern states. The troops required wood for fuel and fortifications. A thousand working men and horses required daily wagon loads of grain and other foodstuff. Regiments sent out well-armed patrols on daily foraging missions to gather wood, hunt wild game and procure corn, grain and other food from the surrounding farms and towns. There was little hope of army payment or future reimbursement from the cash-strapped regiments.



Union soldiers of the 134th Illinois volunteer infantry returning from foraging circa 1864. Image: photograph at website www.chubachus.blogspot.com, by John Carbutt.

The many infantry regiments of the Union army scoured the land devouring all resources in their path. The regiments along with the camps of deserters and outlaws stripped the land of wood and sustenance. Famine, poverty, sickness and fear gripped southern Illinois to the extent that cannot be comprehended in modern America.

The most common diseases during the Civil War were cholera, typhoid fever, smallpox, measles, pneumonia, malaria and tuberculosis. Cholera and typhoid fever, also called camp fever or famine fever, spreads in overcrowded camps due to poor sanitation. Men from rural areas lacked immunity and were susceptible to smallpox and measles — 100 soldiers died of measles in one Illinois regiment alone. Men stricken with disease were already suffering from other ailments such as fatigue, stress, malnutrition, injury, scurvy, trench mouth or dysentery. At the time, the treatment of illness was medieval and the survivors of medical treatment were scarred for life. Many more soldiers and civilians, men and women, died during the Civil War years from disease and famine than from combat itself.

### Joel R. Younkin and the Egyptian Guard

Joel R. Younkin (1834–1914) was born in Turkeyfoot Township, Somerset County, Pennsylvania, on April 18, 1834. Joel's father was Jacob J. Younkin (1808–1903) brother of John Harrison Youngkin. Joel's mother was Dorcas Hartzell, born 1811. In the 1850 U.S. census, Joel R. is 16 ears old, living at home in Upper Turkeyfoot Township, and working as a farm laborer.

1850 U.S. census, Upper Turkeyfoot Twp, Somerset County, Pennsylvania Jacob J. Younkin, 42, male, farmer, value 600, can read and write Darcas Younkin 39, female, can read and write Joel Younkin, 16, male, laborer, estimated birth date 1834 Baily Younkin, 14, male Susan Younkin, 12, female Foster Younkin, 10, male Darcas Younkin, 8, female

On his website www.minerd.com, Mark Miner provides an image of the hand written notes kept in a genealogy notebook by Otto Roosevelt Younkin, president of the national Younkin Homecoming Reunion from 1934–1941. Otto related in a 21 December 1934, interview with Colwell Younkin, the nephew of John Harrison Youngkin, the following brief statement:

John Harrison Younkin a teacher, County Supt., Joel went west and taught for him there in Southern Illinois until the war broke out.

This statement appears consistent with census and land deed records, and provides additional information that Joel began his career as a school teacher. At the time, being recognized as a school teacher only required an 8th grade education and private subscription schools were very common. It was important to raise children with the appropriate religious training and teach their children to read and write from the appropriate bible. So hiring a school teacher from your extended family or local German community was preferred by the devout farmers.

Illinois marriage records reveal that Joel R. Younkin married Martha Louise Padgett (born Oct 1858) on 14 April 1858, in Williamson County, Illinois. Maps from this time show numerous schools scattered throughout the rural countryside of Williamson County. The maps show three schools located adjacent to the land of John H. Harrison. Joel R. may be working as a school teacher, saving money to buy land and become a yeoman farmer.

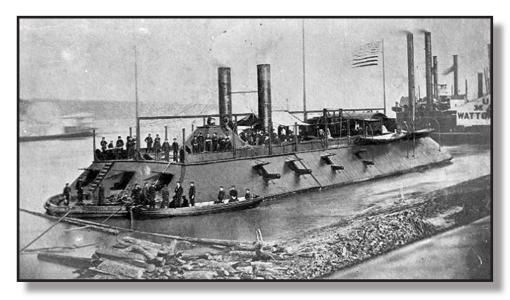
On 11 December 1858, Joel R. Younkin purchased farm land for \$400 from Joel Hufstutler in Southern Township east of John Harrison Youngkin's existing farm. In 1859, Joel R. purchased additional adjoining land for \$400 from George & Amanda Chamness. George & Amanda Chamness are one of the original land owners in the neighboring Wolf Creek drainage to the east of Sugar Creek.

The court house in Williamson County, Illinois, tracks deeds and the online index to deeds has the following information:

Index to Deeds - Grantees - Williamson County, Illinois					
Grantee	Grantor	Book	Price	Date	Location
Joel R Youngkin	Joel Hufstutler	N 52	\$400	12-11-1858	S1/2 SW sec 7
				5-7-1857	
Joel R Youngkin	George Chamnes	s H 294	\$400	4-9-1859	SE SE/SW SE sec 5
	& Amanda			2-28-1859	
John H Youngkin	William Crane	N 453	\$100	5-20-1859	
				4-4-1858	

The 1860 U.S. census lists Joel R. Youngkin, his young wife and baby daughter living on the farm land he purchased in Williamson County:

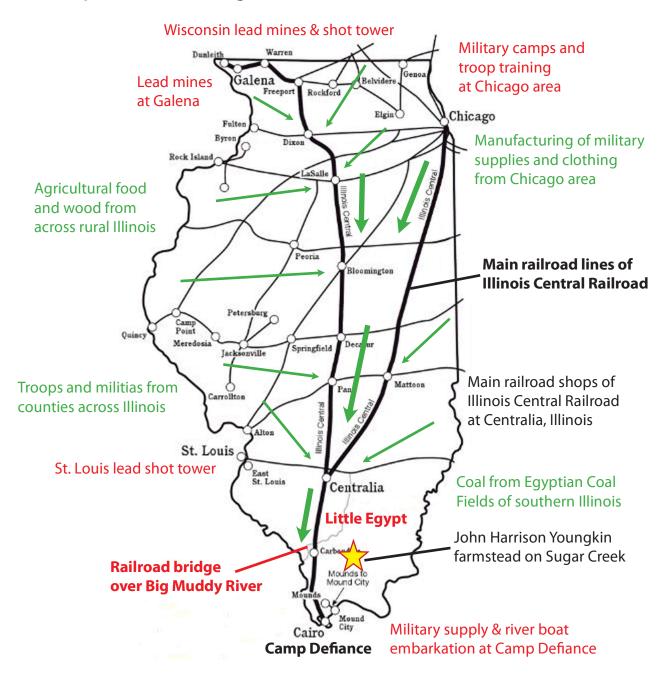
1860 U.S. census, Township 9 Range 2E, Williamson County, Illinois Yunkin, J R, age 26, birth year 1834 in Pennsylvania Martha L, wife, age 19, born in N Carolina Adell, daughter, age 1, born in Illinois



U.S.S. Cairo, a river gun boat during the Civil War in 1862 patrolling the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers.

Image: photograph from website www.wikimedia.org/wikimedia/commons.

### Map of Illinois Showing Illinois Central Railroad at Start of Civil War



Map of Illinois in 1860 showing extent of Illinois Central Railroad. The industrial and agricultural resources of Illinois played a key role during the Civil War. The main lines of the Illinois Central Railroad connected lead mines in Galena and military camps in Chicago to the railroad shops in Centralia and disembarkation camp to the war at Cairo. Red annotations also show the Bridge on Big Muddy River guarded by the local Egyptian Guard at the start of the Civil War. Star marks approximate location of John Harrison Youngkin farm on Sugar Creek.

Image: map from "The State of Southern Illinois: An Illustrated History" by Herbert K. Russell, with annotations in red and green by Mark T. Youngkin.

Pension Files for Military Service at the National Archives list at least 53 Younkin men with military service in the Civil War. Joel R. Younkin is remembered in written notes made in the 1930s by Otto Roosevelt Younkin, president of the Younkin National Home-Coming Reunion. "Joel is believed to have served during the Civil War in Capt Evans' Independent Company of Illinois Cavalry, nicknamed the "Egyptian Guard." Joel R. Younkin is not listed in any Civil War muster rolls in Williamson County. His military pension record indicates that Joel R. Youngkin joined the volunteer citizen cavalry called the Egyptian Guard in 1861.

U.S. Civil War Soldiers Index 1861-1865 Joel Yonkin, military service, Corporal, volunteer Union soldier, Illinois Evans' Independent Company, Illinois Cavalry, known as Egyptian Guard

The Egyptian Guard is missing from historical accounts of Civil War battles. Men in the Egyptian Guard volunteered for terms from two weeks to 100 days, Joel R. Younkin may have ended his military service after 100 days. His pension record only shows service with Capt. Evans' Independent Company of Illinois Cavalry. He does not appear to have joined in subsequent Civil War battles. A reference to the Egyptian Guard occurs in the 31 volumes of "The Papers of Ulysses S. Grant." Source: Google Books from volume 3 on page 86:

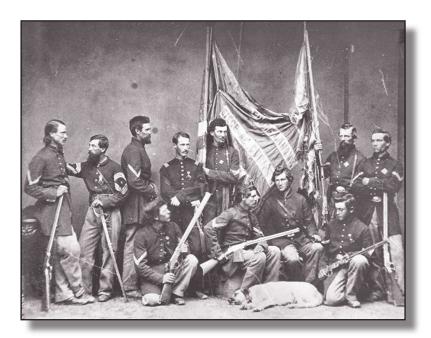
Abraham Lincoln had ordered the bridge over Big Muddy Creek to be secured in April 1861 and General Richard Swift had stationed a small guard at the bridge. The account indicates that on October 1861, Major General John C. Fremont, authorized Captain Finis Evans to raise a cavalry company to guard Big Muddy Bridge from sabotage by confederate sympathizers in Little Egypt. The crucial Illinois Central Railroad line crossed the Big Muddy Creek just north of Carbondale Illinois. Captain Evans raised an Illinois State Guards cavalry company of 124 mounted men calling them the Egyptian Guard.

Brig. Gen. John A. McClernand wrote to U. S. Grant in his Oct. 30th letter stating that he inspected the Big Muddy Bridge finding that a cavalry guard of 150 men had been there 2-3 weeks. The bridge was safe and under repair by the Central Rail Road Company. Capt. Evans inquired if he will be permitted to retain so large a cavalry force or must reduce it to the legal requirement for a cavalry company.

Historical accounts relate that Williamson County suffered greatly during the Civil War. After the war, the county earned the notorious nickname "Bloody Williamson." In particular, land prices plummeted in the county during this period. By 1865, Joel R. Younkin appears in the Illinois state census roll in the town of DeSoto, Jackson County, Illinois, with a family of two white males and two white females. Joel is working at a cooperage making barrels. The new railroad lines and farm towns in Little Egypt were rapidly growing and the demand for containers was booming.



U.S. Army Cavalry and horse artillery during the Civil War in 1865. Image: 1899 Werner Company lithograph.



Union soldiers of the infantry 7th Illinois Volunteers during the Civil War with their privately purchased Henry repeaters. The .44 caliber rapid fire rifle could hold 16 rim fire cartridges and shoot 30 rounds a minute, more than 10 times faster than the government-issued musket could manage.

Image: WikiCommons at www.militaryhistorynow.com.

A cooper makes wooden barrels, casks, buckets, tubs, butter churns, hogsheads, firkins, tierces, rundlets, puncheons, pipes, tuns, butts, pins and breakers. In the 1870 U.S. census, Joel R. is 36 years old, living with wife Martha in DeSoto Illinois and working in a cooper shop. In June 1892, Joel R. Youngkin applied for a pension for his military service with Capt. Evans' Independent Company. He reached the rank of colonel during his service. The Congressional Record–Senate for 1906, vol. 40, Part 8, page 7157 shows Joel R. receiving an increase in his military pension to \$24 per month.

Joel R. appears in the 1900 U.S. census in the small farming community of Kinmundy in Marion County, Illinois, just north of Williamson County, working as a cooper. His daughter Norah, age 30, is a dressmaker and living with him and his wife. The 1910 U.S. census lists Joel R. as 75 years and "working on own account." He owns a house with no mortgage. He lives with his wife Martha, age 67, and they have been married for 51 years. Daughter Nora, age 38, is single, living at home and a dressmaker.

A newspaper article in the Kinmundy Express in 1914, announced J. R. Younkin as a candidate for re-election as Justice of the Peace for Kinmundy town. He had filled the position for the last four years from 1910 to 1914. He likely served as Justice of the Peace since at least 1892. Pension payment cards at the U.S. Veterans Administration record that Joel R Youngkin, Corporal, Capt. Evan's Independent Illinois Cavalry, died on 22 July 1914, in Kinmundy, Illinois.

The Kinmundy Express dated Thursday July 20, 1939 article: "25 Years Ago, Issue of July 23, 1914, AT REST—Joel R. Younkin departed this life this morning at his home in this city on Wednesday morning, July 22, at five o'clock, aged 80 years, 3 months, and 4 days. The funeral service will be held from the residence on Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock, Elder W.J. Simer, officiating. Interment in Evergreen cemetery under escort of Hicks Post No. 255 G.A.R. and ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic.

### John Harrison Youngkin Lawsuit

The Williamson County Historical Society in Illinois maintains historical files for the Circuit Court of Williamson County. The society has a file for Circuit Court case no. 1865-CL-030 concerning the lawsuit by Plaintiff George Ellis versus John H. Youngkin over payment of \$44.25 on a crop of cotton in 1865. The documents were scanned by society personnel and supplied by email. The file contains the following circuit court or common law documents from 1865 to 1867:

Common Law—Circuit Court Case No. 1865-CL-030:

- Complaint filed Aug. 24, 1864, cover page George Ellis vs Younkin,
   J.M. Cunningham, clerk of court
- 2. January 18<sup>th</sup>, 1865, summons to sheriff for Plaintiff and Defendant for trial on Jan. 26, 1865, W.L. Howell, J.P.
- January 18<sup>th</sup>, 1865, summons for witnesses for Trial on January 26, 1865,
   W.L. Howell, J.P.
- 4. January 18<sup>th</sup>, 1865, jury warrant
- 5. January 21, 1865, summons for witnesses for Trial on January 26, 1865, W.L. Howell, J.P.
- 6. January 21, 1865, summons for Wm. H. Younkin for Trial on January 26, 1865, W.L. Howell, J.P.
- 7. January 26, 1865, jury verdict in favor of Plaintiff for \$44.05 plus cost of trial
- 8. Feb. 11, 1865, appeal bond, obligation for \$96, co-signed by William S. Cannon
- 9. Feb. 15, 1865, transcript and judgment, W.L. Howell, Justice of the Peace
- Aug. 24, 1865, affidavit from George Ellis to J.M. Cunningham, Clerk, asking for rescheduling of trial, 2 pages
- 11. March 13, 1866, subpoena for J.M. Richard for trial on March 27, 1866
- 12. March 26, 1866, subpoena to summon Moody Richard for trial on 4<sup>th</sup> Monday of March 1866
- 13. March 26, 1866, subpoena to summon W.L. Cannon, M.J. Crain & Teri Warren for trial on 4<sup>th</sup> Monday of March 1866
- 14. March 27, 1866, subpoena to summon witness George W. Felts
- 15. March 30, 1866, subpoena for witnesses
- 16. Aug. 8, 1866, subpoena to summon George Felts for trial on Aug. 20, 1866
- 17. Aug. 18, 1866, No. 6, summons for witnesses
- 18. Aug. 19th, 1866, summons for witness Moody Richard for trial on Aug. 20, 1866
- 19. Aug. 20, 1866, subpoena for witness George W. Felts
- 20. Dec. 8, 1866, special term, summons for witnesses M.J. Crain, W.S. Cannon
- 21. Dec. 3, 1866, summons for witnesses M.M. Crain, W.S. Cannon
- 22. March 26, 1867, summons for George Felts for trial on March 28th, 1867
- 23. March 26, 1867, summons for Moody Richard, William Cannon & M.J. Crane for trial on March 28<sup>th</sup>, 1867
- 24. March 29, 1867, appeal no. 4, subpoena for witnesses
- 25. April 2, 1867, Affidavit of witness M. J. Crain for travel of 8 miles
- April 2, 1867, Affidavit of witness William S. Cannon for travel of 8 miles

John Harrison Youngkin was sued by plaintiff George W. Ellis on 24 August 1864. George Ellis signed a statement on 26 January 1865, stating John H. owed him payment of \$44.25 for balance on a crop of cotton. The 1860 agricultural census shows John H. as not growing cotton and the circumstances of the dispute are not readily apparent.

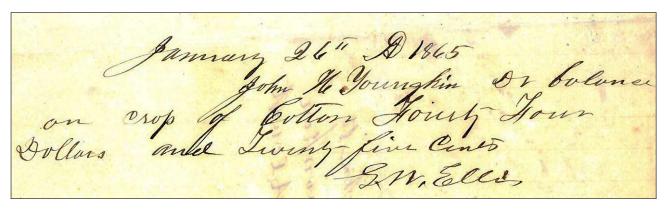
William L. Howell was the Justice of the Peace presiding over the trial at the courthouse in Marion Illinois. W. L. Howell was listed in the 1865 Illinois state census as a farmer in Williamson County with 7 white males, 3 white females and no Negroes. He also had \$400 in live stock and 22 pounds of wool. At that time, the justice of the peace was elected by local property owners and was not required to have any legal training. The J.P. was paid for his time and expenses by the fees and penalties from the court proceedings.

John H. Youngkin was summoned by W. L. Howell, J.P. to appear at trial on 26 January 1865, at one o'clock. The witnesses summoned during the trial included William Youngkin and George Brack, both living with John on his farm, and neighbors George M. Felts, Moody Richard, M. J. Crain, William S. Connor, James Morgan, and Leviah Warren. These men appear to be local farmers living around the farm of John H. Youngkin. The justice of the peace summoned the witnesses and paid the county sheriff to collect the witnesses for trial.

There is no transcript of the trial proceedings and details of the case are missing. The jury of seven citizens (hand selected by the J.P. and summoned by the Constable) delivered a verdict in favor of the plaintiff George Ellis ordering defendant John H. Youngkin to pay \$44.05 plus the costs of the proceedings. The verdict was finalized by the circuit court in a transcript and account of fees on 11 February 1865. John H. Youngkin signed an "Appeal Bond" on Feb. 11th for the penal sum of \$96 dollars. The fees for the constable, jury, witnesses, and court were \$51.25, a large sum at that time.

In an affidavit to the clerk of the circuit court dated 24 August 1865, James M. Washburn, attorney, relates the story of plaintiff George Ellis. The affidavit indicates George was not notified that John H. Youngkin had appealed his jury verdict and George Ellis had not made an appearance at the court. As it was then too late to schedule a trial that court term, the affidavit asks the circuit court to schedule a trial as soon as possible in the next term that would apparently take place in 1866.

John M. Cunningham is the clerk of the Circuit Court and his name appears on the subpoenas. John M. was the father-in-law of General John A. Logan, a prominent local leader in Williamson County during the Civil War.



The complaint in the lawsuit against John H. Youngkin as written by George Ellis. Source: Williamson County Circuit Court 1865 case no. 1865-CL-030.

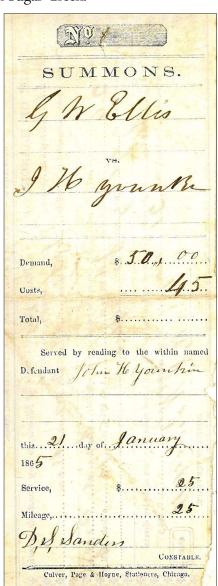
Less than three years after his wife Eliza Jane died on 21 January 1863, John Harrison Younkin died in February 1866, from an unknown cause at age 51. He was ill and knew he was dying. Four months prior in September 1865, John had deeded his farm and estate to his eldest son, William H. Youngkin. John H. was buried next to his wife in their farm cemetery on Sugar Creek.

William H. was unmarried at age 22. He planned to continue farming and paid property taxes in 1866. The Collector's Office in Williamson County received a tax payment from Wil. M. Youngkin, Admin. on 29 May 1866, for 411 acres of land (Valuation State Tax, Co. Tax, Sc. Tax, no back tax) for a total tax of \$18.18.

The circuit court subpoenas indicate the trial was repeatedly delayed from March to August to December 1886, as family members died. A subpoena summoned J. M. Richard, George M. Felts, W. S. Cannon, M. J. Crain and Teri O. Warren, on behalf of defendant J. H. Youngkin's Administrator on 27 March 1866, to trial of J. H. Youngkin vs. G. W. Ellis. A subpoena summoned Moody Richard and George Felts on 20 August 1866, to trial of George W. Ellis vs. J. H. Youngkin. A subpoena summoned M. J. Crain and W. S. Cannon on 5 December 1866, to trial of George Ellis vs. the Administrator of J. H. Younkin. A subpoena summons M. J. Craine and W. S. Cannon in December 1866, to the trial of Ellis vs.

Administrator of Younkin.

A subpoena was issued by clerk of Circuit Court, J. M. Cunningham, in March 1867, to C. T. Crane, administrator for estate of John H. Youngkin after death of William H. Youngkin. Summons were also issued for the appearance of George Felts, Moody Ritchie, William Connor and M.J. Crane at the appeal trial scheduled for 28 March 1867, noted as Appeal No. 4.



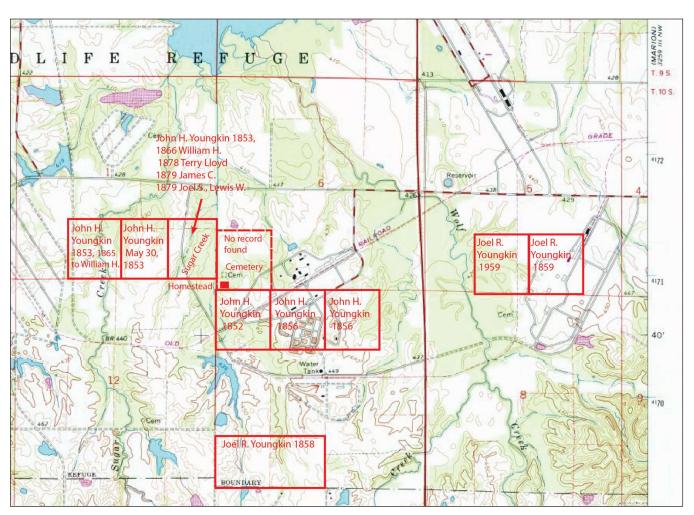
Original Circuit Court or Justice Court documents in the suit George Ellis versus John H. Youngkin in 1865. Source: Williamson County Circuit Court 1865 case no. 1865-CL-030.

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Wikinsard Barringer  Daviel Conge  Samuel Miller  James & Children  Eli Herstutter  Benzamin J. Baker  Jums  D. S Samclers Colo	To the State of Himmen County, Greeting:  WE COMMAND YOU TO SUMMON  to appear before our Circuit Court on the Marion, and for the said County of Williamson, on the Solid Age of the term thereof, to be held at Marion within and for the said County of Williamson, on the Solid Age of the Lawrence on behalf of the Authority of the and there, in our said Court, to testify and give evidence on behalf of the Authority of the area and tried, wherein plaintiff and Authority of your dorings hereon.  WITNESS, JOHN M. CUNNINGHAM, Clerk of our said Court, and the Seal thereof, at Marion, this Solid Agy of Authority in the year of, our Lord one thousand eight handred and sixty.  Mull unusurful authority of the State of the Solid Authority of the Seal thereof, at Marion, this Solid Agy of Authority of the Seal thereof, at Marion, this Solid Agy of Authority of the Seal thereof, at Marion, this Solid Agy of Solid Authority of the Seal thereof, at Marion, this Solid Agy of Solid Authority of the Seal thereof, at Marion, this Solid Agy of Solid Authority of the Seal thereof, at Marion, this Solid Agy of Solid Authority of the Seal thereof, at Marion, this Solid Agy of Solid Authority of the Seal thereof, at Marion, this Solid Agy of Solid Authority of the Seal thereof, at Marion the Seal the Seal thereof, at Marion the Seal thereof, at Marion the Seal thereof, at Marion
SUMMONS.—Cuiver, Pag	e & Hoyne, Stationers, 12S and 130 Lake Street, Chicago.
STATE OF ILLINOIS,  You are hereby commanded to SUMMON  on the	The People of the State of Illinois, to any Constable of said County,—GREETING:

Original Circuit Court or Justice Court documents in the suit George Ellis versus John H. Youngkin in 1865. Source: Williamson County Circuit Court 1865 case no. 1865-CL-030.

The summons list the case as G.W. Ellis, plaintiff, and "C.T. Crane, et. al. Administrator of the Estate of John H. Younkin, deceased, \_\_\_\_\_." In April 1867, an Affidavit of Witnesses was signed by M.J. Crain and William S. Connor, indicating how many days the witnesses served in court and how many miles they traveled to reach the court. The affidavit is used to pay the witnesses their per diem and mileage. There is no verdict or transcript of the trial in the file and apparently the trial was settled out of court. Presumably, the estate agreed to settle the dispute with the Ellis family and the estate sale was used to settle the lawsuit.

George W. Ellis is also involved in another lawsuit at the same time he is in court with the heirs of John H. Youngkin. On the 23 December 1865, George Ellis signed an appeal bond for \$127 to appeal his loss in his suit against Dashiel Childers, et. al., to recover a debt of \$90.85 from a promissory note signed by the Childers family on November 19, 1859. Subpoenas for witnesses were issued by John Cunningham, clerk of the Circuit Court during 1866 until March-April 1867. There is no case resolution recorded in a verdict or transcript in the Circuit Court documents. Apparently, this case was also settled out of court. Source: Williamson County Circuit Court Case No. 1866-CL-074 from Williamson County Historical Society.



Topographic map showing known land tracts owned by John H. Youngkin and Joel R. Youngkin between 1853 and 1879 with Sugar Creek homestead site and farm cemetery now called South County Cemetery (also known as Youngkin Cemetery or Monk-Youngkin Cemetery) indicated by red annotations.

Image: U.S. Geological Survey Quadrangle Map titled Crab Orchard Lake, III. dated 1966 (scale 1:24000) with annotations by Mark T. Youngkin.

### **Demise of the Sugar Creek Farm**

The 1860 agricultural census of Williamson County listed the Sugar Creek farm of John H. Youngkin as one of the most valuable farms in the township. Conditions had already degraded as described by the historical account of the lawlessness at nearby Ramseyville, home of a notorious horse thief gang. But for savvy and experienced farmers like John H. Youngkin, who raised wheat, corn, cattle and hogs, the farming economy was looking profitable in the early 1860s, as shown by the rising prices of farm commodities.

The John H. Youngkin family graveyard tells a grim story on the farm during the Civil War years of the 1860s. Historical accounts of the Civil War indicate that more soldiers and civilians died of disease than were killed in actual combat. The science of epidemiology and the concepts of public health did not exist until later in the 19th century. At the time, the cause of most diseases was unknown. The association between polluted drinking water and bacterial disease was not widely recognized until well after the Civil War. The chlorination of drinking water in America started much later in 1905.

A grave marker in the family cemetery shows the death of Eady A., the daughter of W.C. & T.J. Trull, born 08 September 1952, and died 22 August 1862. She died at 10 years of age and may have been living in a house on the John H. Youngkin farm. On 10 January 1863, at age 42, John's wife Eliza Jane died, likely from cholera, typhoid or other epidemic that regularly swept through the region (such as the scarlet fever epidemic of 1863). Eliza is buried in the farm cemetery along the east bank of Sugar Creek.



No known photographs exist of the John H. Youngkin family in southern Illinois. These examples suggest their appearance. Photographs in 19th century of the Jacob W. and Catherine Younkin family (above) and Moses and Frances Younkin family (right). Descendants of Frederick and Jacob Younkin (sons of Henrich Junghen). Images: Younkin Family News Bulletins.

Melcher F. Vaughn, the 13-year old son of the family house keeper / tenant Cynthia Jane (Duncan) Vaughn, died the next year in 1864. The farm owner John H. Youngkin, age 51, died on 28 February 1866. Four months before his death in September, John sold the farm to his oldest son William H. Youngkin.

On 29 July 1867, George Brack died at age 35 years old, and was buried in the cemetery on the John H. Youngkin farm. George was the husband of Belinda U. Youngkin, daughter of John H. Youngkin, and was likely living in a house on the Sugar Creek farm. George Brack and wife Belinda had two children when George died, Samantha and George.

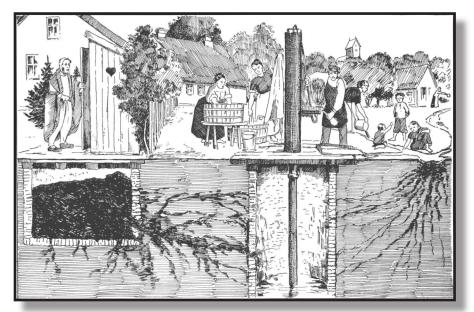
William H. Youngkin, the eldest son of John H. Younkin, died in November 1867, again from unknown causes but most likely from contagion. The administration of the estate of John H. Youngkin, who died the year before, had not completed and William H. was the administrator, now deceased.

Dysentery epidemics killed thousands in southern Illinois between 1854 and 1860. Scarlet fever struck in 1858, 1863 and 1877. Smallpox in 1864 and 1881. Widespread cholera epidemics in Illinois occurred in 1848-1852, 1854-1855, 1866 and 1873. A



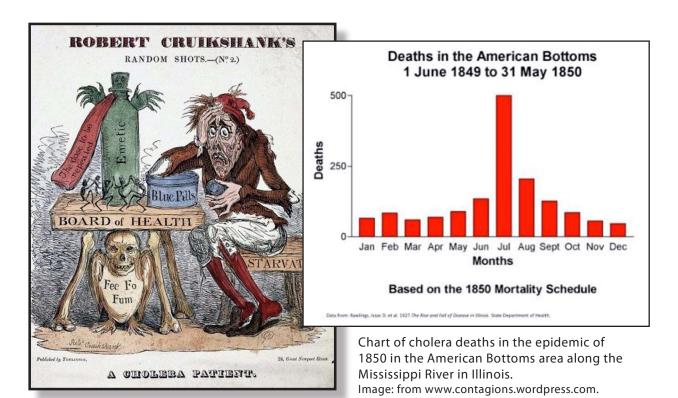
Portrait of William S. Cannon, farmer and neighbor of John Harrison Youngkin in 1865, and administrator of his estate in 1870. Image: www.ancestry.com from Vaughn Family Tree.

cholera epidemic raged across Europe between 1829 and 1851. The 1866 cholera epidemic lasted for six weeks during which the county seat of Marion, Illinois, was evacuated by its citizens (Source: Marion Illinois History Preservation at www.mihp.org). Typhoid was very common throughout the world in the 19th century. Cholera and typhoid fever are infections caused by ingestion of food or water contaminated with bacterium carried in human waste. It affects both children and adults and can kill from dehydration or other complications. Not all people develop symptoms and unknowingly spread the disease throughout the community. The spread of cholera and typhoid fever is directly related to poor sanitation in over crowded conditions.



Drawing titled "The Tring Typhoid Outbreak, 1899, Seepage of contaminated surface water into unsteined well" ("unsteined" means there was no concrete lining to prevent infiltration of sewage).

Image: Dr. William Gruggen, Medical Officer of Health-from the annual report on Tring, 1899, from website at www.gerald-massey.org.uk/ public\_health/.

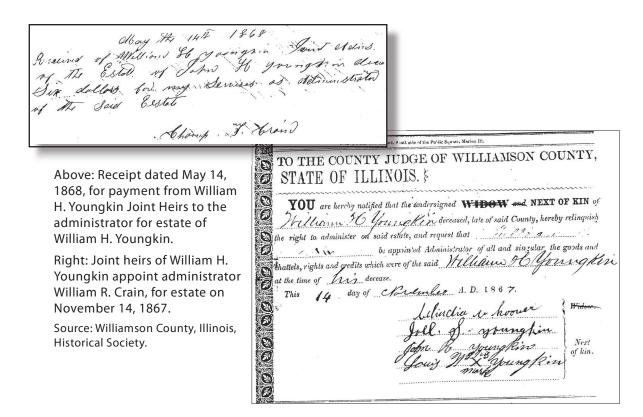


A cholera patient experimenting with dangerous remedies in the 1800s. Image: from www.illinoisgenweb.org.

We know that outbreaks became more frequent as the population rapidly increased in the 1850s to 1860s, and shallow water supplies became polluted. Out-houses and night soil buckets were the normal method of sewage disposal polluting the shallow groundwater and nearby drinking water wells.

I observed the domestic well at the John H. Youngkin farm in 2001. The hand dug well was shallow and stone-lined. The well derived water from the gravel creek bed. It appeared to be an "unsteined well" where "unsteined" means there is no concrete lining to prevent infiltration of sewage. The Ramseyville hamlet at the Sugar Creek post office was directly upstream of the John H. Youngkin well at a spring that fed this tributary of the Sugar Creek stream. The over-crowded hamlet of horse thieves and transients likely had poor sanitation and may have polluted the water supply.

After the death of William H. Youngkin in 1867, the siblings of legal age, Belinda U., Joel S., John R., Lewis Washington, Terry Lloyd and James Calvin, became joint heirs. A local lawyer, Charles C. Crain, was chosen to be administrator of the combined John H. and William H. estate. On 14 May 1868, W. L. Crain signed a receipt for six dollars for services as Administrator from the "William H. Youngkin Joint Heirs of the Estate of John H. Youngkin." The personal assets of the farm were sold in 1870. The "Administrator's Sale" occurred on Saturday, 17 December 1870, at the former residence of Wm. H. Youngkin, deceased. William S. Cannon, farmer and neighbor, signs as administrator. W. S. Cannon was a witness in the 1864 trial of George W. Ellis vs. John H. Youngkin.



The sale included the following items: two mares, crop of corn, lot of wheat, one bee stand, rifle gun, one cotton crop, some farming tools. The sale would be used to pay the taxes and debts of the estate including the Justice Court judgment of \$96.00 from the 1864 George W. Ellis lawsuit. The farm was held in joint ownership by the joint heirs until sale in 1879 to Joel S. Youngkin.

The 1880 U.S. census indicates that Joel S. Youngkin, also known as Joseph, stayed on the farm in Grassy Township. Also staying on the farm in separate residences were John R. with wife Paralee and family. John R. lived next door to house of sister Belinda U. with husband Willis and family. After the sale in 1879, Lewis Washington, James Calvin, and my ancestor Terry Lloyd, moved to South Pass (Cobden), Illinois, to work as tenant farmers in the booming agricultural industry along the Illinois Central Railroad.

Williamson County deed records indicate that on 11 September 1878 and 28 March 1879, the joint heirs consisting of John G. & Cordelia A. Ewell (Cordelia Arabelle Youngkin) Lewis W. & Susan Youngkin, Terry Lloyd Youngkin & John R. Youngkin — issued quitclaim deeds and sold their interest in the farm to brother James C. Youngkin for \$5 each. James C. & Jane Youngkin then sold the entire farm to brother Joel S. Youngkin for \$200. The sons and daughters of John H. Youngkin, dispersed from the farm into neighboring counties.

In 1878, Joel S. married and a son, James Hardy, was born. Later in 1884, Joel S. bought other parcels of land in Williamson County. Joel S. continued to work as a farm laborer until he retired in Carbondale, where he died in 1922. John R. became a coal miner in Marion, Illinois, where he died in 1926. By 1937, the abandoned Sugar Creek farm land had been condemned and acquired by the federal government for the new Keller Lake water project. Later becoming a part of the Crab Orchard National Wildlife Refuge.

COPY OF NOTICE referred to in Caption of within Sale Rill Emery & Andrews, Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers, Peoria, Ill.
ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That on clatterday the 17' day of Delimited next, between the hours of 10 o'clock in the forenoon and,5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the late residence of
County of Milliams and State of Illinois, the personal property of said decedent, consisting of
Sula moses of leady of bagu and let of which one but on which
Same Journey Leads
and other articles will be sold at PUBLIC SALE.
TERMS OF SALE:-Purchases of less than Five Dollars to be paid in hand; for that amount and over, on a credit of
Jululus months, the purchaser giving Note, with approved security.
Was of Carriou Administrator.
cloud to day OD 8 1880

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That on Saturday the 17th day of December next, between the hours of 10 o'clock in the forenoon and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the late residence of Wm H. Yongkin deceased, in the County of Williamson and State of Illinois, the personal property of said decedent, consisting of two mares, a crop of corn & lot of wheat, one bee stand, one rifle gun, one cotton crop, some farming tools and other articles will be sold at PUBLIC SALE. TERMS OF SALE:—Purchases of less than Five Dollars to be paid in hand; for that amount and over, on a credit of Twelve months, the purchaser giving Not, with approved security. Wm. S. Cannon, Administrator, Nov. 16, A.D. 1870. Source: Williamson County, Illinois.

Received following descriptions	ribed property, to-wit.	Williamson County, Man 29 1866.
Description.	Section, Township Range.	Acres. Valuation State Tax Co. Tax. Sc. Tax. Back Tax Total TAX
Personal.	,	528 380 528 528 143
\$6 \$6°	1 111	411 1411 111 1411 140 38 2m Allen Collector for Williamson County

Collector's Office, Williamson County, 1865 personal and property tax, receipt to William H. Youngkin as administrator for estate of John H. Youngkin dated May 29, 1866. Source: Williamson County, Illinois.

# **Bloody Vendetta**

An account of life in Williamson County following the Civil War can be found at Genealogy Trails, Williamson County, Illinois, in the article titled *Genealogy and History and the Bloody Vendetta* by Milo Erwin, from the *History of Williamson County, Illinois*, published 1876. After the end of the Civil War, conditions in Little Egypt reached its lowest point in Williamson County. A deadly feud between democratic and republican families, called the Bloody Vendetta, escalated in 1868 and lasted for another ten years, severely impacting the economy and society of the entire county.

In all, 495 assaults with a deadly weapon were committed and 285 murders took place in Williamson County between 1839 and 1876. This was unusual, as recorded crimes between white men were rare in Illinois during this period. The county was bitterly divided by the loyalties of the Civil War. The rural society suffered from great physical and psychological damage, a heritage of adversity caused by war, pestilence, famine and overall chaos. The normal government institutions were dysfunctional and people felt helpless leading to depression and desperation.

The Bloody Vendetta involved a crisis of cowardly ambushes, assassinations, arson, and gun duels. The county government at Marion was unable to control the lawlessness. On Christmas day in 1872, there was a riot in the new coal mining town of Carterville. The mayhem and murders continued into 1875, when local officials finally asked the governor for financial assistance and militia troops.

Many families abandoned their farms in Williamson County during 1875 to escape the violence. Property values in Williamson County fell by up to one-half and the coal mines lay dormant. The fields of grain that were annually harvested on the west side of the county nearly failed. "The name of Williamson County had become a hiss and by-word and strangers shunned the county like a serpent." Gangs of hooded "regulators" patrolled the county at night. Fear gripped the general populace and elected officials alike. The justice system seemed paralyzed for many years and outlaws stalked the county with impunity. Source: from History of Williamson County, Illinois: From the Earliest Times, Down to the Present, by Milo Erwin, 1914, page 181.



RUINS OF THE OLD COURT HOUSE.

Burned May 30, 1875. It stood at the southeast corner of the square.

All the houses to the west of it as far as South Market Street were also burned. Loss, \$25,000.

Ruins of County court house at Marion, Illinois, after arson fire on May 30, 1875, during the first Bloody Vendetta trial.

Image: photograph of Williamson County Court House in History, Marion Illinois at Williamson County Illinois Historical Society at www.wcihs.org. The first Bloody Vendetta trial was held in the county court house in Marion, Illinois. On 30 May 1875, the county court house was burned to the ground in a suspicious fire (arson). In August 1875, Illinois Governor Beveridge wrote to the Sheriff of Williamson County offering to to do all in his power to relieve suffering in the county. A reward of \$1000 was issued for the murderers of seven county citizens.

In September 1875, the state governor sent 100 rifles, funds and authorization to establish two companies of local militia in Williamson County, in an effort to restore law and order. Militia were established in the towns of Marion and Carterville on both sides of John H. Youngkin's farm at Sugar Creek. In November 1875, the voters of the impoverished county defeated a special tax to build a new court house and a new one was not constructed until 1887. A cadre of new prosecutors, lawmen, brave local citizen witnesses, and a grand jury arrested 22 local men for murder in 1876. The John H. Youngkin family are not listed in court records as being prosecuted or as witnesses in the Bloody Vendetta trials. Members of the Crain family are listed in the court cases and Crain family members owned farms next to John H. Youngkin. The Crain family was an old and large family in the county and only a few Crain males were involved in the turmoil. The climate of fear did ensnare the young son of John Harrison Youngkin, accused of a misdemeanor crime.

The grand jury incident involving the 18 year old James Calvin Youngkin occurred at

Criminal Court Case No. 1871–CR–013 People of the State of Illinois versus James Norris, John Jack, William Jackson & James Younkin, List of Documents:

- 1. April 4, 1871, Indictment for disturbing peace, J.W. Hartwell, clerk, witnesses Andrew Cochran, Martha Cochran, Joel Younkin, Ben Waggoner, 2 pages
- 2. April 10, 1871, arrest warrant for James Norris, John Jack, William Jackson & James Younkin, and collection of \$100 bail bond for each one, J. W. Hartwell, clerk
- 3. April 10, 1871, service receipt for James Norris, John Jack, William Jackson & James Younkin, and collection of \$100 bail bond for each one, A.N. Owen, Sheriff
- 4. April 10, 1871, 100 dollar recognizance bond for William Jackson to appear in court on 2<sup>nd</sup> Monday in September 1871 at Marion, Illinois, case of Disturbing the Peace
- 5. April 10, 1871, 100 dollar recognizance bond for John Jack, 2 pages
- 6. April 10, 1871, 100 dollar recognizance bond for James Norris, 2 pages, recognizance is co-signed by John R. Youngkin, Sheriff Alonzo N. Owen
- 7. April 10, 1871, 100 dollar recognizance bond for James Younkins, 2 pages, recognizance is co-signed by John R. Youngkin, Willis Hoffer, Calvin Craig, Sheriff Alonzo N. Owen
- 8. April 10, 1871, 100 dollar recognizance bond for William Jackson, 2 pages, recognizance is co-signed by Calvin Howell, W.C. Childers, A. W. Ransey, Sheriff Alonzo N. Owen
- 9. April 12, 1871, people's subpoena for witness, summons to Andrew Cochran, Martha Cochran & Joel Younkin to appear in court on the 24<sup>th</sup> day of July, 1871
- 10. July 24, 1871, people's subpoena, People vs. James Norris et. al., No. 31, Joel Younkin not found by Sheriff A.N. Owen
- 11. July 24, 1871, subpoena, Joseph Younkin to appear in court on the 4<sup>th</sup> Monday in July, 1871, in People of State of Illinois vs. James C. Norris, et.al., J.W. Hartwell, clerk
- 12. July 26, 1871, affidavit for continuance, People vs. Norris et. al., 3 pages, due to absence of material witness Joseph Younkin, now in Cobden
- 13. Sept. 12, 1871, subpoena for James Norris to appear Sept. 13, 1871 for trial
- 14. Sept. 12, 1871, subpoena for witness Joseph Younkin to appear Sept. 13, 1871 for trial
- 15. Sept. 12, 1871, subpoena & service receipt to Joseph Younkin to appear in court on Sept. 13, 1871, People of the State of Illinois vs. James Norris e.al., J.W. Harwell, clerk

the height of the Bloody Vendetta in Williamson County. James Calvin Youngkin (son of John H. Youngkin) was listed in a grand jury indictment for the crime of "Disturbing the Peace" on the night of 07 February 1871. The indictment stated that an unruly gang of men had threatened a family in their home at night. The indictment was signed by T.M. Youngblood, State's Attorney for the 26th Judicial Circuit.

The action by the state attorney general's office may have been one of the first attempts by the state government to restore law and order to Williamson County through a grand jury. A "Peoples Subpoena" was issued for James Norris, John Jack, William Jackson, William Bradly, and "James Younkins" and on April 10th, the Grand Jury issued a writ for their arrests. James Youngkin's name was added in hand writing to the indictment as an afterthought.

James Younkin was arrested by Williamson County Sheriff Alonzo N. Owen, along with the others, and posted a \$100 promissory note for bail signed by his brother John R. Younkin, W.L. Childers, Willis Keoffer and Calvin Craig. His brother Joel Younkin (named Joseph on some documents) was subpoenaed by the Grand Jury as a witness and ordered to appear at court on 13 September 1871. The Sheriff, A.N. Owen, wrote on the subpoena dated July 24th, that Joel or Jos. Younkin was not found in Williamson County. To escape the Bloody Vendetta, Joel had apparently moved to nearby South Pass (Cobden) for work.

On 26 July 1871, John Jack, James Norris and James Younkin signed affidavit requesting a continuance of the trial to next term when Joel "Joseph" Younkin could attend as witness from Cobden. According to the affidavit, Joseph Younkin was the only witness that could testify that there was no disturbance to the family that night.

The following is the transcription of the original affidavit for continuance on file in Circuit Court file 1871-CR-013:

No 31 People vs Norris et al Affidavit for continuance Filed July 26th , 1871 J.W. Harwell The People vs. James Norris

John Jack, James Younkin, James Norris, the defendants in the above styled cause being duly sworn upon their oaths deposes and swear that they cannot safely proceed to trail in the above styled cause on account of the absence of Joseph Younkin who is a material witness for them in this cause that they can from by said Younkin that on the night of the alleged disturbance of the peace spoken of in the indictment there was no disturbance of the family of the said Cohorn that they ordered a subpoena for the said Younkin who is now absent at Cobden that they also wrote to said Youngkin to come to this term of the court and that they fully expected him to be at this term of court that they know of no other witness by whom that can so fully the same facts that this afford and is not made for delay but that justice may be done that they expect to have him at the next term of this court.

John Jack, James C. Norris, James Younkin Sworn to the subscribed before me this the 26th day of July 1871 J.W. Hartwell (Joseph W. Hartwell, Clerk of the said Court)

There are no further documents in the circuit court file and James Younkin is not listed in further circuit court cases. It appears that the matter never made it to

	of the March	rs, 128 & 180 Lake St., Chicago.
STATE OF ILLINOIS, OUNTY OF Williamsland	Williamsar	County Circuit
Yourt, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand I	Eight Hundred and Seven selects	ed and sworn, in and for the County of
Williamson	in the name and	by the authority of the People of the
state of Illinois, upon their oaths, present: The	Milliam Jack	late of said County, on the
ne thousand eight hundred and SI 220		in the year of our Lord
one thousand eight hundred and It will the first on the Court of	Pate of secus	oei
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right time of o		
here they land		- 1
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Grand Jury indictment dated 07 Feb. 1871, of James Younkin and others reads "At a late and unusual hour of the night time of said day did then and there by loud and unusual noises challenging to fight and other disorderly conduct unlawfully disturb the peace of the private family of Andrew Cochran."

Image: Williamson County Circuit Court 1871 case no. 1871-CR-013.

Subpoena dated 12 September 1871, summoning Joel "Joseph" Younkin as witness in trial of People versus James Norris et. al. including James C. Younkin on 13 September 1871.

Image: Williamson County Circuit Court 1871 case no. 1871-CR-013.

State of Illinois, Williamson County-SS.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS,
TO THE SHERIFF OF WILLIAMSON COUNTY-GREATING:

TO THE SHERIFF OF WILLIAMSON COUNTY-GREATING:

TO THE SHERIFF OF WILLIAMSON COUNTY-GREATING:

To the Count flow of Summon Jary Milliamson County, at the Court Flows in the

Town of Marion, on the 13 day of September A D. 1871, to

testify and the tiuth to speak on a certain matter of controversy pending in said Court, wherein

Pharacriff Flow Deeple or Ore Plaintiffs

and Jarus Farris Estate

Togendant,
at the instance of Plaintiff , and have you then and there this Writ

Williamson County, at the Court flows, JOSEPH W. HARTWELL, Clerk of said Court,
and the Judicial Seat theoref, at Marion, this

L'aday of Left A. D. 1871

Maraturel Clerk.

trial and the charges were dropped by the Grand Jury for lack of a key witness Joel "Joseph" Youngkin. The lead defendant in the 1871 disturbing the peace case, was James Norris, who goes on to have a notorious criminal career with further circuit court cases in 1874 and 1876 for assault and a 1876 trial for murder. The History of Williamson County, Illinois by Milo Erwin in 1876, discusses the Bloody Vendetta at length. In 1876, James Norris was on trial for the vigilante ambush assassination of James Henderson, a rival gang member of the notorious Russell-Henderson-Sisney gang of Williamson County.

By then James Norris was known as a daring outlaw and desperado and Milo Erwin calls him the most notorious and dreaded of the assassins. Milo describes the 25 year old James Norris as a large, fine-looking man, very intelligent and pleasant, but who was a wild, reckless man who loved all kinds of amusements, which got him into difficulties and several previous indictments. He was captured in a saloon called "Mr. Poteete's" about five miles southwest of Marion at the Christmas Ball on 25 December 1875. He was convicted at trial on 27 April 1876 and sent to Joliet prison for 18 years.

CAPIAS.—(Criminal.)— E. Buery, Printer and Black Book	Manufacturer, Peerla, Illieds		
STATE OF ILLINOIS, The People of the State of Illinois to the Sheriff of Williams on County, GREETING:			
Ma Command How to Take the bodies of James Houris William COURT COURT			
Brody, John Jock, William Jackson and James Counting			
	March Dlangial Torm 18		
if they may be found in your County, and them	safely keep until /hig		
shall have given you bail according to law or shall be other	wise lawfully discharged from your custody, SUBPENA.		
so that you may have them	so that you may have there, before our Circuit Court on the first day of the term thereof to be held at Marine, within and for the said County of Williams or		
the term thereof to be held at white with within next the	en and there in our said Court to answer unto		
on the 2" Monday of Aftender next, then and there in our said Court to answer unto the People of the State of Illinois for and concerning the the crimys of vs.			
Disturben The Beace with which	They		
stand charged in our said Court, as appears by indictment p by the Grand Jury of said County, and make return of this w	referred against		
non of corving the same on or before the first day of the ter	m of the said Court to be held as aforesaid.		
w al'Il Marin	Clork of our said Court, and		
the seal thereof, at Mone	n this centr		
day of Cifnil eight hundred and Sevens	in the year of our Lord one thousand		
eight hundred and			
14760	Twell CLERK. No service the within		
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	lamed Jos Joinkin		
A0. 31	Lov C. 1 - 2. le		
	A day		
PEOPLE'S SUBPŒNA.	TW Own Sh		
	Empy Orinto-A-Highk Book Manufacturer, Peoria, Illinoia.		
Milliainson COUNTY.			
Circuit COURT.	Want to the first that the state of the stat		
IN THE MATTER OF	Know all Men by these Presents, That we fames Yourkins		
Reonle to	That we fames younkers		
VS.	John R. Younkin. W. b. Childers, Willis Hooffer		
gas varris El al	of the county of Williamson and State of Illinois, are held and firmly bound unto the people of the State of		
	10 3/		
SUBPŒNA ON THE PART OF	Illinois in the sum of Our Neurodies Dollars, current money of the United States, for the payment of which, well and truly to be made, we bind ourselves, our heirs, executors and administrators, jointly, severally and firmly by, these presents.		
verpue	#		
STATE OF ILLINOIS,	Witness, our hands and seals, this / day of Moral A. D. 18 7/		
County.	The Condition of the Above Obligation is Such, That if the above bounden		
July 24 187'	James Younkens		
A duly served the within by reading the same to	whall navanally he and annear hefore the Judge of the Circuit Court in the country of Williams an and State of		
the within named I tudy les chram	shall personally be and appear before the Judge of the Circuit Court, in the county of Williamson and State of Illines, on the first day of the pext term thereof, to be holden at the Court House in Marion on the		
+ Martha Cochra	after, then and there to anser to an indictment which has been preferred against him the Raid		
as I am therein commanded. Lock youks	by the Grand Jury of the said county of Williamson, at the suit of the said people of the State of Illinois, for		
A. N. Owen SHERIFF.	and concerning the crime of Disturbing the Peace with which the said		
FEES.—Service	thence nothing stands charged in said Court, and shall not depart thence nothing the leave of the said Court; then this recognizance to be void, otherwise to remain in full force		
Mileage 90	and virtue.		
Return 10	James & younghin [SEAL.]		
2.00	Gofne Le your glier [SEAL)		
Filed in said Court this	Will ho thildown		
day of	I Certify That this recognizance was taken and entered into before me, this every 10th day of		
ATTORNEY.	11.		
	A.D. 18 / Hongo V. Owen		
Culver, Page & Hoyne, Stationers, Chicago,	Sheriff of Williamson County, Illiuois.		

Original Grand Jury court documents for indictment of James Younkin and others for crime of Disturbing the Peace. Source: Williamson County Circuit Court 1871 case no. 1871-CR-013.

# **South County Cemetery**

John Harrison Youngkin, age 51, died on 28 February 1866, on his Sugar Creek farm. His wife Eliza passed away on 21 January 1863, at the age of 42. John H. and wife Eliza are buried on the land where they lived, now within the Crab Orchard National Wildlife Refuge. The burial ground was originally called the Youngkin Cemetery. Later it was known as the Monk-Youngkin Cemetery and now it is called "South County Cemetery" in the refuge records. The abandoned cemetery is located at T10S-R2E in Southern Township, section 6 at SW, SW (Latitude: 37-40.359'N, Longitude: 89-02.101'W). The book called "Those Left Behind" available at the Williamson County Historical Society, on page 85 describes the Youngkin Cemetery as having five rows containing twelve "sandstones" with seven legible markers.

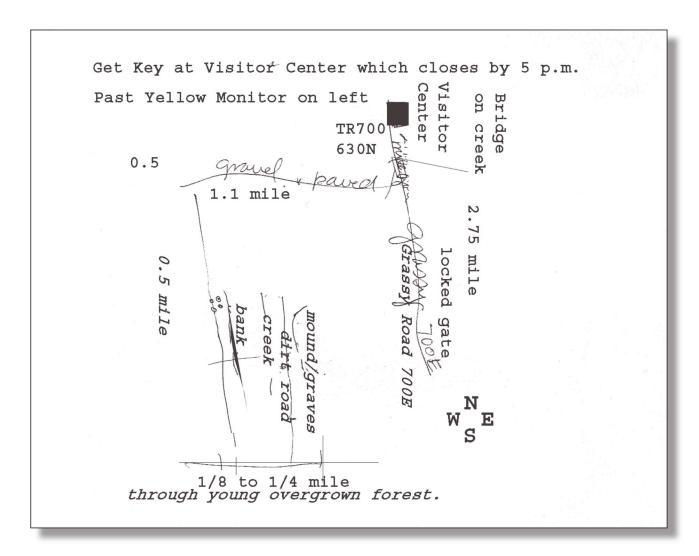
In 1991, Pat Chance worked with Donna (Younkin) Logan on the important research that eventually connected John J. Younkin, John Harrison Youngkin and Terry Lloyd Youngkin into one family lineage. Pat Chance and her nephew, David Sanders of Carbondale Illinois, had located the Monk-Youngkin cemetery, now called South County Cemetery in Crab Orchard National Wildlife Refuge records. In 1998, Barbara contacted Pat (Younkin) Chance about the John H. Youngkin farm and cemetery in the Crab Orchard National Wildlife Refuge, near Marion, Williamson County, Illinois.

In 2001, David Sanders agreed to take Mark Youngkin to see the gravestone and cabin site of John Harrison Youngkin. David's directions to the cemetery are provided on the next page. The remoteness of the site within a wooded area makes finding the cemetery a challenge. The cemetery and cabin site are disappearing in the forest and within a few years, all traces of the cemetery, well and cabin site will be buried under fallen logs and forest duff. It was quite a moving experience to walk the old wagon road from the cemetery to where the cabin once stood, see the old water well, find pottery shards, and imagine what pioneer life was like in the 1800s.



Mark T. Younkin (left), David Sanders & son in 2001 at farm cemetery of John H. Youngkin, our common ancestor, in Youngkin Cemetery now known as South County Cemetery in Crab Orchard National Wildlife Refuge.

The South County Cemetery (also known as Youngkin Cemetery or Monk-Youngkin Cemetery) is located inside the Crab Orchard National Wildlife Refuge. The visitor center is situated on State Route 148 located five miles west of Marion and five miles south of Herrin, Illinois. The visitor center address is 8588 Route 148 at the intersection of Pigeon Creek Road. You must register with visitor center staff to receive an entrance pass and obtain a key to enter the refuge. The cemetery is recorded as the South County Cemetery in the wildlife refuge records. A locked gate is present on the acres road into the wildlife refuge access road. The sketch map shown below was drawn by David Sanders in 2001. The map provides his personal directions on how to find the cemetery off of a gravel road.



Sketch map by David Sanders in 2001 showing location of South County Cemetery (Youngkin Cemetery or Monk-Youngkin Cemetery) in Crab Orchard National Wildlife Refuge near Marion, Illinois.

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From the visitor center drive south about 2.8 miles on Route 148 (Grassy Road) to the bridge on Wolf Creek. Just before the bridge is Ogden Road (paved) with a locked gate on the west side of Route 148. Pass through the gate and travel west 1.1 miles (becomes unpaved gravel) to intersection and turn south on an unpaved and un-named road. Drive ½ mile and park along the shoulder of the road at a very small road cut bank (there is no sign or marker). Bushwhack through dense vegetation (jungle in bottom land) in a wooded area for about ½ mile east to a small stream incised within a steep bank. Cross the little flowing stream and up the bank. On the other side, start looking for trace of old wagon road on the level east side of creek. Beyond the creek (and within ½ mile) are two gentle upland areas (mounds) near the old wagon road.

The northern mound contains the South County Cemetery (Youngkin Cemetery) with a half dozen visible tombstones. Trees have grown inside the cemetery and knocked over most of the headstones. Note that it is hard to find the headstones in the thick growth of trees. The trace of a wagon road is located along the creek next to the cemetery. The next mound to the south (not visible from cemetery in the thick woods) contains the trace of the farmstead cabin marked by foundation stones, a small hand-dug stone-lined well and scattered fragments of broken brown and tan pottery jugs.

According to "Those Left Behind", there were originally seven legible headstones at the Youngkin Cemetery with names: Francis H. Crain; George W. Brack; Sara A. Monk; Melcher F. Vaughn; Eliza Youngkin; John H. Youngkin; Eadya Trull, with five other stones unknown including one "F.H.C. (Footstone)." John Hoover is buried without a headstone. I believe William H. Youngkin may also be buried here. Family members are allowed to maintain cemeteries by permit in the Refuge. But no family is present now in southern Illinois interested in clearing and maintaining the remnants of the cemetery.



John Harrison & Eliza Youngkin grave sites and headstones in South County Cemetery.

Original transcript of graves at Youngkin Cemetery (South County Cemetery) from book "Those Left Behind" available at Williamson County Historical Society, page 85:

#### YOUNGKIN

### SW 1/4, Section 6, Southern Township

#### Row 1, south to north

BRACK, George W. d 29 Jul 1867 30 years

MONK, Sarah Ann wife of Andrew d 24 Nov 1843 18 years and 13 days {dau of Ephraim and Nancy C. CANNON, mar. Andrew MUNK 7 Jan 1841. WCMR

#### Row 2

VAUGHN, Melcher F. son of Cynthis J. d 12 May 1864 13 years, 11 months and 19 days {Born 23 May 1850 to Henry and Cynthis/Sntha Jane (DUNCAN) VAUGHN. Syntha Jane was the dau of Benjamin S. and Lucinda (TRULL) DUNCAN. She was b 4 Apr 1829 in IL, d 13 Feb 1899 and is bur in Crab Orchard Cem. Info from Gay Hoffard

#### Row 3

<u>CRAIN</u>, Francis N. son of M.J. and M. d Oct 1851 7 years and 8 months {Moor J. CRAIN mar Mary M. TRULL 27 Dec 1840. <u>WCMR</u>}

#### Row 4

TRULL, Eady A. [Anabell] dau of W.C. and T.J. b 8 Sep 1852 d 22 Aug 1862 [leaning against tree William C. TRULL mar Talitha Jane BARNETT 23 Jun 1843 WCMR]

#### Row 5, north to south

YOUNGKIN, Eliza J. wife of J.H. d 31 Jan 1863 42 years, 1 month and 20 days [Eliza J. Cable mar John H. YOUNGKIN 16 Jun 1842. WCMR]

YOUNGKIN, John H. d 28 Feb 1866 49 years, 3 months and 15 days

There are 12 sandstones.

#### **Burials with no markers:**

HOOVER, John d 16 Jul 1878 of cerebro spinal meningitis, aged 10 months and 4 days, ill 3 days <u>WCDR</u>

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John H. Youngkin and Eliza Jane (Coble) Youngkin are my ancestors and owned the farm and cemetery. George W. Brack, age 25, was the husband of John H. Youngkin's daughter Belinda. George and Belinda were married in 1865 and lived on the farm. George W. Brack died on 29 July 1867, likely of disease, leaving Belinda a widow with two small children.

Melcher F. Vaughn, the son of widow Cynthia Jane (Duncan) Vaughn, died in 1864 at age 13, likely from contagion. The 1860 U.S. Census lists Cynthia J. Vaughn, age 51, housekeeper, renting a house next to John H. Youngkin. She is living alone with three children including Melcher F. age 10. I believe Cynthia, a widow, was housekeeping for John H. and renting his cabin, after his wife Eliza Jane died in 1863. Cynthia (Duncan) Vaughn, widow, married William S. Cannon in 1870. He owned an adjoining farm to John Harrison Youngkin.

Sara Ann Monk, wife of Andrew Monk, died on 24 November 1843, at age 18. The Find A Grave Index lists her as Sarah Ann (Cannon) Monk born on November 11, 1825. The 1860 U.S. Census lists an adjoining neighbor to John H. Youngkin as William S. Cannon with wife Polly and four children.

Francis H. Crain, son, died young in 1851. The Crain family was a large family in Williamson County Illinois and U.S. censuses list a Crain family farm nearby to the John H. Younkin farm. Eadya Trull, daughter of W. C. & T. J. Trull, was born 08 September 1852 and died 22 August 1862. Her sudden death at age 10 was tragic.



David Sanders in 2001 at the forgotten John Harrison Youngkin family cemetery formerly called Youngkin Cemetery or Monk-Youngkin Cemetery. Records at the headquarters of the Crab Orchard National Wildlife Refuge now name the cemetery as South County Cemetery. Second growth forest is rapidly burying the cemetery.



View in August 2001 of John Harrison Youngkin farmstead showing entrenched stream channel (evidence of severe erosion) of Sugar Creek tributary near the farmstead cabin site. Water is flowing even during the hottest of summer months from a large upstream spring.



View in 2001 of John Harrison Youngkin farmstead showing trace of old wagon road that passed by the farm headquarters site on the bank just above the Sugar Creek tributary stream course.



View in 2001 of John Harrison Youngkin farmstead house site in Crab Orchard National Wildlife Area. House foundation stones are visible on ground. Broken pottery shards of common brown porcelain jugs litter the ground.



John H. Youngkin gravestone Died 28 February 1866 Aged 51 years



Gravestone Eliza J. Younkin Wife of J. H. Youngkin Died 21 January 1863 Aged 42 years 1 mo. 20 days



Gravestone of Geo. W. Brack Died 29 July 1867

Youngkin Ancestry



Monk-Youngkin Cemetery grave markers:

Upper Left – Sarah Ann Monk wife of Andrew Monk, died 24 Nov 1843 Aged 18 years 13 days.

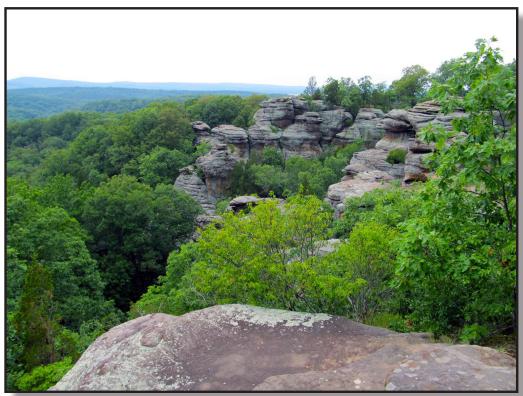
Upper Right – Eady A., daughter of W.C. & T.J. Trull, born 08 September 1952, died 22 August 1862.

Lower Right – Melcher F. son of Cynthia J. Vaughn died 12 May 1864, Aged 13 years 11 months 19 days.

Lower Left – unknown child spelling uncertain (?ngish) died Oct 1851.



View in 2001 of hand-dug stone lined well on former John Harrison Youngkin farmstead. The well was located next to the cabin site. The well is now mostly filled in with loose rock and soil. The well would have been deep enough to reach the water level (less than 10 foot deep) in the nearby Sugar Creek stream bed. Historic maps show this tributary is fed from a spring up creek at the old Sugar Creek post office and Ramseyville hamlet site. Shallow wells like this became polluted as up stream users fouled the streams with raw sewage from out-houses.



Scenic area within Crab Orchard National Wildlife Refuge near the John H. Youngkin farmstead. Image: photograph at website www.thearmchairexplorer.com/illinois/crab-orchard-national-wildlife-refuge.



# YOUNGKIN ANCESTRY



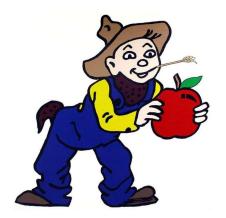
# **Chapter 10. Appleknockers in South Pass**

Terry Lloyd Youngkin began life on 27 September 1851, at the Sugar Creek farm of John Harrison Youngkin in Williamson County, Illinois. Terry Lloyd was the sixth child of John and Eliza Jane (Coble) Youngkin. The agricultural census of 1860 listed the John Harrison Youngkin farm with a cash value of 2000 dollars, at the time one of the most prosperous farms in Grassy Township. John's farming skills came from a long lineage of industrious German yeoman farmers. Most of the farm was forest used for fuel, herbs, wild game and swine foraging. He used oxen for plowing and horses for transportation. Hogs and cattle provided popular meats for family dinners that could be sold for cash when needed. John grew corn to feed the animals, rye for bread and whiskey, and wheat for cash. Sheep and flax were grown to make durable and warm cloth. Dairy cows provided milk for the family.

When the Civil War started in 1861, Terry Lloyd was a ten year old boy in a local subscription school learning to read and write from the Bible's Old Testament. The Civil War created social, political and economic conflicts between neighbors and greatly changed the fabric of society throughout southern Illinois. The 1863 death of his mother Eliza Jane would have made life difficult for 12 year old Terry Lloyd. In 1864, the widow Sarah Vaughn is renting a house on the John Harrison farm and may have kept house for the family. By the 1865 Illinois state census, the value of the farm had diminished to 1200 dollars, even though commodity prices increased during the war years. Civil unrest during the long years of war caused land values to

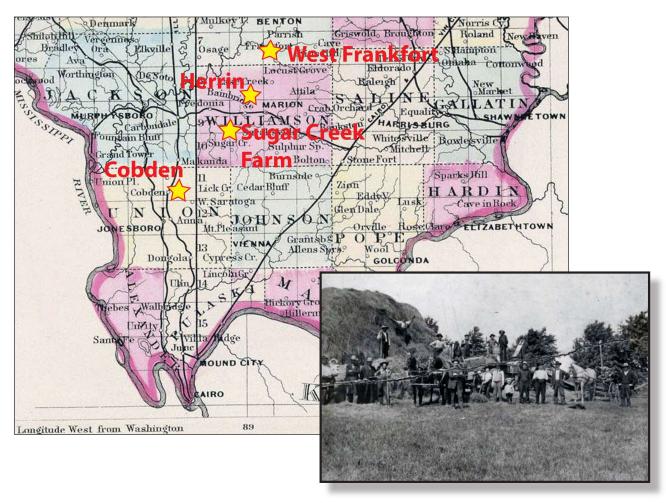
plummet across southern Illinois.

By 1865, the Sugar Creek farm must be struggling to maintain a normal existence when John Harrison Youngkin is sued in circuit court for reportedly not paying the balance on a crop of cotton (as discussed in chapter 8). John loses the lawsuit, posts an appeal bond, then appeals the jury verdict in late 1865. Terry Lloyd is 14 years old and listed in the 1865 census as living at home. He is working as a farm laborer and likely attends school for three to four months in the fall, as was common at that time.



Cobden Appleknocker school mascot

No death certificates or accounts have been found describing the tragedies that befell the family farm during the Civil War years. The farm cemetery and estate records show at least six deaths on the farm between 1862 and 1867. The water supply could have become contaminated causing outbreaks of cholera, dysentery or typhoid. Contagious diseases such as measles, tuberculosis, pneumonia, yellow fever, scarlet fever and malaria killed thousands during the mid 19th century. John Harrison Youngkin died on his farm in February 1866. Several months before his death, John sold the farm to oldest son, William H. Youngkin. The following year in 1867, William H. Youngkin, the new head of the household, also had an untimely death. George Brack, husband of John's daughter Belinda Youngkin, also perished the same year and joins the departed family members in the farm cemetery.



Portion of 1880 map of southern Illinois showing location of South Pass (Cobden), Illinois, on the old mainline of the Illinois Central Railroad. Yellow stars with red annotations show the locations of Cobden, Sugar Creek Farm, Herrin and West Frankfort, Illinois. Image: from County & Township Map of the state of Illinois at website www.mapofus.org, from David Rumsey Historical Map Collection with annotations by Mark T. Youngkin.

Insert: Threshing crew of farm laborers working with spring wagon and horses in late 19th century. Image: photograph from website www.somerspioneerhistory.blogspot.com.

William H. Youngkin died intestate (without will) in 1867 and the joint heirs appointed an administrator to settle the taxes and debts of the combined John H. and William H. Youngkin estate. The administrator sold the personal assets of the estate in a public sale in 1870 to settle debts and pay taxes. The Youngkin siblings continued to live on the farm in separate houses until the siblings sold the farm to brother Joel S. Youngkin in 1879 for 200 dollars.

During the 1870s, two sons stayed in Williamson County working as farm laborers: Terry Lloyd who was 19 years old and younger brother James Calvin. In 1871, James Calvin Youngkin is indicted for disturbing the peace by a grand jury investigating the Bloody Vendetta violence gripping the county. The charges are eventually dropped against James and the other defendants because Joel S. Younkin, known as "Joseph", the only witness, could not be found to testify (having moved to South Pass). During the subsequent Bloody Vendetta trials, none of the Youngkin family testified or was brought to trial for Bloody Vendetta crimes.

# **Trial of Terry Lloyd Youngkin**

The sons of the late John H. Youngkin did not fit well into the autocratic rural society in Williamson County during the tumultuous years after the Civil War. The state of Illinois had sent militia and established a grand jury to restore the rule of law in 1871. Respect for the law was a priority of local land owners who suffered great depreciation of their property and assets in the years of the Bloody Vendetta. By 1875, the county court justice system and a grand jury zealously prosecuted local miscreants. The justice system cast a wide net across the county and Terry Lloyd Youngkin ran afoul of the local Justice of the Peace.

In this era, the Justice of the Peace or J.P. was a local farmer without formal legal education appointed by a local committee of farmers. The J.P. presided over a lower Justice Court that heard misdemeanor cases, small debt cases and other small claims. Since medieval times, a J.P. also exercised the power to persuade unruly persons to be on good behavior. In this pious German farming community, good behavior was defined by the values of the local church and religious leaders.

The Williamson County 1839–48 Commissioners Order Book A on page 60 lists John H. Youngkin serving as Justice of the Peace for Grassy Township. The entry dated March 1845, indicates John H. Youngkin, J.P., reported fines against Thomas H. and Robert Key for assault and battery at three dollars each. Prominent farmers and land owners may have taken turns serving as Justice of the Peace to uphold local morality and enforce law and order.

In 1875, the J.P. in Williamson County was Calvin D. Howell, farmer and Civil War veteran. Calvin D. was a relative of W. L. Howell, the Circuit Court judge who had presided over the lawsuit of George Ellis versus John H. Youngkin in 1865, which John had lost and appealed. The Howell family owned farms along Wolf Creek east of the John H. Youngkin farm. The Howell family was an old family and well connected with decades of political influence in the township.

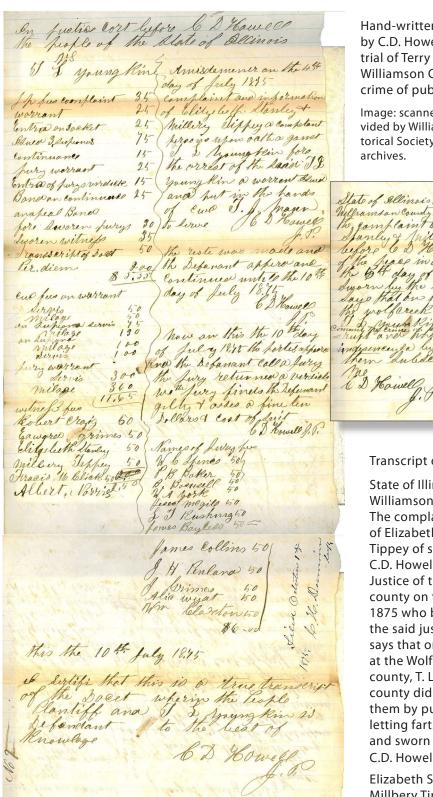
Page 250

On the 4th of July 1875, Terry Lloyd Youngkin attended the celebration at the Wolf Creek school to enjoy horse racing, food, games, music and whiskey tasting. An incident occurred between the 24 year old Terry and two older married women at the school. The women alleged that Terry insulted them by "letting farts at them." The next day, Elizabeth Stanley and Millbery Tippey filed a complaint with the Justice of the Peace. Hearing the women's lurid tale, the J.P. writes on the complaint that public indecency was committed by Terry Lloyd Youngkin. A genealogical search reveals that Elizabeth and Millbery were the older married daughters of the Justice of the Peace, C. D. Howell.

The next day, C.D. Howell, J.P. issued an arrest warrant for Terry Lloyd and directed constable T. J. Mann to arrest Terry Lloyd on July 7th. Terry posted a promissory note of \$200 for bail (a large sum at that time) co-signed by Truman Hall, a farmer in Warren County, Illinois. Terry may have worked for Truman Hall as a farm laborer. On July 9th, C.D. Howell, J.P. issued a warrant for a jury and subpoenaed witnesses (their expenses and a per diem paid for at Terry's expense). The J.P. personally chose the jury by name on the jury warrant and also chose the witnesses to subpoena.

Criminal Court No. 1875-CR-003 People of the State of Illinois versus T. L. Youngkin, List of Documents:

- 1. July 5, 1875, complaint, People vs. T.L. Youngkin, filed October 1, 1875, Charles H. Dennison, clerk of court, 2 pages, testimony to C.D. Howell, J.P. from Elizabeth Stanley & Millbery Tippey
- 2. July 5, 1875, state arrest warrant, by C.D. Howell, J.P., Justice Court, People of the State of Illinois versus T. L. Youngkin, for a crime of misdemeanor
- 3. July 5, 1875, state warrant service receipt, No. 2, by M.J. Morris, Sheriff, 2 pages, Justice Court, People of the State of Illinois versus T. L. Youngkin
- 4. July 5, 1875, jury warrant service receipt, Justice Court, People of the State of Illinois versus T. L. Youngkin, signed by W. Collins, constable for Williamson County
- 5. July 7, 1875, recognizance bond for \$200, signed C.D. Howell, J.P., T.L. Youngkin, Truman Hall, to appear in Justice Court on July 10, 1875, No. 6 continuance filed Oct. 1, 1875, 2 page
- 6. July 7, 1875, subpoena, C.D. Howell, J.P., for appearance of Francis M. Click, Elizabeth Stanley, Milbery Tippey & Robert Craig, at trial on July 10, 1875 at 1 pm
- 7. July 7, 1875, subpoena, C.D. Howell, J.P., for appearance of Albert Norris, Thomas Craig & J. M. Howland, at trial on July 10, 1875 at 1 pm
- 8. July 8, 1875, subpoena No. 1, constable service receipt, People vs. T.L. Youngkin, witnesses Albert Norris, Thomas Craig, J.H. Rowland
- 9. July 8, 1875, subpoena No. 2, constable service receipt, People vs. T.L. Youngkin, witnesses Francis Click, Robert Craig, M. Tippey, E. Standle
- 10. July 10, 1875, jury warrant subpoena, Justice Court, People of the State of Illinois versus T. L. Youngkin, signed by C.D. Howell, J.P.
- 11. July 10, 1875, jury verdict, \$10 fine plus cost of court
- 12. July 10, 1875, transcript and judgment by C.D. Howell, J.P., 2 pages, Justice Court, People of the State of Illinois versus T. L. Youngkin
- 13. July 10, 1875, obligation and appeal bond, 2 pages, from T.L. Youngkin and Truman Hall for \$100 to cover \$10 fine and cost of court, signed C.D. Howell, J.P., T. L. Youngkin & Truman Hall
- 14. October 11, 1875, summons for witnesses Francis Click, Albert Norris & Robert Craig, Charles H. Dennison, clerk of court
- 15. October 14, 1875, subpoena service receipt, Williamson County Circuit Court, People vs. T.L. Youngkin, no service recorded by Sheriff, last document in file



Hand-written official transcript by C.D. Howell, J.P. for 1875 trial of Terry Lloyd Youngkin in Williamson County, Illinois, for crime of public indecency.

Image: scanned documents provided by Williamson County Historical Society from Circuit Court archives.

Transcript of complaint:

State of Illinois Williamson County The complaint and information of Elizabeth Stanley & Millbery Tippey of said county before C.D. Howell Esquire and the Justice of the Peace for the said county on the 5th day of July 1875 who being duly sworn by the said justice and their oaths says that on the 4th of July 1875 at the Wolf Creek school in said county, T. L. Youngkin of said county did interrupt and insult them by public indecency by letting farts at them. Subscribed and sworn to by me. C.D. Howell J.P.

Elizabeth Stanley, her mark Millbery Tippey, her mark

	NO. 4.9
APPEAL BONDEmery & Andrews, Printers, Peoria, III.	Subpœna.
Enow all Men by these Presents, That we, I de Gonnaffin	Williamson County Circuit Court,
of the County of Williamson, in the State of Illinois, are held and firmly bound unto. My Peofle	In the Matter of
in the penal sum of the United States, for the payment of which, well and truly to be made, we hind ourselved	Julas +2
our heirs, executors and administrators, jointly, severally and firmly by these presents:  Witness our hands and seals, this	J G Gungsi
The Condition of the above obligation is such. That whereas the said Advances	Subpoena on the part of
did on the 10 h day of Justy A. D. 189 5 before day	
Marvell a Justice of the Peace for the said County of Williamson recover a judgmen against the above bounden.	Williamson County,
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has taken appeal to the Cigenit Court of the County of Williamson aforesaid, and State of Illinois. Now, i	as I am therein commanded.
shall prosecute his appeal with effect, and shall pay whatever judgment may be rendered by the Court upon dis	Sheriff
missal or trial of said appeal, then the above obligation to be void; otherwise to remain in full force and effect  Approved by me at my office, this)	FEES.—Service,
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Appeal bond for Terry Lloyd Youngkin (upper left), subpoena by C.D. Howell, J.P. (upper right), jury verdict (lower left), and arrest warrant with sheriff's hand-written note. Documents for 1875 trial of Terry Lloyd Youngkin in Williamson County, Illinois, for crime of public indecency.

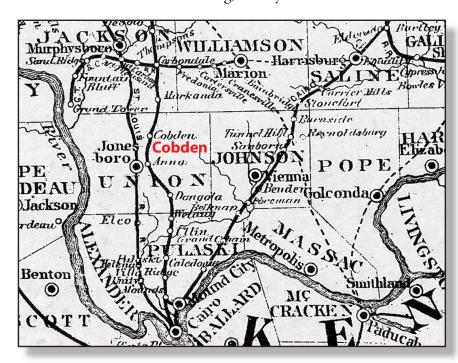
Image: scanned documents provided by Williamson County Historical Society from Circuit Court archives.

The jury assembles on 10 July 1875, at the Grassy Township home office of C. D. Howell, J.P. and the jury of hand-picked farmers find Terry Lloyd Youngkin guilty of the misdemeanor crime of Public Indecency. The jury fines Terry Lloyd a sum of \$10 plus court costs, witness expenses, jury expenses, and constable fees. C.D. Howell personally tabulates the court expenses for an additional \$25.65. The same day July 10th, Justice of the Peace C.D. Howell signs an appeal bond of \$100 where Terry Lloyd and Truman Hall guarantee future payment of the fine and court costs as Terry evidently did not have \$35.65 in cash at that time. Terry started the appeal but apparently dropped it.

Terry Lloyd may have worked several years as a farm laborer for Truman Hall, on his farm, to pay off his debt to the court. In 1878, Terry's brother Lewis Washington married Susan Anne Penland, from a nearby farm family in Williamson County. Lewis was living in nearby South Pass (Cobden) and working as a farm laborer along the expanding Illinois Central Railroad. In 1879, Terry Lloyd and the other siblings / heirs sell their next-of-kin shares in the farm of John H. Youngkin to brother Joel S. Youngkin for \$200. This is the last record of Terry Lloyd Youngkin in Williamson County, Illinois. By 1880, Terry Lloyd is living in the Lewis Washington Youngkin household in South Pass (Cobden), Illinois, with Susan Penland's sister, the widow Sarah Elizabeth Penland.

# **Boom Time Along the Railroad**

The following history is summarized from Wikipedia.org and the *History of Union County* from the Union County Illinois Historical and Genealogical Society & Museum. The first steamboat that appeared on the Big Muddy river was the steam ship Omega in 1843. The river is infamous for its short turns and is a swift stream when the water is deep. The boat Walk-in-the-Water was the next to venture up the Big Muddy in 1851, to tow coal from the Jackson County Coal Company mines at Murphysboro. The boat and two barges of coal preceded to St. Louis, where the coal was pronounced to be the best west of coal mines at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania.



Portion of 1876 Official Railroad Map of Illinois with new rail lines from the rapid expansion of the coal fields and agriculture. The new St. Louis Railroad is shown west of the old main line. A new east to west rail line is shown from coal fields near Marion along Big Muddy River to the Mississippi River.

Image: from Williamson County Historical Society at www.wcihs.org. The coal company bought the steamboat and used it to transport coal from its mines to the Mississippi River, a distance of 58 miles by river and 15 miles by land. The boat could get to the mines only when the Mississippi River was running at high water. The boat would come up stream one day and descend the next day making regular trips until the Grand Tower & Carbondale railroad was constructed.

The Federal Land Grant Act in late 1850 greatly aided the development of the railroad in Illinois by providing government land for resale to settlers. The Illinois Central Railroad was chartered by the Illinois General Assembly on 10 February 1851. When the Illinois Central Railroad line was built south to Carbondale, Illinois in 1858, the railroad used small steamboats to carry machinery, men, material, and supplies from the Mississippi River to Carbondale. The first two locomotive engines were taken up the Big Muddy on steamboats and landed at the railroad by means of track built out to the river boats.

The Illinois Central Railroad built the main railroad line (Old Main) from Cairo, Illinois, at the joining point of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, to Galena in the extreme northwestern corner of the state, where important lead mines were located. The charter rail line of 705 miles in Illinois was completed in September 1856, as the longest railroad in the world. Rapid expansion of the Illinois network occurred from 11 miles of track in 1850 to 10,000 miles of track by 1890.

The main line crossed north-south through southern Illinois passing through the main railroad shop and roundhouse at Makanda. The line continued through South Pass (Cobden), a major agricultural shipping depot during the late 1800s, then on to Anna, the county seat of Union County. After the establishment of the first steam flouring mill in 1838, flour became one of the leading exports of the county and wheat a leading farm product. The demand for fresh agricultural products to feed the burgeoning populations of Midwest cities like Chicago, St. Louis, Memphis and New Orleans, greatly expanded the market for agricultural products along the main line corridor from Carbondale to Anna.



Advertisement by Illinois Central Railroad Company encouraging westward expansion and settlement in Illinois, the Garden of the West. Image: poster from website www.alamy.com.

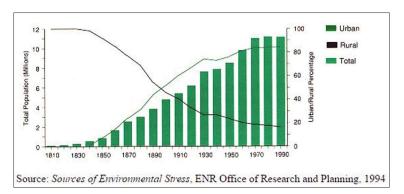


Chart of population growth in Illinois from 1810 to 1990. The chart shows the rapid growth in population coinciding with the change in state demographics from rural farms to urban cities.

The construction of the Illinois Central Railroad was mainly responsible for a tremendous increase in population between 1850 and 1860. The government was not the only agency promoting land settlement in the west. The railroad company ran advertisements in newspapers, magazines and its own widely circulated pamphlets, providing glowing descriptions of the attractive land available in Illinois and praising the fertility of the soil and the climate. The railroad advertised for workers in large eastern cities, and even in Europe and Germany, to come to Illinois and help build the worlds finest modern railroad.

To sell the large amount of land granted to the railroad by the government, the railroad company maintained land offices in major cities. Paid horticulturists studied the local soil and advised the settlers on the crops most profitable to plant. Settlers from many parts of the United States were attracted by the reports of the railroad horticulturists. When selling land, the railroad gave preference to men with families in order to induce them to remain on the land. The railroad sold its land at \$2.50 per acre with only 50 cents down. The balance was to be paid over a period of seven years. The no interest loan enabled buyers to commit to larger tracts of land.



Farm laborers in 1881 picking apples by hand near South Pass in Illinois.

Image: from photograph at website www.nps.gov/parkhistory.

The building of the railroad furnished not only paying construction jobs for laborers but also jobs in many subsidiary industries along the main line. At first, the new farmers made quick cash by clearing their land of timber and selling the lumber to the railroads for wood ties, stove fuel, and boiler wood. Work in timber became a leading industry in the county until the forest quickly vanished along with the game.

Along the Illinois Central Railroad, land agents and horticulturists determined that strawberries, blackberries, raspberries, apples, peaches and pears were the most profitable crops to grow in the South Pass area. The agents recommended vegetables such as beans, tomatoes, peas, and cucumbers. Melons, especially cantaloupes, were especially well adapted to the climate. The horticulturists went further to recommend which specific variety of fruit or vegetable afforded the best crop.

In 1855, the rail shipment of fruit to Chicago began to assume importance and many fruit growers came to South Pass (Cobden) in 1857 — planting apple, pear and peach orchards. Tomatoes were first grown at South Pass in 1858 and soon many farmers became tomato growers. In 1860, the first strawberries were shipped to Chicago, when an agent carried the first express package of fruit ever sent out of the county. By 1866, special daily trains carried fresh fruit and vegetables to Chicago from South Pass, Makanda and Anna. In 1866, the first refrigerated shipment of fruit was carried by the Illinois Central Railroad from South Pass depot to Chicago. Each wood chest contained 100 pounds of ice and 200 quarts of strawberries. Cooperage and crate production became a major industry in the region.

In 1867, the railroad began operating the "Thunderbolt Express" as the first all strawberry train in the nation, operating between southern Illinois and Chicago. Soon hundreds of carloads of fruit and vegetables were sent to Chicago every year. Often two or three cars were shipped every day from the smaller villages along the Illinois Central Railroad main line. The Fruit Express picked up berries for shipping as late as 4 oʻclock in the afternoon and delivered to Water Street in Chicago at 9 oʻclock the next morning.



Illinois Central Railroad depot at Makanda, Illinois, with wagons of produce waiting for shipment.

Image: photograph from www.villageofmakanda.com by Village of Makanda.



View of Illinois Central Railroad's retired engine: No. 201–a 2-4-4T Mason Bogle articulated steam wood burning locomotive, built circa 1880.

Image: from photograph at website www.railarchive.net, by Richard Leonard.

The production of watermelons and cantaloupes began in 1870. Rhubarb, asparagus, spinach and sweet potatoes soon became important products. The fruits and vegetables were shipped to market in this order: rhubarb, asparagus, raspberries, strawberries, radishes, onions, peas, beans, early apples, cherries, gooseberries, peaches, potatoes, blackberries, pears, and sweet potatoes. In winter, cold storage apples and sweet potatoes were shipped. It was not uncommon to find four or five thousand barrels of apples and sweet potatoes in storage in any of the towns or villages along the main line. The Caspar brothers, living between Anna and Cobden, marketed 100,000 baskets of apples in Chicago during 1911, the bounty from one large orchard.

The first shipment of peaches from Union County to the northern markets were so superior that they attracted great attention. The hilly uplands of Union County soon rapidly rose in public estimation and price. As the number of fruit-growing farms rapidly increased, horticultural societies were formed. Newspapers and agricultural periodicals stirred great interest in the booming agricultural region.



Example of railroad depot in southern Illinois around the turn of the century.

Image: from photograph at website www.wisconsin history.org.



Penland family members about 1920 harvesting apples at the apple barn.

Image: from public domain photograph at website of Penland Family Historical Society.

The small seedling apples were quickly superseded by improved varieties and every department of fruit cultivation made rapid progress during this time period. In the 1870s and 1880s, the Illinois Central Railroad acquired an estimated one hundred smaller railroads and its rail lines extended throughout the southern United States. By 1880, the railroad was building refrigerated rail cars. In 1883, refrigerated cooling warehouses were built at all the shipping depots along the main line in Union County including South Pass, Makanda and Anna, Illinois. The growing agricultural boom attracted farmers from across Southern Illinois, who had lost their farms during the Civil War and chaotic aftermath of the Bloody Vendetta, including Lewis Washington and Terry Lloyd Youngkin.



Farm crew with their machinery about 1910. Neighbors would join to pay the cost of hiring crews and machinery to do the labor.

Image: public domain photograph from website www.foresthistory.org.

#### **Brothers and Sisters in South Pass**

Located near the crest of the Shawnee Hills, South Pass Village (now called Cobden) originated as a farming community famous for its apples, peaches and strawberries. South Pass was laid out in 1857, and upon completion of the railway, South Pass became a rail station and freight depot. The Main Line of the former Illinois Central Railroad still runs through the center of town, but now known as the Canadian National Railroad. The rail line was once the focal point of the business downtown. The industrious growers in South Pass developed novel packing crates and refrigeration techniques that kept fruit fresh on its long journey to eastern and northern markets. A cooperage and packaging industry thrived in the region for decades and local fruit orchards still exist in the county.

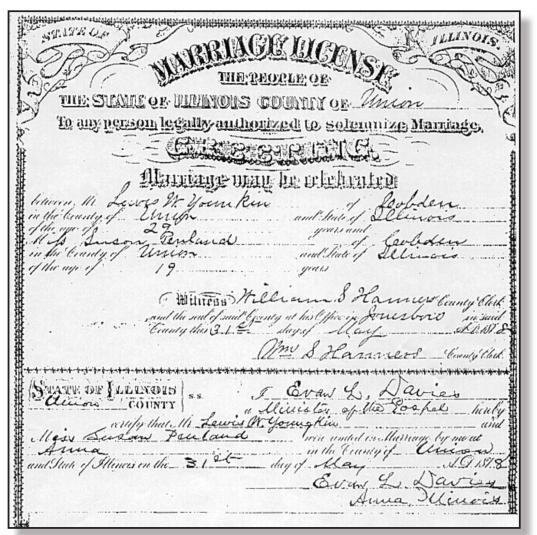
Union County was created in 1818 forming a new county out of existing Johnson County. South Pass was brought into existence by a real estate company whose office was in nearby Anna, Illinois. In the summer of 1860, Richard Cobden, one of the owners of the Illinois Central Railroad and an Englishman, made a tour of the railroad and stopped at South Pass. He liked the climate and stayed a few days to picnic and hunt. On April 15, 1869, the town of South Pass was incorporated by the State of Illinois. In 1901, the railroad station in South Pass was renamed "Cobden" in his honor.

By 1880, Terry Lloyd Youngkin and brother Lewis Washington are living in South Pass together in the same house with sisters Sarah Elizabeth Penland (1949-1906) and Susan Ann Penland (1860-1934). The older Sarah Elizabeth (Penland) Yancy was a widow having been married to Joseph Yancy, recently deceased. Her son Taylor Yancy was born in February 1880. She was also a widow from her 1869 marriage to James Davis with daughter Talitha Davis born between 1866 and 1869.



Illinois Central Railroad depot at Makanda, Illinois. Image: from photograph at website www.villageofmakanda.com by Village of Makanda.

Lewis Washington Youngkin and Susan Anne Penland were married on 31 May 1878, in the county seat at Anna, Illinois. Lewis Washington and wife Susan had two children, Harry Louis Youngkin born 8 July 1879 and Daisy Arbella Youngkin born 4 October 1880. Lewis Washington is listed in the 1880 census as a farmer. Lewis and brother Terry Lloyd likely worked as tenant farmers in the South Pass region. Tenant farming became common as available farm land was scarce in the booming agricultural economy along the Illinois Central Railroad main line. Land along the rail line had been bought for timber harvesting and converted to farm land by the owners. In tenant farming, the property owner contracted with the tenant laborer for the hand cultivation of a small plot of land (usually in the range of 16-20 acres) on which the tenant grew as much cash crop as possible. The property owner ordinarily received one-third of the income from the crop for supplying the land, and one-third for provisioning the farmer with tools and housing, while the tenant received one-third for the labor. During the boom years in South Pass, this arrangement worked well for both property owners and tenant farmers, as farm commodity prices rapidly increased.



Marriage license dated 31 May 1878, signed by Evan L. Davies, a minister of the Gospel, in Anna, Union County Illinois. Lewis W. Younkin age 29 years married Susan Penland, age 19 years. Lewis and Susan had two children in South Pass (Cobden): Harry Louis born July 8, 1879 and Daisy Arbella born October 4, 1880. Lewis Washington Youngkin died from remittent fever (malaria) on August 11, 1880.



Street view in 1900 of East Main Street in South Pass (Cobden), Illinois.

Image: from website www.minerd.com/bio-younkin\_johnharrison-.htm.

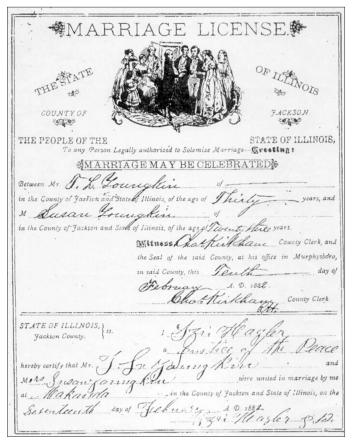
Lewis Washington Youngkin died of Remittent Fever (malaria) at the age of 31 on 11 August 1880. He was ill for six weeks and his death certificate lists the cause of death as "enlargement of sphere and left lobe of liver", which is a common deadly complication of malaria infection. Malaria and Yellow Fever were common during the 19th Century, especially in the low-lying land along the Mississippi River that formed the west edge of Union County. Lewis Washington, a farm laborer, could have worked in the rich bottom land where malaria was prevalent during this era.

Tragically, Lewis Washington died just prior to the birth of his second child. On 4 October 1880, daughter Daisy Arbella was born to the young widow Susan Anne (Penland) Youngkin, leaving her with two infant children and no income. Not soon afterward on 21 February 1881, Terry Lloyd Youngkin's fiance, the 32 year old widow Sarah Elizabeth Penland, sister of Susan Anne, gave birth to Terry Lloyd Younkin Jr. The mother Sarah and Terry Lloyd were living together in Susan's house.

No marriage or divorce records have been found for Terry Lloyd Youngkin and Sarah Elizabeth (Penland) Yancy. A family story related by his granddaughters Jessie Frances Youngkin and Helen Glorine Youngkin, says that Sarah was pregnant with Terry Lloyd's child, and Terry Lloyd and Sarah were engaged to marry, when brother Lewis Washington suddenly died of malaria in August 1880. At the time, levirate marriage was a common custom in rural religious communities, where the brother of a deceased man is obligated to marry his late brother's widow and raise his brother's children. It did not appear to matter that Terry Lloyd was the father of a child with the widow's older sister Sarah Elizabeth. The widow had the right to force one of her deceased husband's brothers to marry her.

On 17 February 1882, Terry Lloyd Youngkin married the widow Susan Anne Penland (Sarah's sister). Sarah left the household and Terry Lloyd Jr. (son of Sarah Penland and Terry Lloyd) was raised with Susan's other two children by the deceased Lewis Washington: Daisy Arbella and Harry Louis.

The displaced widow Sarah Elizabeth (Penland) Yancy married Henry Jackson Adams on 18 August 1887, in Creal Springs, Illinois. They had one child, Nellie Ann Adams, born on 8 August 1891, in South Pass. Sarah died in 1906 in Williamson County. Terry Lloyd Jr. is not shown in the 1900 census with the family and the 19 year old had already left the household along with 19 year old step-brother Harry Louis, to work in the Egyptian Coal Fields of southern Illinois.





Portrait of Sarah Elizabeth (Penland) Yancy Adams, circa 1900, age 50. Image: from www.ancestry.com family tree of Finley.

Marriage license dated 17 February 1882, signed by Justice of the Peace in Makanda, Jackson County, Illinois. T. L. Youngkin age 30 years married widow Susan (Penland) Youngkin age 23 years.

Stimulated by the expansion of railroads throughout Illinois during the 1860s to 1890s, commercial farming expanded rapidly with an emphasis on production and food marketing. Subsistence farming, tenant farming, and small farms rapidly declined during the last decades of the century. After 1880, the United States economy became a money-based system and small farmers increasingly slipped into tenancy or quit farming altogether. By 1893, a combination of low farm prices, high credit costs, high transportation costs, and a national depression caused a national farm crisis. During this period, farmers formed many farm organizations across the country.

1900 U. S. census, Union County, Illinois, Cobden Pct.

Younkin, T.L., age 50, born Sept 1849, married 18 years, born Illinois, mother & father from Illinois (?), farm laborer, renting

Susan, wife, age 38, born April 1862 in Tennessee, nine children born - seven living, mother & father from Tennessee

Jesse, age 16, son, born Sept 1885 in Illinois, unemployed farm laborer in school Nettie M., age 13, daughter, born May 1887 in Illinois, student

George, age 9, son, born Sept 1889 in Illinois, student

Allie E., age 7, daughter, born Oct 1893 in Illinois, student

Grace, age 4, daughter, born Dec 1895 in Illinois

Terry Lloyd Youngkin is listed in the 1900 U.S. census as having attended school, can read and write, works as a farm laborer, and rents a house in Cobden Precinct. Terry Lloyd and Susan's children include Jesse Herbert born 23 September 1884, at South Pass, Illinois. Jesse, age 16, is listed in the census as an unemployed farm laborer.

In the 1910 U.S. census, Terry Lloyd Youngkin and son Jesse Herbert Youngkin are living next to each other in houses on Ash Street and Clemens Street:

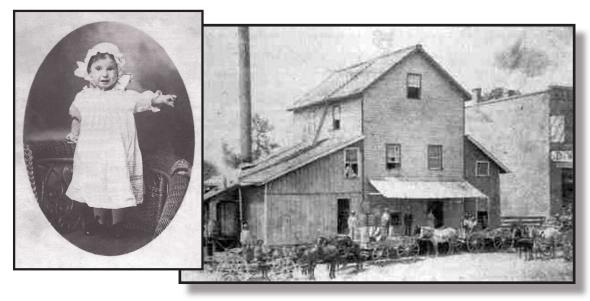
1910 U.S. census, Cobden, Union County, Illinois Younkin, Terry, age 57, laborer in Mill, flour, not Civil War veteran Susan, age 49, wife, married 25 years, 10 children with 7 living George, son, age 18 Grace, daughter, age 14 Katie Branston, age 15, female, servant

Yonkin, Jess, age 25, laborer Teamster, not Civil War veteran Georgia, wife, age 19, married 1 year, father and mother from Texas Jessie F., daughter, ½ years old

In the 1910 U.S. census, Terry Lloyd and his son George Worthington are listed as laborers in a flour mill in Cobden Village. Son Jesse Herbert Youngkin is listed as a "laborer" and "teamster." Jesse had married Georgia Frances Gilbert in Texas while working for the railroad. They moved back to Cobden, living next door to his parents Terry Lloyd and Susan, for the birth of their first child, daughter Jessie Frances.

Jessie Frances Youngkin remembered that Terry Lloyd Youngkin lived in a large white farm house with a big porch. She recalled that Terry Lloyd and his brother played fiddle together in the evenings and Jesse Herbert Youngkin played harmonica.

Wikipedia.org tells how the name "teamster" dates back to 1903, when most deliveries were made by horse-drawn wagons. The driver was called a "teamster" because he managed the team pulling the load. Before the union, teamsters in the late 1800s worked 18 hour days and loaded, hauled and unloaded the cargo, and were financially responsible for the safety of the goods, for two dollars per day.



Left: Jessie Frances Youngkin was born on 22 November 1911, in Cobden Illinois, to Jesse Herbert Youngkin and Georgia Frances (Gilbert) Youngkin, photograph circa 1912. Right: first flour mill at Anna, Illinois, built 1885 shown circa 1900. Image: photograph at website The History of the Phoenix Flour Mills by Illinois Periodicals Online.

The following list outlines the children of Terry Lloyd Youngkin and Susan Anne Penland. They had six children born in Makanda and South Pass (Cobden), Illinois, that lived to maturity including my ancestor Jesse Herbert Youngkin. The family also included two children of Lewis Washington Youngkin: Daisy Arbella and Harry Louis; and one child, Terry Lloyd Younkin Jr. from Sarah Elizabeth Penland.

TERRY LLOYD YOUNGKIN, son of John Harrison Youngkin and Eliza Jane Coble, was born on 27 September 1851, in Williamson County, Illinois. Terry Lloyd married Susan Anne Caroline Penland on 17 February 1882, in Makanda, Jackson County, Illinois. He died on 14 July 1914, in Cobden, Union County, Illinois. He is buried in an unmarked grave next to Alexander Noble Penland at Cobden (South Pass) Cemetery in Cobden, Illinois.

Susan Anne Caroline Penland, daughter of Noble Alexander Penland and Elizabeth McCarnie, was born on 30 April 1865, in Chattanooga, West or Hamilton County, Tennessee. She died on 20 June 1934, in Cobden, Union County, Illinois.

Susan Anne Penland and Terry Lloyd Youngkin had the following children:

- 1. Martha Ellen Youngkin was born on 14 May 1882, in Makanda, Jackson County, Illinois. She apparently died soon after birth.
- 2. Jesse Herbert Youngkin was born on 23 September 1884, in South Pass (Cobden), Union County, Illinois. He died on 29 December 1961, in the Dallas suburb neighborhood of Oak Cliff, Texas, from a heart attack on Friday at 11 am. He is buried in the Rose Hill Cemetery in Pittsburg, Camp County, Texas.
- 3. Jeanette M. Youngkin was born in May 1887, in South Pass (Cobden), Union County, Illinois. She died on 29 June 1950, in East St. Louis, Missouri, or Granite City, Madison County, Illinois. Jeanette married John Lavelle. John was born on 09 October 1885–1888, in Williamsport, Lycoming County, Pennsylvania. John died on 20 September 1947, in Granite City, Madison County, Illinois. Jeanette married I. G. Smith on 17 October 1903, in St. Clair County, Illinois.
- 4. George Worthington Younkin was born September 1889, in Union County, Illinois. He died on 19 December 1956, in Florida. George married Helen Marion Lydecker on 27 September 1922, in Manhattan, New York. In 1898, Marion Lydecker was born in New York City. They had one child, George Worthington Younkin Jr., born 06 November 1923, in Manhattan, New York. George died on 17 October 2011, in Florida.
- 5. Alice Elizabeth Youngkin was born on 12 March 1893, in South Pass (Cobden), Union County, Illinois. Alice wed Charles A. Tipner in Chicago, Illinois, on 30 June 1951. Charles was born 02 February 1897, in Illinois. He died 22 October 1976, in Chicago, Illinois. Alice died on 12 July 1953, in Chicago, Illinois.
- 6. Grace Youngkin was born 2 December 1895, in Makanda, Union County, Illinois. She died on 25 April 1935, in Shiloh, Illinois. Grace married Ben W. Taylor in 1928. Ben was born in 1900 in Idaho and died 24 May 1975, in Wichita Falls, Texas.





Left: Youngkin family photograph with left to right: Helen Glorine Youngkin, Jesse Herbert Youngkin, Susan Caroline Youngkin, Jessie Frances Youngkin, Georgia Frances (Gilbert) Youngkin, baby Rozella May, circa 1916.

Right: portrait of Terry Lloyd Youngkin (1851–1914) circa 1900 on postcard delivered to relatives after his death on 14 July 1914.

Helen Glorine Youngkin and Jessie Frances Youngkin remembered that their grandmother Susan had told them Terry Lloyd had a volatile temper, especially when drinking. The family story is that Terry Lloyd Youngkin, age 63, during an argument at

home, suffered a brain attack or stroke killing him within minutes. His death record indicates Terry Lloyd died on 14 July 1914, at 10 pm from "Cerebral Apoplexy" which means a sudden large brain disturbance that involves cerebral bleeding. He was buried the next day, July 15th, in South Pass Cemetery (now Cobden Cemetery) in the unmarked plot of Noble Alexander Penland with no cemetery record or grave marker. He is reportedly buried alongside brother Lewis Washington, also in an unmarked and unregistered grave.

In the 1920 U.S. census, Susan Youngkin is listed in Williamson County, Illinois, working as a house keeper:

1920 U.S. census, Marion City, West Marion Township, Williamson County, Illinois William M. Welge, age 50, widower, book keeper, wholesale grocery William Jr., age 17

William Jr., age 17 Youngkin, Susan, age 54, widow, house work



Susan (Penland) Youngkin (1860-1934)

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Death certificate for Terry Lloyd Youngkin, who died on 14 July 1914, in Cobden, Illinois, of cerebral apoplexy (stroke). He was buried in Cobden Cemetery on July 15th in an unmarked grave.

U.S. City Directories list Susan Youngkin as follows:

1924 - Susan Youngkin listed in East St. Louis at 508 North 37th Street as house keeper

1927 - Susan Youngkin, widow, listed in Belleville, St. Clair County, Illinois in a home at North 1st Street

Susan's daughter Grace (Youngkin) Taylor lived in East St. Louis and Belleville, Illinois, during this period. The 1930 U.S. census shows Susan living in her house:

1930 U.S. census, Belleville Township, St Clair County, Illinois, City of Belleville, First Ward, East Main Street

Taylor, Ben W., head, renting \$20, age 30, married, first married at age 24, born in Idaho, mother and father from Idaho, Signal Corp, U.S. Army

Grace, wife, age 34, married, age at first marriage is 33, born in Illinois Younkin, Susan, mother-in-law, age 74, widow,

Susan (Penland) Youngkin died on 20 June 1934, and she is buried in the Cobden Cemetery in Cobden, Union County, Illinois, within the Overton family plot and next to her daughter Daisy (Youngkin) Overton.

Susan's sister Sarah Elizabeth Penland married three times to James Davis in 1869, Joseph Yancy in 1872, and Henry Jackson Adams in 1887. Sarah (Penland) Adams lived until 1906 in Williamson County, Illinois. Henry Jackson Adams died 3 October 1944, in Herrin, Illinois. In the 1930 U.S. census, Sarah Elizabeth (Penland) Adam's daughter Nellie Ann Adams is wife of John A. Davis, farmer, with five children living on a farm in Blairsville, Williamson County, Illinois. Her father Henry Jackson Adams is living with Nellie in the same house.

# **Locating the Terry Lloyd Youngkin Residence**

Terry Lloyd Youngkin and family leave little trace of their whereabouts in the period between 1880 and 1900. Terry Lloyd and Susan may have lived the tedious life of a tenant farmer raising a large family in the South Pass area. Agriculture flourished during this period and finding work with lodging as a tenant farmer would have been easy for an experienced farm worker like Terry Lloyd.

The Terry Lloyd family next appears in the 1900 U.S. census living in South Pass. But the census data does not allow the residence to be located. The family has grown to five children still living at home, while three children have left the home including Harry Louis and Daisy Arbella. Terry Lloyd Younkin Jr. is 19 years old and living on his own as a coal miner in West Frankfort, Illinois.

The village of South Pass was renamed Cobden in 1901. The 1910 U.S. census contains street names and it is possible to determine the specific residences in which my ancestors, Terry Lloyd Youngkin and Jesse Herbert Youngkin, formerly lived in Cobden, Illinois. Lewis Washington's only daughter Daisy Arbella married Edward Overton, whose family lived two houses down East Ash Street from the Terry Lloyd residence in 1910. The Overton property is marked on historical maps and this house is a landmark to determine where the Terry Lloyd home was located. It also helps that the 1910 U.S. census marks where the corner of East Ash Street and Clemens Street is located in relation to the census houses.



Anna, Illinois, in 2001, showing 19th century store buildings in downtown business district. Anna is the county seat of Union County, Illinois, and would be similar to Cobden in the late 19th and early 20th century.

Street view in 2001 of Cobden, Illinois, that was formerly called South Pass prior to 1901, in the time of Terry Lloyd Youngkin (1851–1913).

In 1910, the Overton family, Terry Lloyd Youngkin family, Jesse Herbert Youngkin family, and Don Penland family (related to Susan and Sarah Penland) lived together on East Ash Street and adjoining Clemens Street, at the eastern town limits of Cobden village. The Youngkin and Penland families are renting houses.

The accompanying aerial photographs show the location of the residences that were occupied in 1910 by the Youngkin, Overton and Penland families. Penland and Youngkin families were closely connected as John H. Youngkin and Noble Alexander Penland both owned farms close to each other in Williamson County. The Penland family is an old and widespread family in the American colonies. The Penland family has a historical society, that has published newsletters on their family history, with the following genealogy of Noble Alexander Penland:

Noble Alexander Penland (1821–1884) was from Tennessee and he married three times to 1) Elizabeth McCarnie, 2) Elizabeth Bradford and 3) Mary Jane West. Noble's father William Robert Penland (1771–1837) was from Rowan County, North Carolina. William's father George Penland (1753–1829) was from Chester County Pennsylvania. George's father John Penland (1706–1776) was from Monmouth County (Royal Colony), New Jersey. John's father Nathaniel William Penland (1671–1741) and William's father John Penland (1641–1719) lived and died in Old Scots, Monmouth County, New Jersey. Their immigrant ancestor was Henry Penland (1623–1695) who was born in Inveresk, Edinburgh County, Scotland.

The Youngkin brothers moved to South Pass Village by 1878 with the Penland sisters Susan Anne and Sarah Elizabeth. Other Youngkin and Penland relatives also moved to South Pass (Cobden) and the families lived together in the same area. The Overton family owned farm property on the eastern limits of Cobden Village with their two-story residence on East Ash Street.

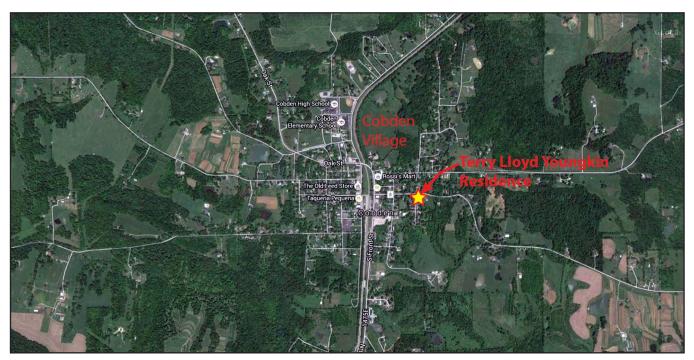
The Overton family is an old family in the American colonies descending from English immigrants. The Overton farm was later demolished and redeveloped into the present-day Catholic Cemetery. While the Terry Lloyd family was living on East Ash Street in Cobden, Daisy Arbella Youngkin married the older Edward Overton on 4 February 1901.

By the 1910 U.S. census, Edward Overton and Daisy apparently inherit the house on East Ash Street and live there with six children: Leola, Frank, Helen, Harry, Berttie, and Ruth. Edward Overton died on 27 June 1919, and Edward is buried in the Overton family burial plot in the South Pass—Cobden Cemetery. After Edward's death, Daisy continued living in the house with new husband John Sullivan, who died on 20 March 1931. In the 1940 U.S. census, Daisy Sullivan lived in the house adjoining the Cobden Cemetery with her daughter Ruth Overton.



Aerial photograph dated 1938 showing east Cobden Village with locations of Terry Lloyd Youngkin, Jessie Herbert Youngkin and Lon Penland residences on East Ash Street and Clemens Street. The street locations were determined from the 1910 census.

Image: aerial photograph from Illinois Geospatial Data Clearinghouse at www.clearinghouse.isgs.illinois.edu with annotations by Mark T. Youngkin.



Aerial photograph of Cobden Village with location of Terry Lloyd Youngkin residence in 1910. Image: from Google 2016 with annotation by Mark T. Youngkin.



Street view of 1910 Terry Lloyd Youngkin residence at present-day address of 311 East Ash Street (at corner with Clemens Street) in Cobden Village Illinois from 1910 census data. Image: from Google Street View 2016.



Street view of 1910 Terry Lloyd Youngkin residence at present-day address of 311 East Ash Street with Jessie Herbert Youngkin residence (small house at right) at present-day address of 101 Clemens Street. Image: from Google Street View 2016.

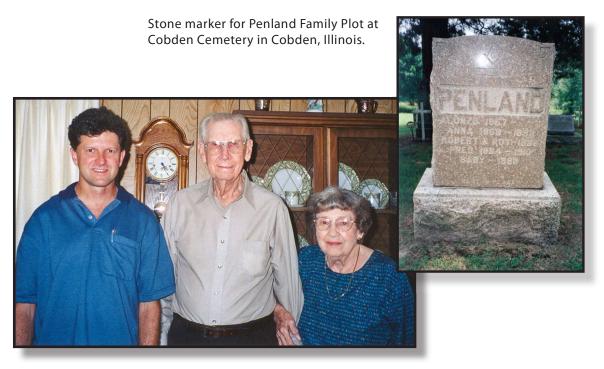


Street view of 1910 Don Penland residence on Clemens Street. Image: from Google Street View 2016.

Children of Curtis Penland (1889-1950) & Ella Hewlett - Photograph at Mendotta, Illinois, circa 1945



Standing (back row) left to right: Barbara Penland (youngest), Jeanette Penland-Page, Ruby Penland, Roberta Penland, Norma Penland, Elveda Penland, Evelyn Penland Seated (front row) left to right: Lawrence Penland (oldenst), Ella Penland, Paul Penland, Kenneth Penland (youngest)



Mark T. Youngkin with Paul Penland & wife at Cobden, Illinois, in 2001.



View in 2001 showing limestone outcrops at Cobden Cemetery in Cobden, Illinois.

## **South Pass-Cobden Cemetery**

Terry Lloyd Youngkin died on 14 July 1914, in Cobden, Illinois. His death certificate indicates that Terry Lloyd is buried at South Pass Cemetery (now Cobden Cemetery) on Appleknocker Drive in Union County, Illinois. In summer 2001, my wife Barbara and I visited Anna, Illinois, where the Union County Courthouse is located. Next we traveled to nearby Cobden, Illinois, following the former Illinois Central Rail Road mainline. The towns of Anna and Cobden have down towns with buildings dating to the 19th century and resemble what life would have been like in the early 20th century.

The Cobden Cemetery was originally named for the Village of South Pass and later changed to Cobden when the village changed names in 1901. The cemetery is located on a picturesque limestone hillside with exposed ledges and outcrops. The cemetery contains three family plots of interest: the Younkin, Penland and Overton family plots, and the separate plot for Noble Alexander Penland. The nondescript Noble Alexander Penland plot is mostly vacant with older concrete edging and a large tree growing within the plot.

The only marker in the plot is for Noble Alexander Penland, and this marker was reportedly added in the 1960s by Penland relatives from the Chicago area. The birth date on the marker does not appear to be accurate. There is no marker for Terry Lloyd Youngkin or Lewis Washington Youngkin within the plot boundaries. No record exists of either burial at the cemetery administrative office. The widow of both Youngkin brothers, Susan (Penland) Youngkin, told her grand daughters that Lewis Washington Youngkin and Terry Lloyd Youngkin are both buried without grave markers in the same plot with Noble Alexander Penland. A tree may have been planted in the Noble Alexander Penland plot to mark their grave sites.



View in 2001 of Cobden Cemetery (South Pass Cemetery) in Cobden, Illinois, at grave site of Noble Alexander Penland (1821–1884) where my ancestor Terry Lloyd Youngkin (1851–1914), along with his brother Lewis Washington Youngkin (1849–1880), are buried in unmarked graves.





View in 2001 of grave marker of Noble Alexander Penland reportedly installed in the 1960s by Penland relatives from Chicago area. The birth date cannot be confirmed and instead may be circa 1821.



Penland family plot at Cobden Cemetery in Cobden, Illinois (formerly South Pass Cemetery) containing the following grave markers: Alonzo (b. 1867), Anna (1869–1892), Fred (1884–1910), Kenneth Leon (1935–2000), Nobel (1809–1884), Nora (1885-1965), Opal Fern (1917–2007), Paul (1916–2008), Robert (1886) and Roy (b. 1886).

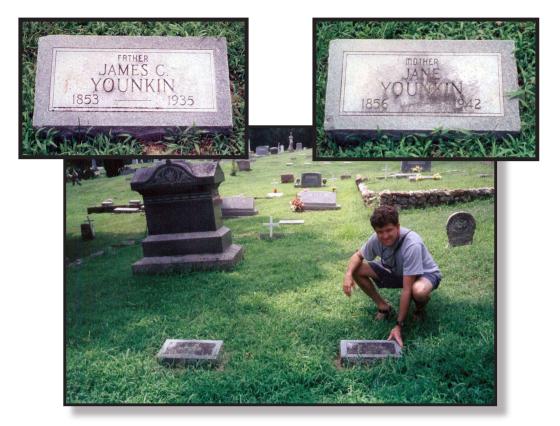
James Calvin Younkin (1853–1935), the brother of Terry Lloyd Youngkin, is buried in the Cobden Cemetery along with his wife Jane Finchen (1856–1942). Susan (Penland) Youngkin (1860–1932), the wife and widow of both Terry Lloyd Youngkin and Lewis Washington Youngkin, is buried in the Overton plot.

During Mark Youngkin's visit in 2001, the cemetery staff mentioned that Ruth L. Overton, daughter of Daisy Arbella Youngkin, was living in the house next to the cemetery. The house had belonged to Daisy Arbella (Overton) Sullivan (1880–1972), daughter of Lewis Washington Youngkin and Susan (Penland) Youngkin. Ruth graciously recovered an old suitcase from her basement that had belonged to Daisy Arbella. In this suitcase was the framed hand-tinted portrait photograph of Susan Ann Caroline (Penland) Youngkin. Also, the suitcase contained a small postcard of Terry Lloyd Youngkin. The portrait and postcard were returned to the suitcase after photographing. Photos of the portrait and postcard are shown on page 239.

The Penland family plot contains the following graves of Alonzo (b. 1867), Anna (1869–1892), Fred (1884–1910), Kenneth Leon (1935–2000), Nobel (1809–1884), Nora (1885–1965), Opal Fern (1917–2007), Paul (1916–2008), Robert (1886) and Roy (1886). The Overton family plot contains the graves of Edward (1860–1919), Frank (1902–1953), Harry (1906–1931), Henry (1826–1908) and Matilda S. (1840–1905).



View in 2001 of grave marker of Susan (Penland) Younkin (1859–1932) located in the Overton family plot at Cobden Cemetery (former South Pass Cemetery) in Cobden, Illinois.



View in 2001 of Cobden Cemetery in Cobden Illinois with Mark T. Youngkin at grave stone of James Calvin Younkin (1853–1935), brother of my ancestor Terry Lloyd Youngkin, and his wife, Jane (Finchum) Younkin (1856–1942).



View in 2001 of Overton Plot at Cobden Cemetery (South Pass Cemetery) in Cobden, Illinois, containing the graves of Overton family members: Edward (1860–1919), Frank (1902–1953), Harry (1906–1931), Henry (1826–1908) and Matilda S. (1840–1905).



Inspiration Point located five miles west of Cobden, Illinois, showing the Mississippi River valley and the Big Muddy River bottom lands. Image: KevinPalmer.com from Elevation.maplogs.com.



## YOUNGKIN ANCESTRY



# Chapter 11. Siblings of Terry Lloyd Youngkin

Terry Lloyd Youngkin (1851–1914) was the sixth child and fourth son of father John Harrison Youngkin (1815–1866) and mother Eliza Jane (Coble) Youngkin (1821–1863). Altogether, John and Eliza had ten children on the Sugar Creek farm in Williamson County, Illinois. The order of the children is shown by the following birth dates:

Belinda U. Youngkin (23 Feb. 1843)
William H. Youngkin (1845)
Joel S. Youngkin (07 Dec. 1845)
John R. Younkin (Feb. 1848)
Lewis Washington Younkin (1849–1850)
Terry Lloyd Youngkin (27 Sept. 1851)
James Calvin Younkin (01 Oct. 1853)
Clementine Younkin (1855)
Martha Ellen Younkin (15 Oct. 1857)
Cordelia Arabelle Younkin (1861)

The chart on the following page presents a list of the ten known children of my ancestor John Harrison Youngkin and Eliza Jane (Coble) Youngkin. The following sections present biographies for the siblings of Terry Lloyd Youngkin. A biography is also included for Joel R. Younkin, the son of Jacob J. Younkin who was the brother of John Harrison Youngkin. Joel R. Younkin is the paternal first cousin to Joel S. Youngkin. In the past, the records of Joel R. Younkin have been confused with the records of Joel S. Youngkin in southern Illinois.

You may notice that John Harrison Youngkin, his children and relatives, include the "g" in their surname Youngkin — and other times drop the "g" and use Younkin. Before 1920, different surname spellings appear in records for the same person or between siblings. The lack of attention to surname spelling is an old tradition that started with Henrich Junghen in the 18th century. The "g" and the spelling "Youngkin" is not standardized in my family until after 1920, when formal birth records are common. I consider both spellings to be the same surname with no genealogical significance before 1920. I futility endeavor to use the surname spelling that the person appeared to prefer during their lifetime.

A portion of the 1880 County and Township Map of the State of Illinois shows the location of the Sugar Creek farm owned by John Harrison Youngkin, and other towns in the following sections, including West Frankfort, Herrin and Cobden (South Pass), Illinois. Mark Miner provides additional information about the Youngkin siblings in his biographies of the John H. Youngkin family, which can be found on his award-winning website at the following address: http://www.minerd.com/bio-younkin,\_johnharrison.htm.

Belinda U. Younkin 23 Feb. 1843–01 Dec. 1920

> William H. Younkin 1845–Nov. 1867

Joel S. Youngkin 07 Dec. 1845–02 Nov. 1922

> John R. Younkin Feb. 1858–after 1920

> > Lewis Washington Younkin 1849–11 Aug. 1880

> > > Terry Lloyd Youngkin 27 Sept. 1851–14 July 1914

Coat of Arms



Younkin

Children of

John Harrison Youngkin

4 June 1814–28 Feb. 1866

and

Eliza Jane Coble

11 Dec. 1821-21 Jan. 1863

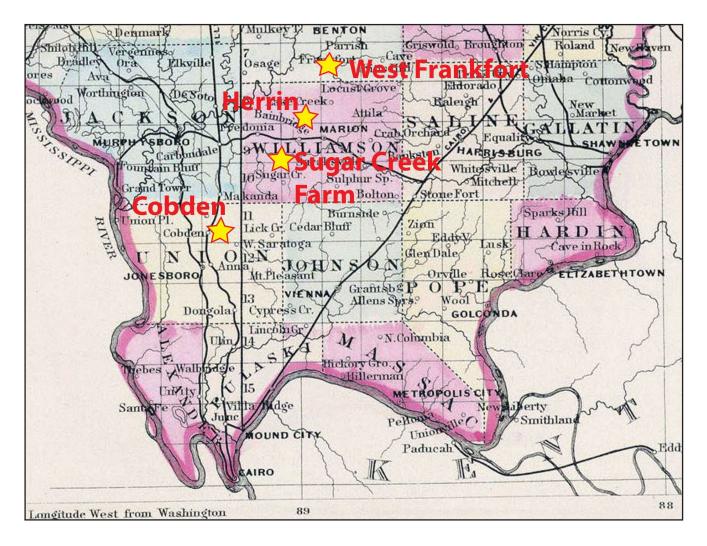
Sugar Creek Farm Grassy Township Williamson County, Illinois

James Calvin Younkin 01 Oct. 1853–24 Dec. 1935

> Clementine Younkin 1855–after 1865

> > Martha Ellen Younkin 15 Oct. 1857–02 May 1931

> > > Cordelia Arabelle Younkin 1861–16 March 1919



Portion of 1880 map of southern Illinois showing main railroad lines of the Illinois Central Railroad. Yellow stars and red annotations indicate the Sugar Creek farm of John Harrison Youngkin, and towns of Cobden (South Pass), Herrin, and West Frankfort, Illinois.

Image: excerpt from County & Township Map of the state of Illinois at www.mapofus.org, from David Rumsey Historical Map Collection with annotations by Mark T. Youngkin.

## Belinda U. Youngkin

Belinda U. Youngkin (1843–1920) is the daughter of John Harrison Youngkin (1815–1866) and sister of Terry Lloyd Youngkin (1851–1914). Belinda was born on 23 February 1843, on the Sugar Creek farm in Williamson County, Illinois. She is known later in life as Belinda Brack and Malinda Hoover. Belinda is listed as seven years old in the 1850 U.S. census in Williamson County, Illinois:

1850 U.S. census, Williamson County Illinois John H. Younkin, age 33, male Eliza Younkin, age 27, female Belinda Younkin, age 7, female William H Younkin, age 4, male Joel Younkin, age 3, male John R Younkin, age 2, male Lewis W Younkin, 9/12, male

The 1855 Illinois state census lists the John Harrison Younkin family living in Williamson County and Belinda would have been 12 years old:

1855 Illinois state census, Williamson County, Illinois J H Yongkins, number in family is 11

In the 1860 U.S. census Belinda is age 17 and living at home:

1860 U.S. census, Williamson County Illinois Township 10 S Range 1 East, P.O. Carbondale, Page 228, line 27 Dwelling 1762, Family 1586 John H. Youngkin, age 39, farmer, born in Penn, value or real es

John H. Youngkin, age 39, farmer, born in Penn, value or real estate 2000, value of personal estate 1200

Eliza J., age 30, female, born Tennessee Belinda U., age 17, female, student William, age 15, female, student Joel, age 14, male, student John, age 12, male, student Lewis, age 10, male, student Lloyd, age 9, male, student James, age 7, male, student Clementine, age 5, female Martha E., age 3, female D.P. Fouts, age 25, male, teacher, born Ohio

Belinda's mother, Eliza Jane, died on 21 January 1863, possibly from Cholera or one of the other numerous epidemics that occurred during the Civil War. More people died in the Civil War from disease than from combat. Belinda, age 20, would have assumed many of her mother's duties in the farm house.

Belinda appears to be listed as living at home in the 1865 Illinois state census and would be age 22 (Belinda is not listed by name in the state census):

1865 Illinois state census, Williamson County, Illinois John H Younkin, number in family is 11, value of agriculture \$1200, 50 pounds of wool Belinda U. Youngkin, age 22, married George W. Brack circa 1865, in Williamson County, Illinois. They had the following children:

Samantha Brack, born in 1865 in Williamson County, Illinois George L. Brack, born in 1867 in Williamson County, Illinois

Belinda and George appear to have been living on the farm at Sugar Creek.

John H. Youngkin died on 28 February 1866. Three months before the death of John H. Harrison, the farm had been deeded to William H. Youngkin, the eldest son. William H. apparently intended to continue farming. The death of their father and mother left the children to fend for themselves. William H., the oldest son, would have assumed most of the family duties along with George Brack and Belinda and the other older sons.

Belinda's husband George W. Brack died on 29 July 1867. He is buried in the Youngkin Cemetery (now called South County Cemetery in the Crab Orchard National Wildlife Refuge) on the farmstead at Sugar Creek. He is one of the grave markers remaining visible in the cemetery. Photographs of the cemetery and his grave maker are presented on the following page.

William H. Youngkin, the oldest son, tragically died in December 1867, less than a year after his father and George Brack. The administration of the estate of John H. Youngkin, who died the year before, had apparently not completed yet and William H. the administrator was now deceased. William H. also died intestate without a will.

The siblings of legal age, next-of-kin, when William H. died, included Belinda U. Hoover, Joel S. Youngkin, John R. Youngkin, and Louis W. Youngkin. Belinda, a widow, signs an affidavit on 14 November 1867, as Belinda Hoover, while her marriage record indicates a marriage date of 16 October 1870, to Willis Hoover. The other young children would have been orphans and assigned to live with guardians.

On 14 November 1867, the next-of-kin signed an affidavit to the County Judge of Williamson County assigning a local lawyer to be administrator of the John H. and William H. Youngkin estates. Nothing is known about the next three years during which the administrator ran the affairs of the farm. Apparently, the farm was deserted or rented out as the 1870 U.S. census does not list any Youngkin siblings living on the Sugar Creek farm.

The "Administrator's Sale" occurred on Saturday, 17 December 1870, at the former residence of William H. Youngkin (former John H. Harrison farm), involving the sale of the following items: two mares, crop of corn, lot of wheat, one bee stand, rifle gun, one cotton crop, some farming tools. The sale would typically be used to pay the taxes and debts of the estate. The farm was held in ownership by the joint heirs.

Belinda married Willis Hoover on 16 October 1870, in Williamson County, Illinois. They had the following children:

Franklin Hoover, born in 1872 in Williamson County, Illinois Martha J. Hoover, born in 1873 in Williamson County, Illinois Harrison A. Hoover, born in 1875 in Williamson County, Illinois Eddy Hoover, born in 1880 in Williamson County, Illinois Ella Hoover, born in 1885 in Williamson County, Illinois

Willis Hoover also appears to have two children from a previous marriage:

Marettie Hoover, born in 1862 Albert W. Hoover, born in 1866 in Williamson County, Illinois

In 1878–1879, John G. & Cordelia A. Ewell (Cordelia Arabelle Youngkin), Lewis W. & Susan Youngkin, Terry L. Youngkin & John R. Youngkin, quitclaim deed their interest in the farm to James C. Youngkin for \$5 each. The same day, James Calvin & Jane Youngkin, quitclaim deed the farm to Joel S. Youngkin for \$200. Apparently land values were very low after the turbulent Civil War years and the aftermath of the Bloody Vendetta. The brother Joel S. Youngkin bought additional land nearby in 1884 and continued farming in Williamson County until he retired.



Top: South County Cemetery (Youngkin Cemetery or Monk-Youngkin Cemetery) in Crab Orchard National Wildlife Refuge, Williamson County, Illinois, showing grave markers of John Harrison & Eliza Youngkin.

Right: Close up view of grave marker (not visible in photo above) of George W. Brack, who died 29 July 1867.

In the 1880 U.S. census, Belinda U. and husband Willis Hoover are living in Williamson County, Illinois with her family and he is listed as a farmer. She is living next door to her brother John R. Youngkin, also a farmer. Her two children from her first marriage to George Brack are living with her:

1880 U.S. census, Grassy Township, Williamson County, Illinois

231 236 Younkins, John, 32, Farmer, born in Illinois

Paralee, 24, wife, keeping house, born in Illinois

Elmer A, 6, son, born in Illinois

John E, 5, son, born in Illinois

Luella M, 3, daughter, born in Illinois

232 239 Hoover, Willis, 44, farmer, born in Indiana, father from Kentucky, mother from Virginia Belinda U., wife, 37, keeping house, (maiden name is Youngkin)

Albert, son, 14

Franklin, son, 8

Martha, daughter, 7

Harrison A, son, 5

Brack, Samantha, step daughter, 15

Brack, George L, step son, 13

261-267 Younkins, Joel S., age 34, single, living alone, farmer, can read and write, born in Illinois, father from PA, mother from Tenn.

In the 1900 U.S. census, Belinda U. age 60, is living as Malinda Hoover with her family and son George L. Brack:

1900 U.S. census, Grassy Precinct, Williamson County, Illinois

Hoover, Willis, head, 64, born in Indiana

Malinda, wife, 60, born in Illinois

Marettie Walinont, daughter, 38, born in Illinois

Albert Hoover, don, 35, born in Illinois

Frank Hoover, son, 28, born in Illinois

Harrison Hoover, son, 25, born in Illinois

Edwin Hoover, son, 19, born in Illinois

Luela Hoover, daughter, 16, born in Illinois

George L. Brack, stepson, 35, born in Illinois

In 1900, unmarried at age 35, George L. lived at home with his mother and stepfather in Grassy Township, Williamson County Illinois. He pursued a life of coal mining in Williamson County, Illinois.

In the 1910 U.S. census, Belinda U. age 67, is widowed again and living with her daughter Ella (Luela or Luella) in the household of John Weiss as Malinda Hoover:

1910 U.S. census, Grassy Township, Williamson County, Illinois

Weiss, john, 45, married, born in 1865 in Illinois, father and mother born in Illinois Ella, wife, 25, born in 1885 in Illinois, father and mother born in Illinois Eva, daughter, 7, born in 1903 in Illinois, father and mother born in Illinois Simon, father, 67, born in 1832 in England, father and mother born in England Melinda Hoover, mother-in-law, 67, widowed, born in 1843 in Illinois, father born in Pennsylvania, mother born in Tennessee

Belinda U. died on 01 December 1920, in Grassy Township, Williamson County, Illinois, and she was buried on 02 December 1920, in the Oak Grove Cemetery.

## William H. Youngkin

William H. Younkin (1845–1867) is the oldest son of John Harrison Youngkin (1815–1866) and brother of Terry Lloyd Youngkin (1851–1914). William H. was born in early 1845 on the Sugar Creek farm in Williamson County, Illinois. He is listed in the 1850 U.S. census in Williamson County, Illinois:

1850 U.S. census, Williamson County Illinois: John H. Younkin, age 33, male Eliza Younkin, age 27, female Belinda Younkin, age 7, female William H Younkin, age 4, male Joel Younkin, age 3, male John R Younkin, age 2, male Lewis W Younkin, 9/12, male

The 1855 Illinois state census lists the John Harrison Younkin family living in Williamson County and William would have been about 10 years old:

1855 Illinois state census, Williamson County, Illinois J H Yongkins, number in family is 11

In the 1860 U.S. census, William H. is age 15 and living at home. William is attending school and his cousin Joel R. Younkin may have been his teacher during elementary school:

1860 U.S. census, Williamson County Illinois Township 10 S Range 1 East P.O. Carbondale Page 228, line 27 Dwelling 1762, Family 1586 John H. Youngkin, age 39, farmer, born in Penn, value or real estate 2000, value of personal estate 1200 Eliza J., age 30, female, born Tennessee Belinda U., age 17, female, student William, age 15, male, student Joel, age 14, male, student John, age 12, male, student Lewis, age 10, male, student Lloyd, age 9, male, student James, age 7, male, student Clementine, age 5, female Martha E., age 3, female D.P. Fouts, age 25, male, teacher, born Ohio

William is listed as living at home in the 1865 Illinois census at age 20.

1865 Illinois state census, Williamson County, Illinois John H Younkin, number in family is 11, value of agriculture \$1200, 50 pounds of wool

At the age of 21 on 09 September 1865, William bought the family farm for \$500 from his father John Harrison, who must have been ill and knew he did not have long to live. William's father John H. Youngkin died on 28 February 1866, likely from illness or epidemic.

Five months after buying the farm, William H. Youngkin, the eldest son at 21 years of age, became the administrator of the John H. Youngkin estate. There is no record that William H. married. He is shown with no widow on the 14 November 1867 administrator document. William H. tragically died in November 1867, most likely from cholera or other epidemic. No headstone has been found for William H. He is believed to be buried in the family cemetery at the John Harrison Youngkin farmstead—now the South County Line Cemetery in the Crab Orchard National Wildlife Refuge.

The cemetery is overgrown by thick forest and other headstones are believed to be lost beneath the fallen logs and forest duff. The photo on page 256 shows the John Harrison Youngkin family cemetery (South County Line Cemetery) at Crab Orchard National Wildlife Refuge in 2001.

The administration of the estate of John H. Youngkin, who died the year before, had not completed yet and William H., the administrator, was now deceased. William died intestate without a will. The remaining siblings of legal age: Belinda U., Joel S., John R., Lewis Washington, Terry Lloyd and James Calvin became joint heirs and a local lawyer, Charles C. Crain, was chosen to be administrator of the combined John H. and William H. estate. On 14 May 1868, W. L. Crain signed a receipt for six dollars for services as estate Administrator from "William H. Youngkin Joint Heirs of the Estate of John H. Youngkin."

William S. Cannon, a neighbor and farmer, is named administrator of the estate in 1870. The "Administrator's Sale" occurred on Saturday, 17 December 1870, at the former residence of William H. Youngkin, including sale of the following items: two mares, crop of corn, lot of wheat, one Bee stand, rifle gun, one cotton crop, some farming tools. The sale would typically be used to pay the taxes and debts of the estate. The farm and land was held in joint ownership by the joint heirs until sale in 1879 to brother Joel S. Youngkin.

Note: The 1870 U.S. census lists an unknown William Younkins also living in Williamson County, but at Makanda. He was born in 1845 in Illinois. This census record was attributed to my ancestor William H. from Turkeyfoot Township, PA., for many years — until the estate record of William H. Youngkin, my ancestor, was found showing that William H. died in December 1867, at age 22, with no family. It is unknown who this William Younkins, shown in the 1870 U.S. census below, is related to.

1870 U.S. census, Township 10 Makanda PO, Williamson County, Illinois: 127 - Younkins, William, 25 m w farmer \$200 \$250 Illinois Martha, 16 f w keeping house, Ill Mary, 3, f w at home, Ill

Note by Mark Younkin: online transcript of census says Mary is age 13 which I believe is an error and should be age 3 – see view of 1870 census record below with three lines for the unknown William Younkins family.

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1. South side of the Public Square, Marion III.								
TO THE COUNTY JUDGE OF WILLIAMSON COUNTY,								
STATE OF ILLINOIS.								
Lat the undersigned WIDOW and NEXT OF KIN of  1. All in deceased, late of said County, hereby relinquish estate, and request that  apprinted Administrator of all and singular the goods and erre of the said Hilldiam Hoffmungkin  Pulmles A. D. 1867.  Liturchie of hooms  John Songaphin  J	eeria, Ill.							
administrator's sale.	1							
t, between the hours of 10 o'clock in the forenoon and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the	Tate residence of							
Juliance articles will be sold at PUBLIC SALE.  TERMS OF SALE:—Purchases of less than Five Dollars to be paid in hand; for that amount and of Juliance	ver, on a credit of							
Mors 14 day 00 8 1880	MINISTRATOR.							
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r	olls. In the undersigned WIDOW and NEXT OF KIN of really deceased, late of said County, hereby relinquish state, and request that provinced Administrator of all and singular the goods and ree of the said Hellaum of Grand States of kin.  Substitute a hoom of kin.  Some of Notice reterred to the coption of within sait min.—Emry & Andrew, Filmers and make handstaterers. In the coption of kin.  ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.  OTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That on Addatasay, the 17 day of  Adatasa day of  Allowed and State of Illinois, the personal property of said decedent, on the said sale of the control of th							

Top: Affidavit from next-of-kin of William H. Youngkin appointing administrator for estate of John H. and William H. Youngkin.

Middle: Notice of Administrator's sale of personal property of William H. Youngkin.

Bottom: Receipt for property tax payment by William H. Youngkin dated 29 May 1866.

#### Joel R. Younkin

There were two Joel Younkin families living in southern Illinois during the mid to late 1800s. Joel R. Younkin, born 1834 in Turkeyfoot Township, Somerset County, Pennsylvania, was the paternal first cousin of my ancestor Terry Lloyd Youngkin. Joel S. Youngkin, born 1845 in Williamson County, Illinois, was the brother of Terry Lloyd Youngkin. Their records have been commingled in the past. I include this biography on Joel R. Younkin to help alleviate the confusion between the two Joel records.

Joel R. Younkin (1834–1914) was born in Turkeyfoot Township, Somerset County, Pennsylvania, on 18 April 1834. Joel R's father was Jacob J. "Dorcas Jake" Younkin (1808–1903), brother of John Harrison Youngkin, and his mother was Dorcas Hartzell born 1811. In the 1850 U.S. census, Joel R. is 16 year old, living at home and working as a farm laborer:

1850 U.S. census, Upper Turkeyfoot Township, Somerset County, Pennsylvania Jacob J. Younkin, 42, male, farmer, value 600, can read and write Darcus Younkin 39, female, can read and write Joel Younkin, 16, male, laborer, estimated birth date 1834 Baily Younkin, 14, male Susan Younkin, 12, female Foster Younkin, 10, male Darcus Younkin, 8, female

Mark Miner provided an image of handwritten notes kept in a notebook by Otto Roosevelt Younkin, the president of the Younkin National Home-Coming Reunions 1934–1941. Otto recorded a 21 December 1934, interview with Colwell Younkin, nephew of John Harrison Youngkin, the following:

John Harrison Younkin a teacher, County Supt., Joel went west and taught for him there in Southern Illinois until the war broke out.

This statement appears consistent with census and land deed records and provides additional information that he began his career as a school teacher. At the time, being recognized as a school teacher only required an 8th grade education. Private schools were the norm–possibly every farm/large family had one. It was important to this pious generation to teach their children to read and write with the correct bible using the proper denomination of Christianity. Hiring a school teacher from your family or immediate community would have been common.

Illinois marriage records indicate Joel R. Younkin married Martha Louise Padgett (born Oct 1858) on 14 April 1858, in Williamson County, Illinois. Presumably, Joel R. is working as a school teacher. Historic maps from the period show numerous schools throughout the farming community. Old maps show three schools adjacent to the land of John H. Harrison. Joel R. was saving a down payment to buy land and start farming.

On 11 December 1858, Joel R. purchased farm land for \$400 from owner Joel Hufstutler in Southern Township, near to John Harrison Youngkin's existing farm. In 1859, Joel R. purchased additional adjoining land for \$400 from George & Amanda Chamness. George & Amanda Chamness are one of the original land owners in the neighboring Wolf Creek drainage to the east of Sugar Creek.

The court house in Williamson County, Illinois, tracks deeds and the online index to deeds has the following information:

```
Index to Deeds - Grantees - Williamson County, Illinois
Grantee Grantor Book Price Date Location
Joel R Youngkin Joel Hufstutler N 52 $400 12-11-1858 $1/2 SW sec 7
5-7-1857

Joel R Youngkin George & H 294 $400 4-9-1859 SE SE & SW SE sec 5
Amanda Chamness 2-28-1859

John H Youngkin William Crane N 453 $100 5-20-1859
4-4-1858
```

The 1860 Illinois agricultural census lists the John H. Youngkin farm as one of the most valuable farms in his township. In 1860, farm commodity prices were rising and farming was a profitable business. The 1860 U.S. census lists Joel R. Younkin and his family living on the farm land he purchased in Williamson County:

```
1860 U.S. census, Township 9 Range 2E, Williamson County, Illinois
Yunkin, J R, age 26, birth year 1834 in Pennsylvania
Martha L, wife, age 19, born in N Carolina
Adell, daughter, age 1, born in Illinois
```

Joel R. is remembered in written notes from the 1930s by Otto Roosevelt Younkin, president of the Younkin National Home-Coming Reunion. "Joel is believed to have served during the Civil War in Capt Evans' Independent Company of Illinois Cavalry, nicknamed the "Egyptian Guard." Joel R. is not listed in any Civil War muster rolls in Williamson County Illinois, where he lived. He must have been an accomplished horseman, as is pension record indicates that Joel R. joined the volunteer cavalry called the Egyptian Guard in 1861:

```
U.S. Civil War Soldiers Index 1861-1865
Joel Yonkin, military service, Corporal, volunteer Union soldier, Illinois, Evans'
Independent Company, Illinois Cavalry (Egyptian Guards)
```

The Egyptian Guard is missing from historical accounts of Civil War battles. Men in the Egyptian Guard volunteered for terms from two weeks to 100 days, so Joel R. Younkin may have ended his military service after 100 days. His pension record only mentions service with Capt. Evans' Independent Company of Illinois Cavalry and he doe not appear to have participated in any subsequent battles. I could only find one account that discusses the Egyptian Guard. Google Books brings up an excerpt from the book "The Papers of Ulysses S. Grant, Volume 3" on page 86.

As one of the first actions of the Civil War in his home state, Abraham Lincoln had ordered the Central Illinois Railroad bridge over Big Muddy Creek in southern Illinois to be secured in April 1861 and General Richard Swift had stationed a small guard at the bridge. The crucial Illinois Central Railroad line crossed the Big Muddy Creek just north of Carbondale Illinois. This rail line connected the lead mines, factories and military camps in northern Illinois and Chicago with the military fort and arsenal at Cairo on the Ohio River. The account indicates that on October 1861, Major General John C. Fremont, authorized Captain Finis Evans to raise a cavalry company to guard Big Muddy Bridge from sabotage by confederate sympathizers in Little Egypt (called copperheads).

Captain Evans raised an Illinois State Guards cavalry company of 124 mounted men calling them the Egyptian Guard. Brig. Gen. John A. McClernand wrote to U. S. Grant in his Oct. 30th letter stating that he inspected the Big Muddy Bridge finding that a cavalry guard of 150 men had been there for 2-3 weeks. The bridge was safe and under repair by the Illinois Central Railroad. Capt. Evans inquired if he would be permitted to retain so large a cavalry force or must reduce it to the legal size for a regular cavalry company.

Apparently, the volunteer cavalry was merged into a regular cavalry company, as the Egyptian Guard are not discussed in later Civil War accounts.

Historical accounts relate that living conditions in Williamson County had deteriorated substantially during and after the Civil War, when the county earned the nickname "Bloody Williamson." In particular farm commodity prices and land values appear to have plummeted in the county during the Civil War. Epidemics and lawlessness appear to be significant factors. Foreclosures were common and lucrative for local banks and politicians. Joel R. appears to have sold or lost the land he purchased in Williamson County—no record has been found.

By 1865, Joel R. Younkin appears in the Illinois State Census in the town of DeSoto, Jackson County, Illinois, with a family of two white males and two white females, and he is working at a cooperage:

1865 Illinois state census, Town of DeSoto, DeSoto Precinct, Jackson County, Illinois J R Younkin, 2 white males and 2 white females, value is 80, works at cooperage

A cooper makes wooden barrels, casks, buckets, tubs, butter churns, hogsheads, firkins, tierces, rundlets, puncheons, pipes, tuns, butts, pins and breakers. Everything that a cooper produces is referred to as cooperage as well as the facility itself. Coopers made wooden containers of different grades ranging from "dry-slack" contents like fruits and vegetables, to "dry-tight" containers for items such as gunpowder, to "white" containers to hold liquids, and the best "wet-tight" containers for long term storage of pressurized beer and wine.

In the 1870 U.S. census, Joel R. is 36 years old, living with wife Martha in DeSoto Illinois and working in a cooper shop:

1870 U.S. census, DeSoto Precinct, DeSoto Post Office, Jackson County, Illinois Joel Younkin, 36, male, white, work in cooper shop, value 300, birth in Pennsylvania Martha, 30, female, white, keep house, birth in North Carolina

In June 1892, Joel R. Youngkin applied for a pension for his military service as Colonel with Capt. Evans' Independent Company. The Congressional Record-Senate for 1906, Vol. 40, Part 8, page 7157, shows that the bill (H. R. 16881) granting an increase of pension to Joel R. Youngkin was considered in Committee of the Whole.

It is proposed to place on the pension roll the name of Joel R. Youngkin, late of Captain Evan's Independent company, Illinois Volunteer, and to pay him a pension of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

In 1892, Joe Younkin was the Justice of the Peace for the marriage of Robert Gray and Malissa (Boughers) Gray in Kinmundy, Marion County, Illinois. The Kinmundy Express on October 10, 1957, ran a newspaper article discussing their 65th wedding anniversary and listing Joe Younkin as Justice of the Peace presiding over the wedding.

Joel R. is listed in the 1900 U.S. census in the small rural farming community of Kinmundy in Marion County Illinois, just north of Williamson County, working as a cooper. His daughter Norah age 30 is a dressmaker and living with him and his wife:

1900 U.S. census, Kinmundy Township Kinmundy City Ward 1-3, Marion County, Illinois Joel R. Yunkin, head, male, age 66, birth date April 1834, birthplace, Pennsylvania, parents born in Pennsylvania, occupation is Cooper, own house, can read and write Martha L., wife, female, 59, birth date Oct 1841, birthplace North Carolina, parents born in North Carolina, can read and write

Norah, daughter, female, age 30, birth date June 1870, birthplace Illinois, dressmaker, can read and write

The 1910 U.S. census lists Joel R. as 75 years and "working on own account." Joel owns house with no mortgage. He lives with his wife Martha 67 and they have been married for 51 years. Daughter Nora age 38 is single, living at home and a dressmaker:

1910 U.S. census, Kinmundy City, Kinmundy Township

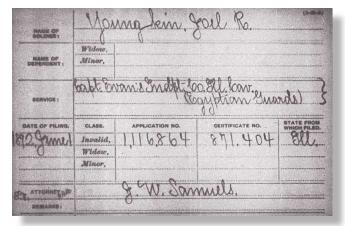
Joel R. Younkin, head, male, white, 75, married 51 years, born in Penn., father-Penn, mother-Penn, English, own income, working on own account, read & write, own home, no mortgage Martha L., wife, female, white, 67, married 51 years, born in North Carolina, N. Carolina, N. Carolina, read & write

Nora, daughter, female, white, 38, single, born in Illinois, dressmaker at home, can read & write

A newspaper article in the Kinmundy Express in 1914, announced J. R. Younkin as a candidate for re-election as Justice of the Peace for Kinmundy town. Joel had filled the position for the last four years from 1910 to 1914. He likely served as Justice of the Peace since at least 1892. Pension payment cards at the U.S. Veterans Administration contain a record that Joel R Youngkin, Corporal, Capt. Evan's Independent Illinois Cavalry, died on

22 July 1914, in Kinmundy Illinois.

The Kinmundy Express dated Thursday July 20, 1939 article: "25 Years Ago, Issue of July 23, 1914, AT REST Joel R. Younkin departed this life this morning at his home in this city on Wednesday morning, July 22, at five o'clock, aged 80 years, 3 months, and 4 days. The funeral service will be held from the residence on Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock, Elder W.J. Simer, officiating. Interment in Evergreen cemetery under escort of Hicks Post No. 255 G.A.R. and ladies of the G.A.R."



Pension file record for Joel R. Youngkin, listing Civil War service with Capt. Evans Independent Illinois Cavalry, Egyptian Guard.

## Joel S. Youngkin

Joel S. Youngkin (1845–1922) is the second son of John Harrison Youngkin (1815–1866) born on 07 December 1845, at the Sugar Creek farm in Williamson County, Illinois. He is listed in the 1850 U.S. census in Williamson County, Illinois as age three:

1850 U.S. census, Williamson County Illinois John H. Younkin, age 33, male Eliza Younkin, age 27, female Belinda Younkin, age 7, female William H Younkin, age 4, male Joel Younkin, age 3, male John R Younkin, age 2, male Lewis W Younkin, 9/12, male

The 1855 Illinois state census lists the John Harrison Younkin family still living in Williamson County and Joel would be about age 10:

1855 Illinois state census, Williamson County, Illinois J H Yongkins, number in family is 11

In the 1860 U.S. census, Joel S. is age 14 and living at home. He is attending school and his cousin Joel R. Younkin may have been his teacher during elementary school:

1860 U.S. census, Williamson County Illinois Township 10 S Range 1 East P.O. Carbondale Page 228, line 27 Dwelling 1762, Family 1586

John H. Youngkin, age 39, farmer, born in Penn, value or real estate 2000, value of personal estate 1200

Eliza J., age 30, female, born Tennessee Belinda U., age 17, female, student William, age 15, female, student Joel, age 14, male, student John, age 12, male, student Lewis, age 10, male, student Lloyd, age 9, male, student James, age 7, male, student Clementine, age 5, female Martha E., age 3, female D.P. Fouts, age 25, male, teacher, born Ohio

There are no pension records or accounts that Joel S. served in the Civil War. He was only 14 in 1860 at the start of the war. Joel S. Youngkin may have also been known by the nickname Joseph:

- 1) The Williamson County 1871 Circuit Court case CR013 has Joel Youngkin listed as a witness and living in nearby Cobden Illinois under the name of Joseph Youngkin.
- 2) The 1960 obituary of his son James Hardy Youngkin has the fathers name shown as Joseph Youngkin.

The 1871 circuit court case is interesting and provides insight into the chaos of "Bloody Williamson" County following the Civil War. A summary of Circuit Court case CR013 follows:

In 1871, the 18 year old James Calvin Youngkin (the son of John H. Youngkin) was listed in a grand jury indictment for the crime of "Disturbing the Peace" on the night of 07 February 1871. James Youngkin's name was added to the indictment as a handwritten afterthought. This incident occurred at the height of the Bloody Vendetta in Williamson County. The indictment stated that a gang of men had threatened a family in their home at night. The indictment was signed by T. M. Youngblood, State's Attorney for the 26th Judicial Circuit. This action by the state attorney general's office may have been one of the first attempts by the state to restore law and order to Williamson County through a grand jury. A "Peoples Subpoena" was issued for James Norris, John Jack, William Jackson, William Bradly, and "James Younkins" and on April 10th the Grand Jury issued a writ for their arrest.

James Younkin was arrested by Williamson County Sheriff Alonzo N. Owen, along with the others and posted s \$100 promissory note for bail signed by himself, brother John R. Younkin, W. L. Childers, Willis Keoffer and Calvin Craig. His brother Joel Younkin (named Joseph on some court documents) was subpoenaed by the Grand Jury as a witness and ordered to appear at court on 13 September 1871. The Williamson County Sheriff A. N. Owen noted on the subpoena dated July 24th that Joel/Jos. Younkin was not found in Williamson County. Because of the Bloody Vendetta, Joel may have recently moved to nearby Union County where in 1878 he is married and has son James Hardy in Makanda Illinois with wife Elmira Bradberry. On 26 July 1871, John Jack, James Norris and James Younkin signed an affidavit requesting a continuance of the trial to next term when Joseph Younkin could attend as witness from Cobden. According to the affidavit, Joseph Younkin was the only witness that could testify that there was no disturbance to the family that night. There are no further documents in the circuit court file and James Younkin is not listed in further circuit court cases or conviction records. It appears that the matter never made it to trial and the charges were dropped by the Grand Jury for lack of evidence (Joel/Joseph Youngkin could not be located).

The lead defendant in this 1871 Disturbing the Peace case was James Norris who goes on to have a notorious record with further circuit court cases for assault in 1874 and 1876, and 1876 trial for murder. The History of Williamson County, Illinois by Milo Erwin 1876 discusses the Bloody Vendetta at length. James Norris was on trial for the vigilante ambush assassination of James Henderson, who was part of the notorious Russell-Henderson-Sisney gang of Williamson County.

James Norris was known as a daring outlaw and desperado and Milo Erwin calls him the most notorious and dreaded of the assassins. Milo describes the 25 year old James Norris as a large, fine-looking man, very intelligent and pleasant, but who was a wild, reckless man who loved all kinds of amusements, which got him into difficulties and several previous indictments. He was captured in a saloon called "Mr. Poteete's" about five miles southwest of Marion Illinois at a Christmas ball on 25 December 1875. He was convicted and on 27 April 1876, sent to Joliet prison for 18 years.

Illinois marriage records list Joel marrying Elmira Bradberry (born 07 July 1840) in Union County Illinois in 1878. Illinois birth records show child James Hardy Younkin, born 10 April 1878 in Makanda, Illinois. Illinois death records show James Hardy died 1960 in Carbondale, Illinois.

The court house in Williamson County, Illinois has land deeds and the online index to deeds has the following information. In 8 August 1865 and 9 September 1865, John H. Youngkin transferred farm land worth \$500 to his eldest son William H. Youngkin.

Grantee Grantor Book Price Date Location
William H Youngkin John H Youngkin R 257 \$500 8-8-1865 SW SE sec 1 T10 R1
9-9-1865

John Harrison Youngkin died four months later on 28 February 1866. William H. Youngkin, the eldest son of John H., tragically died in November 1867, most likely from cholera or other epidemic. The administration of the estate of John H. Youngkin, who died the year before, had not completed yet and William H. was the administrator, now deceased. The remaining siblings of legal age: Belinda U., Joel S., John R., Lewis Washington, Terry Lloyd and James Calvin became joint heirs and a local lawyer, Charles C. Crain, was chosen to be administrator of the combined John H. and William H. estate. On 14 May 1868, W. L. Crain signed a receipt for six dollars for services as Administrator from "William H. Youngkin Joint Heirs of the Estate of John H. Youngkin."

The "Administrator's Sale" occurred on Saturday, 17 December 1870, at the farm and former residence of Wm. H. Younkin involving sale of the following items: two mares, crop of corn, lot of wheat, one Bee stand, rifle gun, one cotton crop, some farming tools. The sale would typically be used to pay the taxes and debts of the estate. The Justice Court judgment of \$96.00 for a lawsuit against John H. Younkin would also have been paid from the sale of the estate. The farm and land was held in joint ownership by the joint heirs.

Almost ten years later on 11 September 1878 and 28 March 1879, the deed records show the following Youngkin siblings: John G. & Cordelia A. Youngkin (Cordelia Arabelle Youngkin), Lewis W. & Susan Youngkin, Terry L. & John R. Youngkin—quitclaim deed their ownership to James C. Youngkin for \$5 each. James C. & Jane Youngkin then quitclaim deed the farm to brother Joel S. Youngkin for \$200.

SUBPŒ	NA.							
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	Marion, on the 13 day of Soptember A D. 1871, to							
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and	James Naris Etal Defendant.							
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71								

Circuit Court subpoenas for Joel S. Younkin (who also apparently used the name Joseph) issued in 1871 for disturbing the peace complaint against James Calving Younkin.

The court house in Williamson County, Illinois has land deeds and the online index to deeds has the following information.

Grantee 1878-1879	Grantor	Book	Price	Date	Location
James C Youngkin	John G. & Cordelia	V 357	\$5	3-28-1879	SE SE sec 1 T10 R1
g	A. Ewell		, -	9-11-1878	
James C Youngkin	Lewis W. & Susan	V 359	\$5	3-28-1879	SE SE sec 1 T10 R1
	Youngkin			3-17-1879	
Joel S Youngkin	James C. & Jane	10 394	\$200	3-28-1879	SE SE sec 1 T10
R1					
	Youngkin			9-11-1878	
James C Youngkin	Terry L. & John R. Youngkin	V 359	\$5	3-28-1879	SE SE sec 1 T10 R1

The list of deed records shows Joel S. Younkin purchasing additional land nearby in 1884 from Wm. C. Wiley. The Wiley family was one of the first settlers in Grassy Township with Oliver Harper Wiley's homestead dating to 1830. O. H. Wiley was a sergeant in Captain Amstead Holman's company of mounted volunteers during the Black Hawk war of 1832.

Grantee	Grantor	Book	Price	Date	Location	
1884:						
Joel S Younkin	Wm. C. Wiley	14 354	\$30	2-1-1884	Lot 4 SE NE sec 11	9 1
				2-2-1884	E-1/2 SW sec 6 10	4

The deed records suggest that my ancestor Terry Lloyd Youngkin and his siblings divested themselves of the family farm land of John H. Younkin in 1879. The brother Joel S. Youngkin acquired the land and appears to have continued farming on Sugar Creek.

The next census record of Joel S. is the 1880 U.S. census where he is listed as single, age 34, farming in Williamson County. Grassy Precinct is the same precinct where the John H. Youngkin farm was located on Sugar Creek. Joel's brother John R. is also living as a farmer in Grassy Precinct next door to sister Belinda U. Hoover and her husband and children.

1880 U.S. census, Williamson County, Grassy Precinct, Illinois 261-267 Younkins, Joel S., age 34, single, living alone, farmer, can read and write, born in Illinois, father from PA, mother from Tenn.

The 1880 U.S. census listing for Joel S. conflicts with the 1878 marriage record of Joel and Elmira in Makanda Township and the 1878 birth date of his son James Hardy. The census data appears to be out of date by two years.

The Joel S. Youngkin family is next found in the 1900 U.S. census living in Makanda Township, renting a house and Joel is working as a farm laborer. His son James Hardy, age 40, is living with the family and working as a school teacher. His brother James Calvin and family are living in a rental house nearby and James is also working as a farm laborer.

There is no known record of Joel S. selling the land he bought during 1879 and 1884 in Williamson County. Land prices in Williamson County decreased until the U.S. government bought vast acres of abandoned farm land for its water projects in the 1930s, later to become the Crab Orchard National Wildlife Area.

The 1900 U.S. census lists the following:

1900 U.S. census, Makanda Township, Jackson County, Illinois 150 156 Younkin, Joel, head, born Feb 1845, age 55, married 26 years, farm laborer, renting house

Elmira, wife, born July 1843, age 56, no occupation James H, 40, son, born April 1878, age 22, single, school teacher, not employed for 6 months of the year

His brother James Calvin Younkin is on the same street in the 1900 U.S. census:

153 159 Younkin, James C., head, born Oct 1845, age 54, married 22 years, farm laborer, renting house

Jane, wife, born Jan 1858, age 42
Gertie, daughter, born March 1879, age 21, single
Delia M., daughter, born Sept 1881, age 18, single
Bertha E., daughter, born Dec 1883, age 16, single
Nellie, daughter, born April 1887, age 13
Kate, daughter, born March 1890, age 10
Ola, daughter, born Dec 1893, age 6
Maggie, daughter, born Jan 1897, age 3

Joel S. is also listed in the 1920 U.S. census living in Carbondale on East College Street with his wife Elmira:

1920 U.S. census, Carbondale Township, Jackson County, Illinois, Carbondale City, East College Street 504 139 189 Younkin, Joel, head, 75, no occupation

Elmira, wife, 79, no occupation James H, 40, son, single, Wagon Driver Grocery Store

Joel S., age 76, died on 02 November 1922, in Carbondale, Jackson County, Illinois and his occupation is listed as a "retired farmer" on his death record. Illinois Deaths and Stillbirths, 1916–1947 lists Joel Youngkin as a "retired farmer" who died on 02 November 1922, in Carbondale, Jackson County, Illinois. The burial date is 03 November 1922, in Carbondale, Illinois. The "Find a Grave" Index lists the burial of Joel Younkin at the Snider Hill Cemetery in Carbondale, Jackson County, Illinois.

	1. PLACE OF DEATH  Begistration  Department of Public Health—Division of Vital Statistics  Dist. No
1	Township or Road District Car Village of Consecution of Consecutio
PHYSICIANS about takement	Street and Number, No. St.; Ward, Ward, Office of the Number, No. St.; Ward, Office of the Number, No. St.; Ward, Office of the Number, No. St.; Ward, Office of the Number of the Numbe
r. PHYSIC of statement	Residence. 196. 1 (Usual place of abode) St.; Ward, (If non-resident give city or town as Length of residence in city or town where death occurred yrs. mos. ds. How long in U. S., if of foreign birth? yrs. mos.
EXACTLY.	PERSONAL AND STATISTICAL PARTICULARS  MEDICAL CERTIFICATE OF DEATH  16. DATE OF DEATH  MEDICAL CERTIFICATE OF DEATH  16. DATE OF DEATH
stated classiff f U. S.	MARRIED (Month) (Day)  WIDOWED OR DIVOICE DAY  Sa. If married, Widowed or divorced (Write the world 2)  HUSBAND of (or) WIFE of MARA  Auwhan (17)  17. LEEBBY CERTIFY, That I attended decea
AGE al	that I ast saw h.22 alive on
euppiled. A that it m PATION is military or	JOHN OF DECEMBER O
fully ms, so OCCUI	(a) Trade, profession, or particular kind of work.  (b) General nature of industry, business, or establishment in which employed (or employer)  (B) Contributory (Secondary).
l be plain	(c) Name of employer
formation should to OF DEATH in pl	10. KARE OF PATHER  10. Was there an autopsy?
of information should CAUSE OF DEATH in	11 (BIRTHPLACE OF FATHER (city/or town) What test construct diaprosis? (Signed) (Signed) Address Address Address Address (Signed)
ery Item Ci	13. BIRTHPLACE OF MOTHER (city or town).  State to Disease Causing Death, or, in deaths from Viole state (1) Means of Injury; and (2) whether Accidental, Simple of Injury; and (3) whether Accidental, Simple of Injury; and (3) whether Accidental, Simple of Injury; and (4) whether Accidental, Simple of Injury; and (5) whether Accidental, Simple of Injury; and (6) whether Accidental, Simple of Injury; and (7) whether Accidental, Simple of Injury; and (8) whether Accidental, Simple of Injury; and (8) whether Accidental, Simple of Injury; and (8) whether Accidental injury; a
N. B.—Ere V. S. 5 50M—12-3-20 42927 —	14. INFORMANT A CAUSE OF BURIAL OR REMOVAL 21. DATE OF MAN 3  16. MAN 3  17. PLASE OF BURIAL OR REMOVAL 21. DATE OF MAN 3  20. UNDERSARER ADDRESS  18. ADDRESS
C 50 M-	FATHER Ookn H Bounkin

Death certificate for Joel S. Youngkin who died on 02 November 1922, in Carbondale, Jackson County, Illinois of "some obscure gastrointestinal disease."

#### John R. Younkin

John R. Younkin (1848–1926) is the third son of John Harrison Youngkin (1815–1866) and brother of Terry Lloyd Youngkin. John R. was born in February 1848, on the Sugar Creek farm in Williamson County, Illinois. Donna (Younkin) Logan in her Family Group Record - MRIN 836-2335 indicates his middle name was "Ribren."

John is listed in the 1850 U.S. census in Williamson County, Illinois as two years old:

1850 U.S. census, Williamson County Illinois:

John H. Younkin, age 33, male

Eliza Younkin, age 27, female Belinda Younkin, age 7, female William H Younkin, age 4, male Joel Younkin, age 3, male John R Younkin, age 2, male Lewis W Younkin, 9/12, male

The 1855 Illinois state census lists the John Harrison Younkin family living in Williamson County and John R. would have been seven years old:

1855 Illinois state census, Williamson County, Illinois J H Yongkins, number in family is 11

In the 1860 U.S. census, John R. is age 12 and living at home. He is attending school and his cousin Joel R. Younkin may have been his teacher during elementary school:

1860 U.S. census, Williamson County Illinois Township 10 S Range 1 East, P.O. Carbondale Page 228, line 27 Dwelling 1762, Family 1586

John H. Youngkin, age 39, farmer, born in Penn, value or real estate 2000, value of personal estate 1200

Eliza J., age 30, female, born Tennessee Belinda U., age 17, female, student William, age 15, female, student Joel, age 14, male, student John, age 12, male, student Lewis, age 10, male, student Lloyd, age 9, male, student James, age 7, male, student Clementine, age 5, female Martha E., age 3, female D.P. Fouts, age 25, male, teacher, born Ohio

John R. is listed in the 1865 Illinois state census as living at home and would be 17:

1865 Illinois state census, Williamson County, Illinois John H Younkin, number in family is 11, value of agriculture \$1200, 50 pounds of wool

No one has found the John H. Youngkin family in the 1870 U.S. census. John H. Youngkin died on 28 February 1866. William H. Youngkin, the eldest son of John H., tragically died in November 1867. The administration of the estate of John H. Youngkin, who died the year before, had not completed yet and William H., the administrator was now deceased. The remaining siblings of legal age: Belinda U., Joel S., John R., Lewis W., Terry L. and James C., became joint heirs and a local lawyer, Charles C. Crain, was appointed to be administrator of the combined John H. and William H. estate.

On 14 May 1868, W. L. Crain signed a receipt for \$6.00 for services as Administrator from "William H. Youngkin Joint Heirs of the Estate of John H. Youngkin."

The "Administrator's Sale" occurred on Saturday, 17 December 1870, at the farm and former residence of Wm. H. Younkin involving sale of the following items: two mares, crop of corn, lot of wheat, one Bee stand, rifle gun, one cotton crop, some farming tools. The sale would typically be used to pay the taxes and debts of the estate. The Justice Court judgment of \$96.00 for a lawsuit against John H. Younkin would also have been paid from the sale of the estate. The farm and land was held in joint ownership by the joint heirs. Neighbor and farmer W. S. Cannon, was administrator of the estate for the sale.

John R. married Paralee B. York (1856-before 1900) in Williamson County, Illinois on 20 October 1873, and had the following children:

Elmer A. Younkin, born 1874
John H. Younkin, born April 4, 1875, died April 13, 1932 and is buried in New Rose
Hill Cemetery in Carbondale Illinois
Louella M. Younkin, born 1877
Mary Younkin, born 1880
Stella Younkin, born 1892

On 11 September 1878 and 28 March 1879, the deed records show that the following Youngkin siblings: John G. & Cordelia A. Youngkin (Cordelia Arabelle Youngkin), Lewis W. & Susan Youngkin, Terry L. & John R. Youngkin — quitclaim deed their ownership to James C. Youngkin for \$5 each. James C. & Jane Youngkin then quitclaim deed the farm to brother Joel S. Youngkin for \$200:

Grantee	Grantor	Book	Price	Date	Location
1878-1879					
James C Youngkin	John G. & Cordelia	V 357	\$5	3-28-1879	SE SE sec 1 T10 R1
	A. Ewell			9-11-1878	
James C Youngkin	Lewis W. & Susan	V 359	\$5	3-28-1879	SE SE sec 1 T10 R1
	Youngkin			3-17-1879	
Joel S Youngkin	James C. & Jane	10 394	\$200	3-28-1879	SE SE sec 1 T10 R1
	Youngkin			9-11-1878	
James C Youngkin	Terry L. & John R. Youngkin	V 359	\$5	3-28-1879	SE SE sec 1 T10 R1

The deed records suggest that John R. Youngkin and his siblings divested the family farm land of John H. Younkin in 1879. The brother Joel S. Youngkin acquired the land and appears to have continued farming on Sugar Creek.

In the 1880 U.S. census, John R. and wife Paralee are living in Williamson County, Illinois with family and working as a farmer:

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1880 U.S. census, Grassy Township, Williamson County
Younkins, John, 32, farmer, born in Illinois
Paralee, 24, wife, keeping house, born in Illinois
Elmer A., 6, son, born in Illinois
John E., 5, son, born in Illinois (listed as John H. in 1920 U.S. Census)
Luella M., 3, daughter, born in Illinois
```

In the 1900 U.S. census, John R. is living in Marion Township, Williamson County, Illinois with four children. His wife Paralee is not listed in the 1900 U.S. census and is presumed to be deceased, as John is listed as a widower. John R. and son John H. are working as coal miners in the Egyptian coal fields:

1900 U.S. census, Marion Precinct, Marion City, Williamson County, Illinois Younkins, John, Feb 1848, age 52, widower, coal miner, born in Illinois, father born in PA, renting house

John Jr., April 1875, age 25, coal miner, born in Illinois, mother and father born in Illinois Ella, Mar 1877, age 23, born in Illinois Mary, Jul 1880, age 19, born in Illinois Stella, Jun 1892, age 7, born in Illinois

The publication titled "Souvenir of Williamson County, Illinois" at the Williamson County Historical Society list on page 96 a 1905 article on the "Improved Order of Redmen" announcing the lighting of the Council Fire for the Wigwam of Modoc Tribe, No. 173, Hunting Grounds of Marion, Illinois. This council of Redmen welcomes men and women of all colors. It claims to be the oldest purely American Secret Society founded before the Revolutionary War with the motto: Freedom, Friendship, Charity. Redmen administer no oath binding to any political or religious creed. The order now lists 375,000 members. The local tribe at Marion called Modoc No. 173 was organized in 1901 and in 1905 had 87 members including officer John H. Younkin as Junior Sagamore.

In the 1910 U.S. census, John R. is 62, living alone in a rental house at 109 West Main in Marion with daughter Stella and working odd jobs as a laborer:

1910 U.S. census, West Marion, Marion City, Illinois 109 West Main

Younkins, John, age 62, widower, laborer odd jobs, renting house, born in Illinois, father born in PA, mother from Tennessee

Stella, age 17, single, born in Illinois

The newspaper article in the Republican on Thursday March 23, 1911, "Mrs. Martha L. Youngkin aged 69 years, died at her home in this city Tuesday morning after a severe illness. Service were held at the residence on Thursday afternoon and conducted by Rev. R.D. Woodley assisted by Rev. F.O. Fannon. Burial in Evergreen Cemetery under escort of the ladies of G.A.R."

A newspaper article in the Kinmundy Express in 1914, announced J. R. Younkin as a candidate for re-election as Justice of the Peace for Kinmundy town. He had filled the position for the last four years from 1910 to 1914. He likely served as Justice of the Peace since at least 1892.

In the 1920 U.S. census, John R. age 72 is living in City of Marion, West Marion Township, Williamson County Illinois with son John H.

1920 U.S. census, West Marion Township, Williamson County Illinois, 403 West Burnett 472, 533, Youngkin, John H, age 43, own home, born in Illinois, father from Illinois, mother from Illinois, occupation is coal miner, wage worker

Dottie, wife, age 38, born in England, mother from England, father from England Glenore, son, age 18 Gladys, daughter, age 13 Cook, John W., nephew, 8

Youngkin, John R, father, 72, sewer inspector for City of Marion

In the publication titled 1926 Bits of News Vol. 7 page 173, Williamson County Historical Society index record 148253, lists that John R. Younkin passed away at the home of his son, J.H. Younkin, at 1001 South Aikman Street, at 2:00 a.m. on Wednesday, Dec. 1, 1926, at the age of 78, in the city of Marion, Illinois.

## **Lewis Washington Younkin**

Lewis Washington Youngkin (1849–1880) is the fourth son of John Harrison Youngkin (1815–1866) and brother of Terry Lloyd Youngkin. Lewis W. was born in 1849 on the Sugar Creek farm in Williamson County, Illinois. His first name is spelled Lewis or Louis on different documents and his last name is spelled Younkin or Youngkin on different documents. The discrepancy in spelling does not appear to be significant.

Lewis W. is listed in the 1850 U.S. census in Williamson County, Illinois as two years old:

1850 U.S. census, Williamson County Illinois: John H. Younkin, age 33, male Eliza Younkin, age 27, female Belinda Younkin, age 7, female William H Younkin, age 4, male Joel Younkin, age 3, male John R Younkin, age 2, male Lewis W Younkin, 9/12, male

The 1855 Illinois state census lists the John Harrison Younkin family living in Williamson County and Lewis W. would have been six years old:

1855 Illinois state census, Williamson County, Illinois J H Yongkins, number in family is 11

In the 1860 U.S. census, Lewis W. is age 10 and living at home. He is attending school and his cousin Joel R. Younkin may have been his teacher during elementary school:

1860 U.S. census, Williamson County Illinois Township 10 S Range 1 East, P.O. Carbondale Page 228, line 27 Dwelling 1762, Family 1586

John H. Youngkin, age 39, farmer, born in Penn, value or real estate 2000, value of personal estate 1200

Eliza J., age 30, female, born Tennessee Belinda U., age 17, female, student William, age 15, female, student Joel, age 14, male, student John, age 12, male, student Lewis, age 10, male, student Lloyd, age 9, male, student James, age 7, male, student Clementine, age 5, female Martha E., age 3, female D.P. Fouts, age 25, male, teacher, born Ohio

Lewis W. would be living at home in the 1865 Illinois state census at age 15.

1865 Illinois state census, Williamson County, Illinois John H Younkin, number in family is 11, value of agriculture \$1200, 50 pounds of wool John H. Youngkin died on 28 February 1866. William H. Youngkin, the eldest son of John H., tragically died in November 1867, most likely from cholera or epidemic. The administration of the estate of John H. Youngkin, who died the year before, had not completed yet and William H., the administrator was now deceased.

The remaining siblings of legal age: Belinda U., Joel S., John R., Lewis Washington, Terry Lloyd and James Calvin became joint heirs and a local lawyer, Charles C. Crain, was chosen to be administrator of the combined John H. and William H. estate. On 14 May 1868, W. L. Crain signed a receipt for six dollars for services as Administrator from "William H. Youngkin Joint Heirs of the Estate of John H. Youngkin."

The "Administrator's Sale" occurred on Saturday, 17 December 1870, at the former residence of Wm. H. Younkin, involving sale of the following items: two mares, crop of corn, lot of wheat, one Bee stand, rifle gun, one cotton crop, some farming tools. The sale would typically be used to pay the taxes and debts of the estate. The farm and land was held in joint ownership by the joint heirs.

Almost ten years later on 11 September 1878 and 28 March 1879, deed records show that the following Youngkin siblings: John G. & Cordelia A. Youngkin (Cordelia Arabelle Youngkin), Lewis W. & Susan Youngkin, Terry L. & John R. Youngkin quitclaim deed their ownership to James C. Youngkin for \$5 each. James C. & Jane Youngkin then quitclaim deed the farm to brother Joel S. Youngkin for \$200:

Grantee Grantor		Book	Price	Date	Location
1878-1879					
James C Youngkin	John G. & Cordelia	V 357	\$5	3-28-1879	SE SE sec 1 T10 R1
	A. Ewell			9-11-1878	
James C Youngkin	Lewis W. & Susan	V 359	\$5	3-28-1879	SE SE sec 1 T10 R1
	Youngkin			3-17-1879	
Joel S Youngkin	James C. & Jane	10 394	\$200	3-28-1879	SE SE sec 1 T10 R1
	Youngkin			9-11-1878	
James C Youngkin	Terry L. & John R.	V 359	\$5	3-28-1879	SE SE sec 1 T10 R1
	Youngkin				

The deed records suggest that Lewis W. Youngkin and his siblings divested themselves of the family farm land of John H. Younkin in 1879. The brother Joel S. Youngkin acquired the land and appears to have continued farming on Sugar Creek.

State of Illinois County of Union marriage license was issued to Lewis W. and Susan Anne Penland (1860-1934) in South Pass (Cobden), Illinois on 31 May 1878. Lewis W. and Susan Anne Penland had the following children:

Harry Louis Youngkin, born July 8, 1979 and died April 14, 1952 in West Frankfort, Illinois Daisy Arbella Youngkin, born October 4, 1880 and died October 7, 1972 in Union County, Illinois

In the 1880 U.S. census, Lewis W. and wife Susan are living in Union County, Illinois, with son Harry. Lewis W. is working as a farmer:

1880 U.S. census, Illinois census roll 259, Cobden Precinct, Union County: 143 / 150 Marsh, Sarah, w, f, 46, boarder & widow, born Tenn., father born Tenn. Tenn.

Younkin, Louis, w, m, 28, farmer, born Illinois, father born Illinois, mother born Illinois Susan, w, f, 21, wife -keeping house, born Illinois, father born Illinois, mother born Illinois Harry, w, m, 1, son, born Illinois, father born Illinois, mother born Illinois Yancy, Sarah, w, f, 30, domestic servant, born Illinois, father born Illinois, mother born Ill. Taylor, w, m, 1/2 - born Feb., born Illinois, father born Illinois, mother born Illinois

Lewis W. Youngkin died on 11 August 1880, after a six week illness with remittent fever (malaria) in South Pass (Cobden) Illinois. His wife Susan was pregnant with their daughter Daisy at the time of his death. He is reportedly buried in the South Pass Cemetery now know as the Cobden Cemetery in unmarked grave within the Noble Alexander Penland plot.

Death Record: 505

date of death: Sept. 17, 1880 name: Louis Washington Youngkin

gender: Male race: White

age: 31 years 10 months 3 days

occupation: Farmer birth date: Aug 11 1860

status: Single

nationality: American born: Williamson County III residence: South Pass Union Co III

illness: Remittent Fever -cause of death: Enlargement of sphere and left lobe of liver

duration: 6 weeks

burial: South Pass Cemetery burial date: Aug 12, 1880

funeral home: Ben Rithy Cobden III physician: B.G. Ross MD Cobden III

The widow Susan's daughter Daisy was born in October 1880. The widow Susan married Lewis's brother Terry Lloyd Youngkin on 17 February 1882. Terry and Susan lived in the same house formerly occupied by Lewis W. in Cobden, Illinois. The story of Terry Lloyd Youngkin and his brother Lewis W. was confusing for many years because of their mixed relationships to Susan and Sarah Penland. The following attempts to explain their relationships.

Susan and Sarah Penland were daughters of Noble Alexander Penland, also from Williamson County, Illinois, and may have been neighbors on a farm near the John Harrison Younkin farm on Sugar Creek. Lewis W. and Susan Penland married in 1878 and lived in South Pass (now Cobden). Lewis W. and Susan (Penland) Youngkin had son Harry in July 1879.

By the 1880 U.S. census, Susan's sister Sarah now the widow Sarah Yancy, is living with Lewis W. and Susan in South Pass, Illinois, as a domestic servant with her son Taylor (½ year old). By 1881, Lewis's brother Terry Lloyd and Susan's sister Sarah Yancy were apparently living together in the same house with Lewis and Susan. After the death of Lewis W. from malaria in August 1880, the widow Susan's daughter Daisy (from Lewis W.) was born in October 1880.

After the birth of his only child Terry Lloyd Jr. in February 1881, with Sarah (Penland) Yancy, Terry Lloyd senior separated from Sarah (no marriage or divorce record found). It was common for a brother to marry a brother's widow at that time. Terry Lloyd then married the widow Susan (Penland) Youngkin in February 1882. The widow Susan already had the last name Youngkin from her marriage in 1878 to deceased Lewis W. Younkin

The new husband Terry Lloyd senior and widow Susan raised Terry Lloyd Jr. (from Sarah) with their own children. Their first child was Martha born in 1882 (apparently died young). My ancestor Jessie Herbert Youngkin was born to Terry Lloyd senior and Susan on 23 September 1884 in Cobden Illinois.

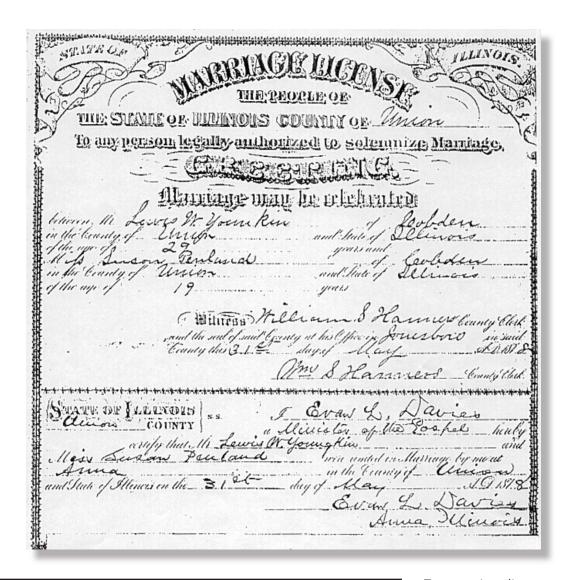
Sarah Penland had three marriages to James Davis, Joseph Yancy and Henry Jackson Adams. She was already a widow when living with Terry Lloyd senior in 1881. She was married to Joseph Yancy in 1872 with son Taylor in 1880 (he may have died young). She married James Davis in 1869 with daughter Talitha born in 1866 in Georgia.



Left: Hand-tinted portrait photograph of Susan Younkin.

Bottom: Grave marker of Susan Younkin 1860-1934.

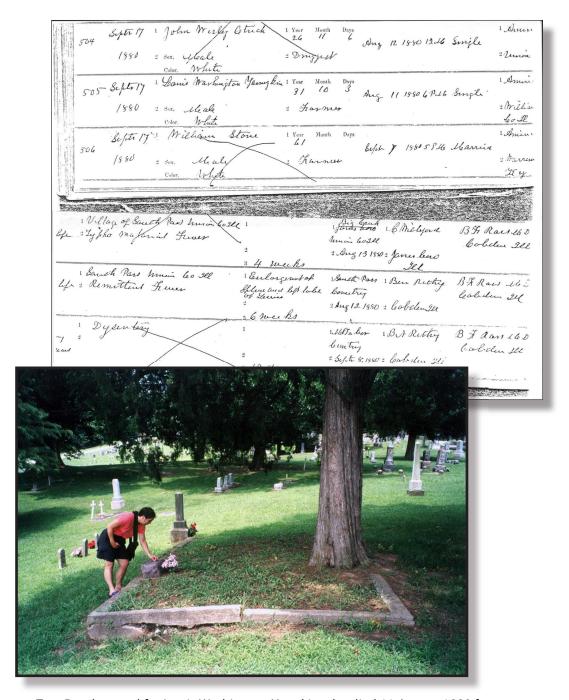






Top: marriage license of Lewis W. Younkin and Susan Penland dated 31 May 1878.

Left: Overton family plot in Cobden Cemetery with grave marker of Susan (Penland) Youngkin next to her daughter Daisy Arbella (Younkin) Overton.



Top: Death record for Lewis Washington Younkin who died 11 August 1880 from remittent fever.

Bottom: View in 1999 of the Noble Alexander Penland plot at Cobden Cemetery in Cobden Illinois, where Lewis Washington Youngkin is reported by his widow Susan (Penland) Youngkin, to have been buried in an unmarked grave in August 1880 after dying from remittent fever (malaria). Noble Alexander Penland, Lewis Washington Youngkin and Terry Lloyd Youngkin are all reportedly buried in unmarked graves within this plot. The grave marker for Noble Alexander Penland was added in the 1960s by Penland family relatives.

### **James Calvin Younkin**

James Calvin Youngkin (1853–1935) is the sixth son of John Harrison Youngkin (1815–1866) and brother of Terry Lloyd Youngkin. James Calvin was born on 01 October 1853, on the Sugar Creek farm in Williamson County, Illinois. He is not listed in the 1850 U.S. census in Williamson County, Illinois. The 1855 Illinois state census lists the John Harrison Younkin family living in Williamson County and James Calvin would have been two years old:

1855 Illinois state census, Williamson County, Illinois J H Yongkins, number in family is 11

In the 1860 U.S. census, James C. is age seven and living at home and attending school. D.P. Fouts or his cousin Joel R. Younkin may have been his teacher during elementary school:

1860 U.S. census, Williamson County Illinois Township 10 S Range 1 East P.O. Carbondale Page 228, line 27 Dwelling 1762, Family 1586

John H. Youngkin, age 39, farmer, born in Penn, value or real estate 2000, value of personal estate 1200

Eliza J., age 30, female, born Tennessee
Belinda U., age 17, female, student
William, age 15, female, student
Joel, age 14, male, student
John, age 12, male, student
Lewis, age 10, male, student
Lloyd, age 9, male, student
James, age 7, male, student
Clementine, age 5, female
Martha E., age 3, female
D.P. Fouts, age 25, male, teacher, born Ohio

James is listed as living at home in the 1865 Illinois state census at age 12:

1865 Illinois state census, Williamson County, Illinois John H Younkin, number in family is 11, value of agriculture \$1200, 50 pounds of wool

No one has found the family in the 1870 U.S. census. But James C. is still living in Williamson County Illinois as evidenced by circuit court records.

In 1871, James C. Youngkin is listed as a co-defendant in a circuit court case for disturbing the peace. The 1871 circuit court case is interesting and provides insight into the chaos of "Bloody Williamson" County following the Civil War. The following is a synopsis of the Circuit Court case CR-013:

In 1871, the 18 year old James Calvin Youngkin (the son of John H. Youngkin) was listed in a grand jury indictment for the crime of "Disturbing the Peace" on the night of 07 February 1871. James Youngkin's name was added to the indictment as a handwritten afterthought.

This incident occurred at the height of the Bloody Vendetta in Williamson County. The indictment stated that a gang of men had threatened a family in their home at night. The indictment was signed by T. M. Youngblood, State's Attorney for the 26th Judicial Circuit. This action by the state attorney general's office may have been one of the first attempts by the state to restore law and order to Williamson County through a grand jury. A "Peoples Subpoena" was issued for James Norris, John Jack, William Jackson, William Bradly, and "James Younkins" and on April 10th the Grand Jury issued a writ for their arrest.

James Younkin was arrested by Williamson County Sheriff Alonzo N. Owen, along with the others and posted s \$100 promissory note for bail signed by himself, brother John R. Younkin, W. L. Childers, Willis Keoffer and Calvin Craig. His brother Joel Younkin (named Joseph on some court documents) was subpoenaed by the Grand Jury as a witness and ordered to appear at court on 13 September 1871. The Williamson County Sheriff A. N. Owen noted on the subpoena dated July 24th that Joel/Jos. Younkin was not found in Williamson County.

Because of the Bloody Vendetta, Joel may have recently moved to nearby Union County where in 1878 he is married and has son James Hardy in Makanda Illinois with wife Elmira Bradberry. On 26 July 1871, John Jack, James Norris and James Younkin signed an affidavit requesting a continuance of the trial to next term when Joseph Younkin could attend as witness from Cobden. According to the affidavit, Joseph Younkin was the only witness that could testify that there was no disturbance to the family that night. There are no further documents in the circuit court file and James Younkin is not listed in further circuit court cases or conviction records. It appears that the matter never made it to trial and the charges were dropped by the Grand Jury for lack of evidence (Joel/Joseph Youngkin could not be located).

The following is a transcript of the Affidavit for Continuance:

No 31 People vs Norris et. al. Affidavit for continuance Filed July 26th, 1871 J.W. Harwell The People vs. James Norris

John Jack, James Younkin, James Norris, the defendants in the above styled cause being duly sworn upon their oaths deposes and swear that they cannot safely proceed to trail in the above styled cause on account of the absence of Joseph Younkin who is a material witness for them in this cause that they can from by said Younkin that on the night of the alleged disturbance of the peace spoken of in the indictment there was no disturbance of the family of the said Cohorn that they ordered a subpoena for the said Younkin who is now absent at Cobden that they also wrote to said Youngkin to come to this term of the court and that they fully expected him to be at this term of court that they know of no other witness by whom that can so fully the same facts that this afford and is not made for delay but that justice may be done that they expect to have him at the next term of this court.

John Jack, James C. Norris, James Younkin Sworn to the subscribed before me this the 26th day of July 1871 J.W. Hartwell (Joseph W. Hartwell, Clerk of the said Court)

	INDICTMENT.—Culver, Page & Hoyne, Stationers and Blank Book Manufacturers, 128 & 130 Lake St., Chicago.
State	STATE OF ILLINOIS,  Of the March  Williamstan County Circuit  wet, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Il willy file  THE GRAND JURORS, chosen, selected and sworn, in and for the County of  Williamstan Internation of the People of the  ty of Illinois, upon their oaths, present: That filling further place of said County, on the  se beauth day of full sary in the year of our Lord  to thousand eight hundred and Il very file and within the said County  Williamston and State of full sary at and within the said County  Williamston and State of full sary full said there are a  in the year of our Lord  the land less userable have a full  in the year of our Lord  the land less userable have a full  in the year of our Lord  the land less userable have a full  in the year of our Lord  the land less userable have a full  in the year of our Lord  the land less userable have a full  in the year of our Lord  the land less userable have a full  in the year of our Lord  the land less userable have a full  the land less userable have a full  less a full less a full  less a full  less a full less a
STATE OF ILLINOIS, Milliamson County,  85.	the Sheriff of County, GREETING:
if they may be found in your County, and there so the sol be found in your County, and there so that you may have there before our City to the theory to held at Maria within and for the said	safely keep until They lischarged from your custody, reuit Court on the first day of County of Milliamore our said Court to answer unto  of them

Top: Indictment dated 1871 by the Williamson County Circuit Court for James Norris, William Brady, John Hack, William Jackson and James Younkin for disturbing the peace.

ner of serving the same, on or before the first day of the term of the said Court to be held as aforesaid.

WITNESS, I Worth Court of the said Court to be held as aforesaid.

WITNESS, I Worth Court, and the seal thereof, at Morron this winth day of in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and Severy one

Middle: Arrest warrant from Grand Jury of Williamson County Circuit Court for James Norris, William Brady, John Jack, William Jackson and James Younkins dated 10 April 1871.

Bottom: Recognizance bond posted by James Younkins, John R. Younkin, W.L. Childers, Willis Hoeffer and Calvin Craig for \$100 on 10 April 1871.

A STATE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE
Angle & September
Know all Men by these Presents, That we James Yourkins
John R. Youndson M. le Children , Frie & Horoffee and Colombian and State of Illipois, we had and furnly bound unto the people of the State of
of the county of Williamson and State of Illinois, are held and firmly bound unto the people of the State of
Illinois in the sum of One Hundred Dollars, current money of
the United States, for the payment of which, well and truly to be made, we bind ourselves, our heirs, executors and administrators, jointly, severally and firmly by these presents.
Witness, our hands and seals, this 10th day of April A.D. 1871.
The Condition of the Above Obligation is Such, That if the above bounden
James Younkins
shall personally be and appear before the Judge of the Circuit Court, in the county of Williamson and State of
Illinois, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the Court House in Marion on the
Monday in the month of declember next; and from day to day and term to term there after, then and there to anser to an indictment which has been preferred against him the Laid
James Vounkins
hy the Grand Jury of the said county of Williamson, at the suit of the said people of the State of Illinois, for
and concerning the crime of Westerling the Peace with which the said
thence without the leave of the said Court; then this recognizance to be void, otherwise to remain in full force
thence without the leave of the said Court; then this recognizance to be void, otherwise to remain in full force
James & youngline [SEAL]
Gelm Be younghing [SEAL!]
Williams Children [SEAL]
I Certify That this recognizance was taken and entered into before me, this Exact of day of
April A. D. 1871 Honzo V. Owen
Sheriff of Williamson County, Illinois.
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·

While there is no further record of James C. being investigated during the Bloody Vendetta, James Norris goes on to have a notorious life in Williamson County. The lead defendant in the 1871 "Disturbing the Peace" case was James Norris who had circuit court cases for assault in 1874 and 1876, and a 1876 trial for murder. The History of Williamson County, Illinois by Milo Erwin 1876 discusses the Bloody Vendetta at length.

James Norris was on trial for the ambush assassination of James Henderson, who was part of the notorious Russell-Henderson-Sisney gang of Williamson County. James Norris was known as a daring outlaw and desperado and Milo Erwin calls him the most notorious and dreaded of the assassins. Milo describes the 25 year old James Norris as a large, fine-looking man, very intelligent and pleasant, but who was a wild, reckless man who loved all kinds of amusements, which got him into difficulties and several previous indictments. He was captured in a saloon called "Mr. Poteete's" about five miles southwest of Marion Illinois at a Christmas ball on 25 December 1875. He was convicted and on 27 April 1876, sent to Joliet prison for 18 years.

John H. Youngkin died on 28 February 1866. William H. Youngkin, the eldest son of John H., tragically died in November 1867, most likely from cholera or other epidemic. The administration of the estate of John H. Youngkin, who died the year before, had not completed yet and William H. was the administrator, now deceased. The remaining siblings of legal age: Belinda U., Joel S., John R., Lewis W., Terry L. and James C. became joint heirs and a local lawyer, Charles C. Crain, was chosen to be administrator of the combined John H. and William H. estate. On 14 May 1868, W. L. Crain signed a receipt for six dollars for services as Administrator from "William H. Youngkin Joint Heirs of the Estate of John H. Youngkin."

The "Administrator's Sale" occurred on Saturday, 17 December 1870, at the former residence of Wm. H. Younkin involving sale of the following items: two mares, crop of corn, lot of wheat, one Bee stand, rifle gun, one cotton crop, some farming tools. The sale would typically be used to pay the taxes and debts of the estate. The Justice Court judgment of \$96.00 for a lawsuit against John H. Younkin would also have been paid from the sale of the estate. The farm and land was held in joint ownership by the joint heirs.

James Calvin married Jane Finchum (1858–1942) in Johnson County, Illinois and had the following children:

Delia Younkin, born Sept. 10, 1880, died Nov. 8, 1946 in Jackson County, Illinois Bertha Younkin, born Dec. 17, 1883, died 1915 and is buried in Cobden Cemetery Kate Younkin, born 1891

Liola Younkin, born 1893, died 1894

Madge Younkin, born Dec. 31, 1895 in Makanda, Jackson County Illinois, died as Madge Roles on March 20, 1974 in Chicago Illinois

Guy Younkin, born 1895

Elsie Younkin, born 1905

Nellie Ann Younkin, born April 30, 1886, died July 17, 1929 in Cairo Illinois

Almost ten years later on 11 September 1878 and 28 March 1879, the deed records show the following Youngkin siblings: John G. & Cordelia A. Youngkin (Cordelia Arabelle Youngkin), Lewis W. & Susan Youngkin, Terry L. & John R. Youngkin quitclaim deed their ownership to James C. Youngkin for \$5 each. James C. & Jane Youngkin then quitclaim deed the farm to brother Joel S. Youngkin for \$200:

Grantee 1878-1879	Grantor	Book	Price	Date	Location
James C Youngkin	John G. & Cordelia	V 357	\$5		SE SE sec 1 T10 R1
	A. Ewell			9-11-1878	
James C Youngkin	Lewis W. & Susan	V 359	\$5	3-28-1879	SE SE sec 1 T10 R1
	Youngkin			3-17-1879	
Joel S Youngkin	James C. & Jane	10 394	\$200	3-28-1879	SE SE sec 1 T10 R1
	Youngkin			9-11-1878	
James C Youngkin	Terry L. & John R.	V 359	\$5	3-28-1879	SE SE sec 1 T10 R1
	Youngkin				

Lastly, the list of deed records shows Joel S Younkin purchasing additional land nearby in 1884 from Wm. C. Wiley.

Grantee	Grantor	Book	Price	Date	Location
1884:					
Joel S Younkin	Wm. C. Wiley	14 354	\$30	2-1-1884	Lot 4 SE NE sec 11 9 1
				2-2-1884	E-1/2 SW sec 6 10 4



Mark Youngkin inspecting James Calvin Younkin grave marker and adjoining grave marker of his wife Jame (Finchum) Younkin in Cobden Cemetery in Cobden, Illinois, in 1999.

The deed records suggest that James C. Youngkin and his siblings divested themselves of the family farm land of John H. Younkin in 1879. The brother Joel S. Youngkin acquired the land and appears to have continued farming on Sugar Creek.

In the 1880 U.S. census, James C. and wife Jane are living in Cobden Illinois with baby Gerty:

```
1880 U.S. census, Cobden Township, Union County, Illinois
477, 487, Youngkin, James C, 25, married, farm laborer,
Jane, 24, wife, keeping house
Gerty, daughter, age 1
```

In the 1900 U.S. census, James C. is living in Makanda Township, Jackson County, Illinois with wife Jane and seven children. His brother Joel S. is living on the same street with his family:

```
1900 U.S. census, Makanda Township, Jackson County, Illinois
153 159 Younkin, James C., head, born Oct 1845, age 54, married 22 years, farm laborer, renting
house
```

Jane, wife, born Jan 1858, age 42
Gertie, daughter, born March 1879, age 21, single
Delia M., daughter, born Sept 1881, age 18, single
Bertha E., daughter, born Dec 1883, age 16, single
Nellie, daughter, born April 1887, age 13
Kate, daughter, born March 1890, age 10
Ola, daughter, born Dec 1893, age 6
Maggie, daughter, born Jan 1897, age 3

Elsie, daughter, age 5

150 156 Younkin, Joel, head, born Feb 1845, age 55, married 26 years, farm laborer, renting house

Elmira, wife, born July 1843, age 56, no occupation James H, 40, son, born April 1878, age 22, single, school teacher, not employed for 6 months of the year

In the 1910 U.S. census, James is an unemployed farm manager living in Union County Illinois and four of his children are working as farm laborers at a fruit farm:

```
1910 U.S. census, Rich Precinct, Union County Illinois
100, 100, Yunkins, James C, age 56, married 31 years, born in Illinois, father from Penn, mother
from Tenn, occupation is farmer, farm manager, unemployed, can write, renting home
Jane, wife, age 54, married 31 years, born in Tenn, mother from Tenn, father from
Tenn
Kate, daughter, age 19, farm laborer on fruit farm, can write
Leola, daughter, age 17, farm laborer on fruit farm, can write
Madge, daughter, age 16, farm laborer on fruit farm, can write
Guy, son, age 15, farm laborer on fruit farm, cannot write
```

Records in the Illinois Deaths and Stillbirths 1916–1947, indicate that James Calvin Younkin died on 24 December 1935, in Road District 4, Pulaski County, Illinois, at age 82, and that is occupation was farmer. Jane died at the Murphysboro home of her married daughter Bertha Castleberry on 10 June 1942 at age 86 years. James and Jane are buried side by side in the Cobden Cemetery in Block 8, Lot 35 Grave 6, Cobden, Illinois.

## **Clementine Youngkin**

Clementine Youngkin (b. 1855) is the daughter of my ancestor John Harrison Youngkin (1815–1866) and sister of my ancestor Terry Lloyd Youngkin. Clementine was born in 1855 on the Sugar Creek farm in Williamson County, Illinois.

In the 1860 U.S. census, Clementine is 5 and living at home on the Sugar Creek farm:

1860 U.S. census, Williamson County Illinois
Township 10 S Range 1 East, P.O. Carbondale
Page 228, line 27
Dwelling 1762, Family 1586
John H. Youngkin, age 39, farmer, born in Penn, value or real estate 2000, value of personal estate 1200
Eliza J., age 30, female, born Tennessee

Belinda U., age 17, female, student
William, age 15, female, student
Joel, age 14, male, student
John, age 12, male, student
Lewis, age 10, male, student
Lloyd, age 9, male, student
James, age 7, male, student
Clementine, age 5, female
Martha E., age 3, female
D.P. Fouts, age 25, male, teacher, born Ohio

Her mother Eliza Jane Youngkin died on 21 January 1863 of Cholera or other epidemic and Clementine would have been 10 years old:

In the 1865 Illinois state census, she would be 10 years old and living at home:

1865 Illinois state census, Williamson County, Illinois John H Younkin, number in family is 11, value of agriculture \$1200, 50 pounds of wool

Her father John Harrison Youngkin died on 28 February 1866. As Williams H. is the eldest 22 year old son and of legal age when John died, William is the heir to the farm and the estate. The land is deeded to William H. in September 1865, about 3 months before the death of John Harrison in February 1866. Apparently, William H. is a farmer and intends to keep the farm. Clementine would have been 11 years old and an orphan. She likely would have continued living on the farm with William H. and the other siblings.

However, William H. died in December 1867 before the estate administration is finished. He died intestate without a wife or family. The siblings of legal age (next-of-kin) when William H. died were Belinda U. Hoover, Joel S. Youngkin, John R. Youngkin, and Louis W. Youngkin. The underage children including Clementine would have been orphans and assigned to live with siblings or relatives.

On 14 November 1867, the next-of-kin signed an affidavit to the County Judge of Williamson County assigning a local lawyer to be administrator of the John H. and William H. Youngkin estates.

Nothing is known about the next three years during which the administrator ran the affairs of the farm. The 1870 U.S. census does not list Clementine Youngkin.

The "Administrator's Sale" occurred on Saturday, 17 December 1870, at the farm and former residence of William H. Youngkin (former John H. Harrison farm), involving the sale of the following items: two mares, crop of corn, lot of wheat, one Bee stand, rifle gun, one cotton crop, some farming tools. The sale would typically be used to pay the taxes and debts of the estate. The farm was held in ownership by the joint heirs. None of the Youngkin siblings are listed in the 1870 U.S. census indicating their dislocation from the farm and dispersal as farm laborers into surrounding areas. After the numerous deaths on the farm from 1863 through 1867, perhaps no one wanted to live there anymore.

The paper trail on Clementine Youngkin goes cold with no census, birth records, death records or other documents having been discovered for her after 1865 and age 10. She would have lived with a guardian until marrying and assuming a new name.

### Martha Ellen Younkin

Martha Ellen Younkin (born 1857) is the daughter of John Harrison Youngkin (1815–1866) and sister of Terry Lloyd Youngkin. Martha Ellen was born 15 October 1857, on the Sugar Creek farm in Williamson County, Illinois. She later went by the names Ellen Watson and Ellen Birkholz.

In the 1860 U.S. census, Martha Ellen is 3 and living at home on the Sugar Creek farm:

1860 U.S. census, Williamson County Illinois
Township 10 S Range 1 East
P.O. Carbondale Page 228, line 27
Dwelling 1762, Family 1586
John H. Youngkin, age 39, farmer, born in Penn, value or real estate 2000, value of personal estate 1200

Eliza J., age 30, female, born Tennessee Belinda U., age 17, female, student William, age 15, female, student Joel, age 14, male, student John, age 12, male, student Lewis, age 10, male, student Lloyd, age 9, male, student James, age 7, male, student Clementine, age 5, female Martha E., age 3, female D.P. Fouts, age 25, male, teacher, born Ohio

Her mother Eliza Jane Youngkin dies on 21 January 1863 of Cholera or other epidemic and Martha Ellen would have been about 6 years old.

In the 1865 Illinois state census, she would be 8 years old and also living at home:

1865 Illinois state census, Williamson County, Illinois

John H Younkin, number in family is 11, value of agriculture \$1200, 50 pounds of wool

Her father John Harrison Youngkin died on 28 February 1866. Martha Ellen would have been 9 years old and may have continued living with William H. on the family farm as an orphan. As Williams H. is the eldest 22 year old son and of legal age when John dies, William is the heir to the farm and the estate. The land is deeded to William H. in September 1865 about 3 months before the death of John Harrison in February 1866. William H. is a farmer and intends to keep the farm. However, William H. dies in December 1867 before the estate administration of his father is finished. He is owner of the farm and dies intestate without a wife or family.

The siblings of William H. Youngkin old enough to be next-of-kin were Belinda U. Hoover, Joel S. Youngkin, John R, Youngkin, and Louis W. Youngkin. Martha E. and the other siblings would have been not been of legal age to be next-of-kin. They would be orphans and assigned to live with siblings or relatives. On 14 November 1867, the next-of-kin siblings choose an administrator for the John H. & William H. Youngkin estate. Nothing is known about the next three years during which the administrator ran the affairs of the farm.

In 1870, the personal estate at the former residence of William H. Youngkin was sold and the land held by the joint heirs. None of the Youngkin siblings are listed in the 1870 U.S. Census, indicating their dislocation from the farm and dispersal into the surrounding areas likely as farm laborers. Martha Ellen would have been living with a relative.

Martha Ellen Youngkin, age 19, married Frank Ogden on 06 February 1876 in Williamson County, Illinois (her name on the marriage record is badly transcribed as Martha E. Langkin). The following known children of Martha Ellen and Frank Ogden include:

Columbus Franklin Ogden, born January 31, 1877 in Carterville, Illinois, he died on September 3, 1941 in Herring, Williamson County, Illinois, coal mine employee

Martha Ellen Ogden is a widow by 20 October 1878, when she married Calvin G. Watson in Williamson County, Illinois. Calvin Green Watson was born in 1843, in Wayne County Illinois. He served in the Civil War in the Illinois 48th Infantry Regiment as a Private. He started collecting a military pension on November 9, 1881, for the diarrhea and hemorrhoids he was stricken with during the war which disabled him for the rest of his life. She and Calvin had the following children:

Will T. (Frank) Watson, born October 13, 1879 in Cobden, Illinois, died August 3, 1941 in 10-1 Road District, Williamson County Illinois, burial at Oak Grove Cemetery Nellie May Watson, born July 29, 1881 in Cobden Illinois

The Watsons jointly purchased from John Ogden some 155 acres of land in Sections 2 and 11, Township 10, Range 1 East.

In 1878–1879, John G. & Cordelia A. Ewell (Arabelle Youngkin), Louis W. & Susan Youngkin, John R. Youngkin and Terry Lloyd Youngkin deeded their interest in the farm to James C. & Jane Youngkin for \$5 each. The same day, James Calvin and his wife sold the farm to Joel S. Youngkin for \$220.

Martha Ellen was not a party to the deed transactions and apparently was too young in 1867 when William H. Youngkin died to be a joint heir to the farm. In the 1880 U.S. census, Martha Ellen is keeping house on a farm in Union County, Illinois:

1880 U.S. census, South Pass, Union County, Illinois 403 413, Watson, Calvin, age 35, farm laborer, born in Illinois, mother and father from Illinois

Ellen, wife, age 26, keeping house, born in Illinois, mother and father from Illinois Columbus, son, age 4, born in Illinois, mother and father from Illinois Frank, son, age 1, born in Illinois, mother and father from Illinois Youngkin, Belle, age 19, domestic servant, born in Illinois, mother and father from Tennessee

In the 1880 U.S. census, Cordelia Arabelle Youngkin is "Belle Youngkin" in the household of her sister Martha Ellen Youngkin, now using her husband's name Ellen Watson. A son of Martha Ellen by her previous marriage to Frank Ogden appears to be living with her in the 1880 U.S. Census. Columbus Franklin Ogden was born 31 January 1877 in Illinois, before Calvin Watson's marriage to Martha Ellen in 1878.

Calvin Green Watson died from heart failure on 25 June 1891, and is buried in the Old Grassy Cemetery or Watson Cemetery in Grassy Township, Williamson County, Illinois. Martha Ellen Watson applies for a widow's military pension on 20 July 1891.

Martha Ellen (Youngkin) Watson married August Burkholz (or Birkholz) in Williamson County, Illinois on 13 April 1902. August was a native of Germany and immigrated to the U.S. in 1872. He was a farmer.

In the 1910 U.S. census, Martha Ellen is living on a home farm with August Birkholz in Carterville, Illinois:

1910 U.S. census, Carterville Township, Williamson County, Illinois 146 147 Birkholz, August, head, age 64, married twice, 7 years in current marriage, born in England, mother and father from Germany, immigrated in 1864, farmer, employee on home farm

Ellen, wife, age 58, married twice, 7 years in current marriage, 4 children all alive, born in Illinois, father from Indiana, mother from Illinois

Les, son, age 28, married once, 5 years in current marriage, born in Illinois, father from England, mother from Illinois, farm laborer on home farm

Ethel, daughter-in-law, wife, age 24, married once, 5 years in current marriage, 2 children all alive, born in Illinois, mother and father from Illinois

Alice, grand daughter, age 4, born in Illinois, mother and father from Illinois Lorraine, grand daughter, age 1, born in Illinois, mother and father from Illinois

August Burkholz died a few weeks before his 70th birthday on 30 March 1915, after surgery for prostate and rectal cancer. Martha Ellen Birkholz died on 02 May 1931 in Grassy Township, Williamson County, Illinois and was buried on 04 May 1931 in the Snyder Cemetery or Snider Hill Cemetery in Carbondale, Jackson County, Illinois.

### Cordelia Arabelle Younkin

Cordelia Arabelle Younkin (b. 1861) is the daughter of John Harrison Youngkin (1815–1866) and sister of Terry Lloyd Youngkin. Cordelia Arabelle was born in 1861 on the Sugar Creek farm in Williamson County, Illinois. She is known at various periods in her life as Arabelle Youngkin, Belle Youngkin, Cordelia A. Ewell, Isabella Hill, and finally Isabella Robinson.

Cordelia Arabelle is the last known child of John Harrison Youngkin and Eliza Jane, as Eliza Jane died on 21 January 1863, at the Sugar Creek farm from Cholera or other epidemic. Cordelia was two years old when her mother Eliza Jane died.

Cordelia Arabelle is likely listed as living at home (11 in family) in the 1865 Illinois state census and would be age 4:

1865 Illinois state census, Williamson County, Illinois John H Younkin, number in family is 11, value of agriculture \$1200, 50 pounds of wool

John Harrison Youngkin, dies on 28 February 1866. Cordelia Arabelle was 5 years old and an orphan. William H. is the eldest 22 year old son and of legal age when John Harrison died.

William is the heir to the farm and the estate and land are deeded to William H. in September 1865, about 3 months before the death of John Harrison in February 1866. William H. is a farmer and intends to keep the farm. However, William H. died in December 1867, before the estate administration is finished. He died intestate without a will or widow.

The siblings of legal age (next-of-kin) when William H. died were Belinda U. Hoover, Joel S. Youngkin, John R. Youngkin, and Louis W. Youngkin. The other children would have been orphans and assigned to live with siblings or relatives including Cordelia Arabelle.

On 14 November 1867, the next-of-kin signed an affidavit to the County Judge of Williamson County assigning a local lawyer to be administrator of the John H. and William H. Youngkin estates. Nothing is known about the next three years during which the administrator ran the affairs of the farm. Apparently, the farm was deserted or rented out as the 1870 U.S. census does not list any Youngkin siblings living on the farm.

The "Administrator's Sale" occurred on Saturday, 17 December 1870, at the former residence of William H. Youngkin (former John H. Harrison farm), involving the sale of the following items: two mares, crop of corn, lot of wheat, one Bee stand, rifle gun, one cotton crop, some farming tools. The sale would typically be used to pay the taxes and debts of the estate. The farm was held in ownership by the joint heirs.

On 25 February 1877, Cordelia Arabelle Younkin, age 16, married John G. Ewell (born circa 1856) in Williamson County, Illinois. There are no known children for Cordelia Arabelle and John G. Ewell.

On 11 September 1878 and 28 March 1879, the deed list shows the siblings: John G. & Cordelia A. Ewell (Cordelia Arabelle Younkin), Lewis W. & Susan Youngkin, Terry L. & John R. Youngkin; quitclaim deed their ownership to James C. Youngkin for \$5 each.

James C. & Jane Youngkin then quitclaim deed the farm to brother Joel S. Youngkin for \$200:

Grantee 1878-1879	Grantor	Book	Price	Date	Location
James C Youngkin	John G. & Cordelia A. Ewell	V 357	\$5	3-28-1879 9-11-1878	SE SE sec 1 T10 R1
James C Youngkin	Lewis W. & Susan Youngkin	V 359	\$5	3-28-1879 3-17-1879	SE SE sec 1 T10 R1
Joel S Youngkin	James C. & Jane Youngkin	10 394	\$200	3-28-1879 9-11-1878	SE SE sec 1 T10 R1
James C Youngkin	Terry L. & John R. Youngkin	V 359	\$5	3-28-1879	SE SE sec 1 T10 R1

John G. Ewell either dies or goes missing by the 1880 U.S. census. In the 1880 U.S. census, Cordelia Arabelle (Younkin) Ewell is listed as "Belle Youngkin" living in the household of her sister Martha Ellen (Youngkin) Watson, listed as Ellen Watson and her husband Calvin Watson:

```
1880 U.S. census, South Pass, Union County, Illinois
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403 413, Watson, Calvin, age 35, farm laborer, born in Illinois, mother and father from Illinois Ellen, wife, age 26, keeping house, born in Illinois, mother and father from Illinois Columbus, son, age 4, born in Illinois, mother and father from Illinois Frank, son, age 1, born in Illinois, mother and father from Illinois Youngkin, Belle, age 19, domestic servant, born in Illinois, mother and father from Tennessee

Arabelle next appears in the 1900 U.S. census in Marion, Williamson County, Illinois, married to Marshall Marcus Hill (b. Jan 1860), married on 16 May 1881 in Williamson County, Illinois:

```
1900 U.S. census, Marion, Williamson County, Illinois
Marshall Hill, Head, 40, married in 1881 at age 19, white, male
Esibell Hill, 38, married in 1881 at age 19, mothers birthplace Tenn
Ella Hill, 18
Jessie Hill, 15
Minnie Hill, 11
Gilbert Tippet, 4
```

She had three children: Mary Ellen "Ella", Jessie and Minnie or "Winnie." Illinois death records indicate Cordelia Arabelle (Youngkin) died on 16 March 1919, in Anna, Union County, Illinois, as Isabella Robinson.

The book titled "1919 Events in Egypt" at the Williamson County Historical Society, page 38 has her obituary:

ISABELLA ROBINSON, 57, died following a lung illness 16 Mar at her home in Crab Orchard. She first married Marshall Hill who died 14 years ago. Three years later she married JOHN ROBINSON who survives. She leaves three daughters: ELLA HILL, JESSIE HILL NALE and WINNIE HILL SEATON of Glen Carbon., three grandchildren: LESTER, FAYE & GLENN SEATON, three brothers & sisters: JOE YOUNKINS of Carbondale, MRS. M. HOOVER, JOHN YOUNKINS, Mrs. ELLEN BURKHOLTZ and JAMES YOUNKINS of Anna. Burial in Rosehill Cemetery. MDR 17 Mar.



## YOUNGKIN ANCESTRY



# Chapter 12. Egyptian Coal Fields

Indiana, Kentucky and Illinois contain a sedimentary basin filled with about 36,800 square miles of ancient rocks bearing thin layers of high-grade bituminous coal. This ancient rock ranges from a few feet thick on the outside margin of the basin to a maximum thickness of about 2600 feet in the deepest part. The main target of early coal mining was the Herrin Coal located beneath Williamson and Franklin Counties in Illinois. Here the coal beds were close to the surface along the west margin of the basin. The Herrin Coal became the focus of coal mining due to its high quality, low sulfur content, availability of low cost land, and shallow depth of mining. The demand for coal grew steadily after the Civil War during the era of railroad expansion and forest depletion. In the 1880s, coal overtook wood as the nation's primary energy supply.

Coal had been mined at Carterville, Illinois, since about 1869 on a small scale. Mining began in earnest after the 1892 discovery of the Herrin Coal seam beneath Herrin's Prairie, near Marion, Illinois. Shale rock covered the prairie and soils were too poor for pioneer farming. The first white settlement at Blairsville was at a wagon ford on the Big Muddy River, an ancient buffalo crossing. In the summer of 1896, the vacant prairie contained a railroad station and the first buildings at the new Mine No. 7. The survey on December 4, 1896, plotted out a town around the only existing buildings, a post office and general store. The post office and town was officially named Herrin located within Herrin Township by the founding partners, the great-grandsons of Elder Isaac Herrin, the first white settler on the Herrin prairie.



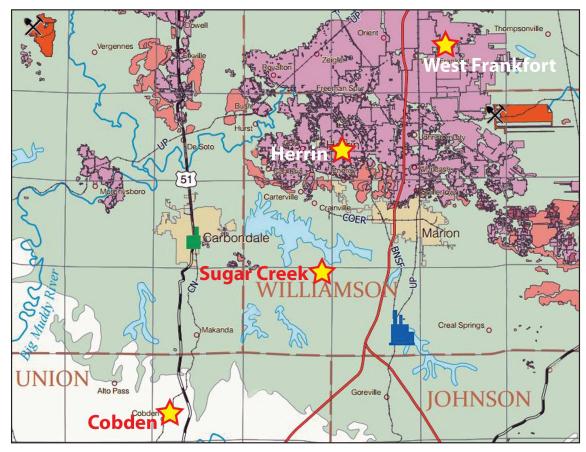
Illinois, in 1930. Image: from Williamson County Illinois Historical Society at website

Main street of Herrin,

County Illinois Historical Society at website www.wcihs.org. Slideshow of Herrin, Illinois, during Depression by Arthur Rothenstein, U.S. Farm Security Administration January 1939.

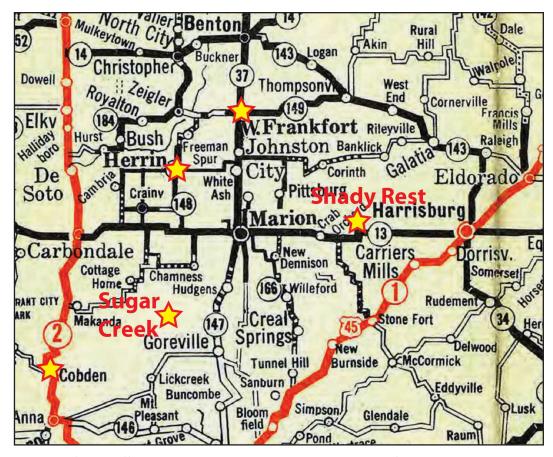
In 1896, Big Muddy Coal and Iron Company excavated the first shaft at new Mine No. 7, just east of Herrin, using coal miners paid \$1.25 for a ten hour day. With all the newest equipment, the company claimed a capacity of 1500 tons of coal in ten hours. New mining techniques were incorporated into the mine by engineers graduating from the new Illinois Industrial University, one of the first engineering schools when it opened in 1868, now the University of Illinois. The university is one of the original 37 public colleges created when President Abraham Lincoln signed the 1862 Morrill Land-Grant Act.

Other coal mines opened in rapid succession reaching from Carterville northward to West Frankfort, Illinois. The first underground coal mine of the Chicago and Carterville Coal Company was named Mine A when Mine B was opened a few years later. President Theodore Roosevelt "went below" to inspect the Mine A workings on one of his campaign trips through Illinois. The company opened the Sunnyside Mine in 1899. By the early 1900s, more than thirty underground coal mines were operating within six miles of Herrin, Illinois, extracting the lucrative Herrin Coal.



Portion of Coal Industry Map showing widespread extent of underground coal mines (dark shaded areas) beneath Herrin and West Frankfort, Illinois, where Terry Lloyd Younkin Jr., Harry Louis Youngkin, and Victor Harold Younkin lived and worked as coal miners. Also shown for reference is the location of South Pass (now Cobden) where Terry Lloyd and Lewis Washington Youngkin lived and worked as farmers, and the Sugar Creek farm of John Harrison Youngkin.

Image: excerpt from Coal Industry Map by Illinois State Geological Survey at website www.isgs.illinois.edu with annotations by Mark T. Youngkin.



Portion of 1930 Official Illinois Highway Map showing location of Marion, Herrin and West Frankfort, Illinois, where Terry Lloyd Younkin Jr., Harry Louis Youngkin and Victor Harold Younkin, lived and worked as miners in the Egyptian Coal Field.

Image: excerpt from 1930 Official Illinois Highway Map at www.idaillinois.org, annotations by Mark T. Youngkin.

Miners were scarce skilled laborers and the coal companies recruited immigrant miners to work in the coal mines. The first miners to come to Herrin were Italians who had been working in surrounding counties. As the men grew certain that the future offered reliable work and a good home — the new Americans sent mail overseas calling for other family members and friends to come to Illinois. The *Natives of Italy* organized at Herrin in 1898, the *Lombard Society* in 1899, and the *Rome Club* around the same time, providing Italian society to the miners and their families.

The growing mines and population spurred the growth of public transportation. In 1901, the Coal Belt Electric Railway began building street car lines and offered passenger and baggage service using the latest models of rail cars. An article on the Coal Belt Electric Line was published in 1979 by Ben Gelmen, Sunday news editor for the *Southern Illinoisan*, and reprinted in the 1989 Sesquicentennial Souvenir book with photos from a 1905 Souvenir book. Funded by the Peabody Coal Company, the Coal Belt Electric Railway was sometimes called the Street Car Line, the Trolley Line and the Interurban. Source: from website Marion Illinois History Preservation—Coal Belt Electric Line 1902-1926 at www.mihp.org.

For nearly a quarter of a century starting in 1902, the railway served Carterville, Marion, Herrin, and points in between, carrying coal miners to and from work, shoppers, visitors, sports fans and anyone who needed a cheap and reliable ride. It is likely that Terry Lloyd Younkin Jr. and his step brother Harry Louis Youngkin and their families rode the Coal Belt Electric Line on their way to work in the coal mines. The new railway prospered, and by 1917, there were so many passengers that many had to ride the cars standing up, even though there was service every hour from 7 a.m. to 11 p.m. The last run was called the Owl Run. More cars had to be added and the railway system had to buy electricity from Central Illinois Public Service Company, because the railway power plant at the small town of Energy could not supply enough power.

After the first world war ended, the national road building program accelerated and more reliable automobiles became available. Working class Americans began to buy cars and form car pools, the start of America's love affair with the car. The paving of dirt wagon roads in southern Illinois began in the 1920s, which locals called "coming out of the mud." Paving provided a faster and dust-free surface for the new Essex, Oakland, and Hupmobile motor cars. By 1924, the railway owner, Missouri-Pacific, requested permission to reduce hourly service to once every two hours, as ridership steadily declined.

In 1926, Missouri-Pacific petitioned the state Commerce Commission to cease all operations on the 13.4 miles of Coal Belt Electric Railway main line and 9.1 miles of side track. The permission to discontinue operations was granted in October and at midnight on Monday, November 15th 1926, the Coal Belt Electric Railway went out of existence. Coal workers now had to save money to buy a new automobile.



The Coal Belt Electric Line in 1904, with electric railway line connecting Marion, Herrin and Carterville, Illinois, providing reliable and affordable cheap transportation to coal miners in both Williamson County and Franklin County.

Image: from website of Marion Illinois History Preservation - Coal Belt Electric Line 1902-1926.

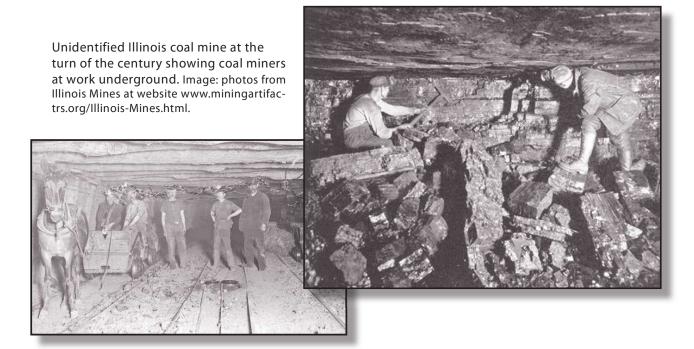
The 1913 Hupmobile Model 32 made by Hupp Motor Company and known as "the car of the American family." The motor car spurred the rapid decline of mass transportation in the 1920s.

Image: photograph from James Rankin at Surrey Vintage Vehicle Society at website www.svvs.org.

### Life of a Coal Miner

Many members of the Younkin family became coal miners in southern Illinois. In 1918, Terry Lloyd Younkin Jr. reported that he worked in the Chicago and Carterville Coal Company Mine A (later Taylor No. 2), near Herrin, Illinois, in Williamson County. The town of West Frankfurt, where Harry Louis Younkin worked, is located in adjoining Franklin County. John R. and son John Harrison Youngkin worked as coal miners in Marion, Illinois. Grandson Elmer A. Younkin was president of Local Union 1880 of the United Mine Workers of America. Belinda U. Youngkin's son George L. Brack, worked as a coal miner in Williamson County. The report from the State of Illinois Department of Registration and Education titled *Bulletin of the* Immigrants Commission No. 2 - The Immigrant and Coal Mining Communities of Illinois by Grace Abbott, Executive Secretary, Immigrants Commission, Springfield, Illinois, dated 1920, contains a description of living conditions for coal miners.

The 1899 nationality census of miners, taken by the Illinois Mining Board, listed American, Italian, British, German, Russian, and French miners. By 1920, there were 49 commercial mines employing 10,225 miners. The coal miners accepted the dangerous hazards of coal mining because of the steady employment and an affordable home to raise a family. The hazards of falling rock and coal, poisonous gas, black powder shot accidents, coal dust, explosions, exposed electrified wires, run away mine cars, falling down shafts and numerous other accidents took a toll on the miners. The wage scale for the miner was negotiated by the mine operators and the Union. The mines closed for the summer when demand for coal was low. Most of the men worked on a coal tonnage basis and received wages only when working. They had no benefits and no unemployment insurance.



The rate of men killed for every 1000 employed in the mines of Illinois was 2.77 in both 1917 and 1918. In 1919, there were 208 fatal accidents in mines. Non-fatal accidents were very common. In 1919, there were 138,811 days lost by 2515 men who were injured and later returned to work.

The Compensation Law for miners, advocated by the union, required payment for injuries and reduced the family suffering after a miner's accident. In case of an injury resulting in death, the law allowed the widow and children to receive four times half the man's annual earnings, providing this in no case amounted to less than 1650 or more than 4000 dollars. Life insurance was carried by many of the miners, usually little more than enough to defray their funeral expenses. The union paid a small death benefit and a community collection was taken for the widow and children. Widows whose husbands died of flu, pneumonia or other diseases had to survive on the union death benefit, the insurance if there was any and the collection made by friends.

By 1920, all the coal mines in southern Illinois were union organized and every miner was a mandatory member of the union. Miners belonged to unions with high levels of solidarity, professional pride and civic engagement. The community considered miners as brave, resourceful, skillful, hard working, loyal and devout. In some of the towns, the mine owners recruited the immigrant miners to work to break a strike by white miners. For many years after their arrival, the language barrier separated the new immigrant groups from each other and from white Americans. In mining towns, the ethic separation was intensified by the isolation resulting from poor roads, poor schools and poor towns. Isolation caused suspicion, distrust and competition between the ethnic groups.

In camps and towns, the all white frontier life of an earlier period endured. Many whites lamented the disappearing rural agricultural life of a previous era and blamed the new immigrants for the loss. Many of the immigrants were Catholic and attended churches where the priest spoke their language. The mine owners, property owners and businessmen attended white Protestant churches and lived in all white communities with "sundown" laws. Racial violence and serious injustice against the immigrants resulted.





View of coal miners in southern Illinois about 1908. Image: public domain photographs from Illinois Mines at website www.miningartifacts.org/Illinois-Mines.html.

A coal miner in southern Illinois worked long hours where miners commonly crawled miles a day in confined spaces breathing coal dust. It was hard labor to drill holes in rock walls and pack them with explosive. The coal and shale was unstable and ceiling collapse was a constant danger. A coal miner had to constantly monitor levels of carbon monoxide, oxygen and methane to avoid asphyxiation. Retired miners suffered from shortness of breath, decreased lung capacity, asthma symptoms, and cough related to scarring of the lung tissue. It is now recognized that exposure to smoke, dust or fumes causes occupational diseases like pneumococcus, diffuse dust-related fibrosis, emphysema, chronic bronchitis, and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, commonly referred to as miners black lung.

Of the Younkin family coal miners in this chapter, Harry Louis Younkin's cause of death is described as carcinoma of the lung. Terry Lloyd Younkin Jr. was listed with Asthma on his death certificate. Harold Victor Younkin died in a violent coal mine explosion that killed 119 workers. John H. Younkin died in 1932 from cancer of the stomach. There is no cure for the ailments associated with working as a coal miner. Prevention is now a priority in protecting the health of the coal miner.

Early coal mining consisted of repetitive and exhausting labor from childhood with fatigue, poor education and atrocious sanitation that reduced personal well being and elevated stress. Psychological research indicates an adverse heritage in mining areas that has been shown to damage the well-being of the community for decades through elevated regional levels of anxiety and depression. The decline of coal mining caused economic hardship and unemployment. Unemployed miners suffered from anxiety, depressive moods, impulsive behavior, lack of planning, low self-motivation, emotional instability, worry or anger, along with a higher risk of alcoholism, racism, suicide and substance abuse.

Wikipedia provides a summary of coal mine conflicts in the 19th century and growth of the United Mine Workers of America (UMW) union. A series of labor strikes over low pay and violent disputes over segregation between 1898 and 1900 fueled the growth of an all white miner union. The Battle of Virden or Virden Massacre occurred on 12 October 1898. The Chicago-Virden Coal Co. attempted to bring in a train of 50 unsuspecting African American strikebreakers from Birmingham, Alabama. The train was guarded by the Thiel Detective Company, armed with Winchester repeating rifles. As the train pulled up to the mine head stockade, the train was stopped by armed union miners blocking the mine entrance.

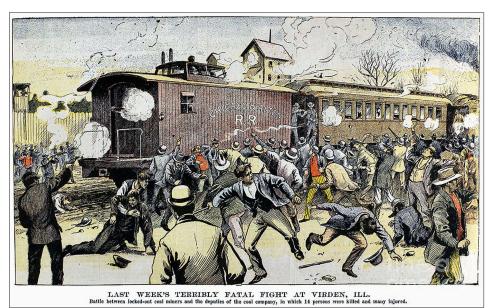
The guards on the train opened fire on the miners and a gun battle broke out. Seven miners were killed and 20 miners wounded by the well armed guards. Four guards died with five wounded. After 20 minutes of gun fire, the engineer pulled the train away from the mine saving many black lives on the train. The Illinois governor ordered the National Guard to seize the mine. With the National Guard enforcing the miners strike, the mine owners capitulated and finally accepted UMW unionization of the Virden coal mines. The all white union forced the mine owners to segregate the mines. The town of Virden remained a segregated "sundown town" for decades.

The Pana riot or Pana massacre occurred in 1899, in Pana, Illinois. Striking white UMW miners had been out of work for a year when the four Pana mine owners went to Alabama to recruit "scab" labor to re-open the mines. Previous attempts had ended in violence and the new African American recruits were not told of the strike. The new miners were paid half the wage of union workers and paid only in credit at the mine's company store—stranding the black men with no money to leave town. The National Guard was stationed in Pana to keep order and the new men arrived without incident.

The governor removed the National Guard and on 10 April 1899, a scuffle broke about between a white policeman and a union miner. The policeman shot and killed the union miner. Later it was learned that the white miner was trying to recruit a mob of union miners to force the black miners out of Pana. The town blamed the killing on the black miners and a riot ensued in which five black men and two white miners were killed and scores injured.

Immediately afterward, all black miners in Pana were jailed and a mass lynching was feared. The military again occupied Pana to restore order. Fearing violence, the four Pana mines were closed in June resulting in the destitute black miners fleeing from the local white community. Within a few months, the mines were reopened with all white UMW union mine workers.

At Lauder, Illinois, a group of Black miners, fleeing the violence in Pana by train, were attacked by a mob on June 30th, with one murdered and 20 injured by white miners. At Carterville, Illinois, on 17 September 1899, five more non-union black miners were killed in a race riot after the National Guard had been withdrawn. The black miners had left the safety of the mine traveling to town for supplies. White UMW members ambushed the unarmed blacks using a secret cache of guns and ammunition hidden from the National Guard. Local juries acquitted all of the white miners accused in the murders. The mine was eventually sold and reopened with all white UMW union workers.



Drawing in 1898 of the Battle of Virden or Virden Massacre. Battle between lockedout coal miners and the deputies of the coal company, in which 14 persons were killed and many injured.

Image: drawing at fineartamerica.com by Granger 1898, titled Last Week's Terribly Fatal Fight at Virden, Illinois.

### John R. Younkin Coal Miner

John R. Younkin grew up on the Sugar Creek farm of John Harrison Youngkin and worked as a farmer in Williamson County until the 1890s. In the 1900 U.S. census, John R. is living in Marion, Williamson County, Illinois. John R., age 52, is listed as a widower with four children living at home. John R. and son John H., 25 years old, are working as coal miners in the Marion area:

1900 U.S. census, Marion Precinct, Marion City, Williamson County, Illinois Younkins, John, Feb 1848, age 52, widower, coal miner, born in Illinois, father born in PA, renting house

John Jr., April 1875, age 25, coal miner, born in Illinois, mother-father born Illinois Ella, Mar 1877, age 23, born in Illinois Mary, Jul 1880, age 19, born in Illinois Stella, Jun 1892, age 7, born in Illinois

In the 1910 U.S. census, John R. is 62, living alone in a rental house at 109 West Main in Marion, with daughter Stella and working odd jobs as a laborer. The 1906 Telephone Directory for Marion, Illinois lists his son John H. Youngkins, coal miner, with residence on Hamlet Street in Marion Illinois.

1910 U.S. census, West Marion, Marion City, Illinois 109 West Main

Younkins, John, age 62, widower, laborer odd jobs, renting house, born in Illinois, father born in PA, mother from Tennessee

Stella, age 17, single, born in Illinois

In the 1920 U.S. census, John R., age 72, is living in City of Marion, Illinois, with son John H., who is employed as a coal miner.

1920 U.S. census, West Marion Township, Williamson County Illinois, 403 West Burnett 472, 533, Youngkin, John H, age 43, own home, born in Illinois, father from Illinois, mother from Illinois, occupation is coal miner, wage worker

Dottie, wife, age 38, born in England, mother from England, father from England Glenore, son, age 18 Gladys, daughter, age 13 Cook, John W., nephew, 8

Youngkin, John R, father, 72, sewer inspector for City of Marion

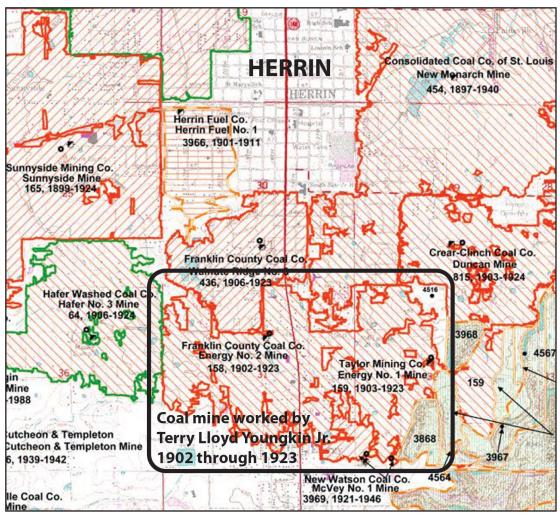
In the publication called "1926 Bits of News" Vol. 7 page 173, Williamson County Historical Society index record 148253, lists the following John R. Younkin passed away at the home of his son, J.H. Younkin, at 1001 South Aikman Street at 2:00 a.m. Wednesday at the age of 78. Dec. 1, 1926" in the city of Marion, Illinois.

John R. Younkin's son John Harrison Younkin, named after his grandfather, also worked in the coal mines around Marion, Illinois, for all of his life. The 1905 publication titled "Souvenir of Williamson County, Illinois" at the Williamson County Historical Society list on page 96 an article on the "Improved Order of Redmen" announcing the lighting of the Council Fire for the Wigwam of Modoc Tribe, No. 173, Hunting Grounds of Marion, Illinois. The Order of Redmen welcomed men and women of all colors. It claimed to be the oldest American Secret Society founded before the Revolutionary War with the motto: Freedom, Friendship, Charity. Redmen administered no oath binding to any political or religious creed. In 1905, the order listed 375,000 members.

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The local tribe of the Order of Redmen was called Modoc No. 173. It organized in 1901 and by 1905 had 87 members including officer John H. Younkin, as Junior Sagamore. The order provided death and funeral benefits to its members. Illinois Deaths and Stillbirths, 1916-1947, lists John H's occupation as "miner" who lived in Marion, Illinois. John died on 13 April 1932, in Carbondale, Jackson County, Illinois. John was an unemployed miner who died at 57 years age from cancer of the stomach. He was survived by his wife Dottie (Johnson) Younkin and children, Genore L. (1901–1945) and Gladys (b. 1907).

John R. Younkin's oldest son Elmer A. Younkin (b. 1874) also worked in the coal mines. The book titled "1905 Historical Souvenir of Williamson County, Illinois" at the Williamson County Historical Society on page 154-155 lists E.A. Younkins, president, of Local Union 1880 of the United Mine Workers of America chartered Aug. 30, 1901, This local was a branch from local 717, working at the Southern Illinois coal mining and washing company.



Map showing outlines (with hatching) of the Taylor No. 1 and 2 coal mines, later called Energy, located south of Herrin, Illinois. At the time, this mine was the largest coal mine in the world. Terry Lloyd Younkin Jr. was working as a miner here when he registered for the draft in 1918.

Image: from Coal Mines in Illinois - Herrin Quadrangle, Williamson County Illinois, part of the Coal Mines Directory, Illinois State Geological Survey Coal Section 2002 with annotations by Mark T. Youngkin.

## **Terry Lloyd Younkin Jr. Coal Miner**

Terry Lloyd Younkin Jr. was born in South Pass (Cobden), Union County, Illinois, on 21 February 1881. He died on 03 August 1949, in Herrin, Williamson County, Illinois. He was the only child of Terry Lloyd Youngkin (1851–1914) and Sarah Elizabeth (Penland) Yancy (1849–1906). Terry Lloyd Younkin Jr. was raised in the household of Terry Lloyd and Susan (Penland) Youngkin in South Pass.

Terry Jr. left his childhood home in South Pass (Cobden) by his 19th birthday. Terry is not living at home in the 1900 U.S. census. Terry gave up on tenant farming and traveled northeast of Cobden to Herrin, Illinois, to find work in the Egyptian coal field. Tenant farming was tedious work with low pay and young men were seeking more profitable work in the new coal mines. Harry Louis Younkin (1879-1952), son of Lewis Washington Youngkin and Susan Anne Penland, also left tenant farming in Cobden after the 1900 U.S. census. By the 1910 U.S. census, Harry had a family and was working in the coal mines at Herrin, Illinois.

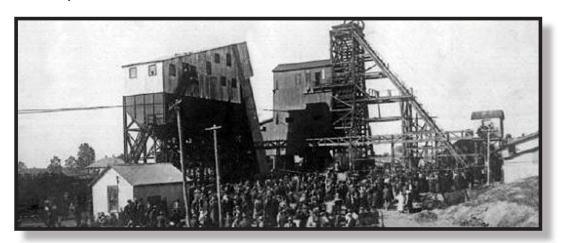
We next find Terry Lloyd Jr. in 1918, when he registered for the World War I draft. He is 38 years old with a family and working in a coal mine at Herrin, Illinois:

World War I draft registration form

September 12, 1918, Williamson County, Illinois.

Terry Younkin of Herrin, Illinois, age 38 with birth date of Feb. 21, 1881, white, native born, working as miner at the Taylor No. 2 mine in Herrin, Illinois. He is described as medium height, medium build, brown eyes and dark hair with no infirmity, nearest relative is listed as Ada Agnes Younkin, wife, of Herrin, Illinois.

Terry Lloyd Jr. worked at the mine when it was first called Carterville No. 2 or Carterville Mine B, southeast of Herrin, Illinois. The Carterville Coal Company and Carterville Mining Company operated the mine from 1902 through 1909. From 1909 to 1914, the Taylor Coal Company and Taylor Mining Company renamed the mines as the Taylor No. 1 and No. 2 mines.



Unknown mine in Herrin Township southeast of Herrin, Illinois, that could be the Taylor No. 1 or 2 mine that was opened 1907 by Carterville Coal and operated in 1915 as Taylor Mining circa 1920. World War I draft registration form indicates Terry Lloyd Younkin Jr. was working in this mine. Image: photograph from Genealogy Trails, Williamson County, Illinois Genealogy and History at website www.genealogytrails.com.

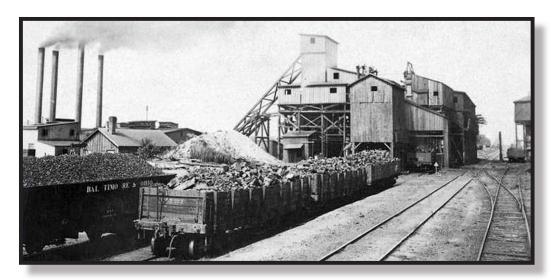
The Taylor Mining Company operated the mine from 1914 through 1919. The mine was called Energy No. 2 from 1919 through 1923. From 1902 through 1923, the mine produced 3,588,246 tons of coal. The mine used one mine shaft and one air shaft to mine coal from the high-grade Herrin Coal strata, with a thickness of 8 feet at a depth of 126 feet. The roof consisted of 115 feet of massive gray sandy shale and slate. Top coal was left in place to support the roof during room and pillar mining. The 1930 U.S. census lists Terry Lloyd Jr. working in a coal mine:

1930 U. S. census, Blairsville Township at Sunnyside in Williamson County, Illinois. 110 110 Younkin, Terry, head, renting at \$5 a month, white, male, 49, married, age at first married was 26, born in Illinois, father born in Illinois, mother born in Tennessee, occupation is miner working in a coal mine.

Ada, wife, female, white, 40, age when first married was 16, born in Illinois, father born in Tennessee, mother born in Illinois

Lucille, daughter, female, white, 19, single, born in Illinois Howard, son, male, white, 17, single, born in Illinois Norman, son, male, white, 14, single, born in Illinois Lola, daughter, female, white, 12, single, born in Illinois Ruth, daughter, female, white, 10, single, born in Illinois Dennis, son, male, white, 8-4/12, single, born in Illinois Leroy, son, male, white, 6-1/2, single, born in Illinois Lloyd, son, male, white, 4-1/2, single, born in Illinois

In the 1930 census, Terry Lloyd Jr., with his wife Ada and family of eight children, are renting a house in Sunnyside, a company town for miners dating from 1899 where the first coal mines were located. Sunnyside is now a small community within the town limits of Herrin, Illinois. Ada Agnes (Felts) Younkin was born 16 December 1889 in Johnston City, Illinois. Terry and Ada were married on 01 July 1906 in Carterville, Illinois. Ada's parents were James W. Felts and Sarah Ann. Ada Agnes died on 07 March 1958 in Herrin, Illinois.



View of typical southern Illinois coal mine about 1920, and similar to coal mines where Terry Lloyd Younkin Jr. worked at around Herrin, Illinois.

Image: from Illinois Mines at www.miningartifacts.org/Illinois-Mines.html.

Ada's uncle George M. Felts is listed as a witness in the 24 August 1864, lawsuit between George W. Ellis and John H. Youngkin over a crop of cotton. George M. Felts was a farmer and landowner who lived near the John H. Youngkin farm.

The 1930 U.S. census lists Terry Lloyd Jr's neighbor in Herrin, Illinois, as John A. Davis and his wife Nellie. John Davis and Terry Lloyd Younkin Jr. are the same age and both are working in the coal mines at Herrin, Illinois. John Davis's wife Nellie (Adams) Davis is the daughter of Sarah Elizabeth (Penland) Adams and the step sister of Terry Lloyd Younkin Jr. The widow Sarah Elizabeth (Penland) Yancy married Henry Jackson Adams on 3 October 1887, and daughter Nellie Ann Adams was born on 08 August 1891.

Nellie Ann Adams' father Henry J. Adams is living with John Davis and Nellie in the 1930 census. John Davis and wife Nellie have five children listed in the census:

1930 U.S. census, Davis, John A., head, own home worth \$500, male, white, 49, married and first married at 25, born in Illinois, farther born in Illinois, mother born in Illinois, miner in coal mine Nellie, wife, female, white, 38, married, first married at 17, born in Illinois, father born in Illinois

Hazel, daughter, female, white, 22, married, first married at 21, born in Illinois

Paul W., son, male, white, 18, single, born in Illinois

Leonard, son, male, white, 12, single, born in Marrisa Illinois

Mildard, daughter, female, white, 11, single, born in Illinois

Charles, son, male, white, 7-1/2, single, born in Illinois

Adams, Henry J., father, male, white, 75, married, first married at 19, born in Illinois, father born in Illinois, mother born in Kentucky

Terry Lloyd Jr. and Ada Agnes are listed in the records of "Illinois Deaths and Stillbirths 1916–1947" as having a stillborn son in Blairsville Township, Illinois, born and buried on

12 December 1932, at Hurricane Cemetery. The 1940 U.S. census lists Terry Lloyd Jr. still living in Herrin, Illinois:

1940 U.S. census Herrin, Williamson County, Illinois.

608 17 Younkin, Terry, renting at \$8 a month - not a farm, head, male, white, 59,

married, completed 8th grade, born in Illinois, laborer for the W.P.A. and works 40 hours a week, income was \$510 a month

Ada, wife, female, white, 50, married, finished 6th grade, born in Illinois

Dennis, son, male, white, 18, single, finished 10 grade, born in Illinois

Leroy, son, male, white, 16, single, finished 9th grade, born in Illinois

Lloyd, son, male, white, 14, single, finished 7th grade, born in Illinois

Everett, grand son, male, white, 10, single, finished 4th grade, born in Illinois

In the 1940 U.S. census, Terry Lloyd Jr. is shown renting a house in Herrin, Illinois, with his wife Ada and children Dennis, Leroy, Lloyd and Everett. Terry Lloyd Jr. was listed as an unemployed coal miner and was working 40 hours a week as a laborer for the Works Progress Administration or W.P.A. with an income of \$500 a month.

Terry Lloyd Jr. registered for the draft in 1942 for World War II:

World War II Draft Registration form 1942: Terry Younkin living at 120 South 10th in Herrin Illinois, no telephone, 61 years old, born in Cobden Illinois on Feb. 21, 1881, contact person:

Nellie Davis, Herrin, general delivery, works for W.P.A. in Herrin, Williamson County, Illinois.

Terry Lloyd Younkin Jr. registered for the draft in 1942, while living in Herrin, Illinois, and working for the W.P.A. He stated that he was an unemployed coal miner. He lists Nellie Adams (his step sister) as his contact person in Herrin, Illinois, with a general delivery postal address. Nellie Ann Adams (1891-1971) is the daughter of Sarah Elizabeth (Penland) Adams and Henry Jackson Adams (1855-1944), who was Sarah's fourth husband. In the 1920 U.S. census, Terry Lloyd Jr. was renting the house next door to Henry Jackson Adams.

In a fax letter dated 03 May 1999, Brenda Kay (Younkin) Mansfield listed the descendants of Terry Lloyd Youngkin and Sarah Elizabeth (Penland) Adams as:

Terry Lloyd Youngkin born 09-27-1851 in Illinois, died 07-14-1914 in Cobden, Illinois, and buried at South Pass Cemetery in Union County, Illinois; and Sarah E. Adams born 1851, died 1906, and buried at Hurricane Cemetery near Carterville, Illinois. She is buried next to her husband Henry J. Adams born 1855, died 1944. Their only child was:

Terry L. Younkin Jr., born 02-21-1881, died 08-03-1949, married Ada Agnes Felts, born 12-16-1889 and died 03-07-1958 at Carterville, Illinois, married on 07-01-1906. Their children were:

Verleta Younkin (b. 06-30-1907) died the next year

Harry Chester Younkin(b. 07-14-1908, d. 08-26-1982) married Virginia Williamson from Carterville, Illinois.

Lucille Younkin (b. 08-02-1910, living) married John A. Lewis from Herrin, Illinois Howard Wilson Younkin (b. 10-10-1912, d. 03-30-1954) married Ethel Dewey from Carbondale, Illinois.

Birdie Norman Younkin (b. 09-13-1915, living) married Nellie Walker from Herrin, IL Lola Fay Younkin (b. 03-29-1918, living) married Paul Casey from Herrin, Illinois Jennie Ruth Younkin (b. 09-29-1919, living) married Leon Drew from Herrin, Illinois Dennis Vernell Younkin (b. 12-10-1921, living) married Jean Morgan from Herrin, IL Leroy Younkin (b. 02-08-1924, living)married Frances Maze from Carterville, Illinois Lloyd Lavern Younkin (b. 03-30-1926, living) married Pearl Jarvis from Herrin,

Illinois; then married Mary Ellen Peterman from Goreville, Illinois Donald Glen Younkin, stillborn 12-12-1932



Present-day street view of West Monroe Street in Herrin, Illinois, the neighborhood of Terry Lloyd Younkin Jr. and wife Ada. Original house is gone from 2020 address. Older residences shown in photo along W. Monroe St. may resemble the former Terry Lloyd Jr. residence.

Image: from Google Street View 2016.

Lucille Younkin is Brenda Kay (Younkin) Mansfield's aunt and her dad is Leroy Younkin. Lucille & Leroy did not have middle names. According to Brenda, Birdie Norman is called "Pappy" and Jennie Ruth was always called "Ruth."

Terry Lloyd Younkin Jr. died on 03 August 1949, in Herrin, Illinois. His death certificate indicates he had lived in Herrin for 33 years and was a retired coal miner. He suffered from "Chronic Myocarditis" and Asthma. He was buried in East Lawn Memorial cemetery in West Marion Township, Williamson County, Illinois. He was survived by his wife Ada Agnes (Felts) Younkin.

Ada lived to the age of 68 and died on 07 March 1958, in Herrin, Illinois. Her death certificate states she had lived for 35 years in Herrin Illinois, possibly at address of 2020 W. Monroe Street. Google Maps shows a single-family residence at this address built in 1964, six years after Ada died in 1958.



Younkin family in West Frankfort, Illinois, circa 1945.

Top row left to right: Lola Fay Younkin, Jennie Ruth Younkin, Lucille Younkin, Harry Chester Younkin, Terry Lloyd Younkin Jr., Ada Agnes (Felts) Younkin, and grand son Everett Younkin.

Bottom row: Lloyd Lavern Younkin, Howard Wilson Younkin, Leroy Younkin and Dennis Vernell Younkin. Image: collection of Brenda Kay (Younkin) Mansfield.

Leroy Younkin and siblings in Cobden, Illinois, circa 1965. Image: collection of Brenda Kay (Younkin) Mansfield.



## **Bloody Williamson County**

Williamson County was again in the throes of lawlessness, having never fully recovered from the anarchy of the Civil War in the 1860s and the chaos of the Bloody Vendetta in the 1870s. As an example, the mining community of Zeigler, despite its tiny size, had fifty-two saloons pedaling vice and prostitution. On every mine payday, there was plenty of business for the trainload of St. Louis call girls. Marion and Herrin each had more than a hundred roadhouses and "soft drink parlors" where whiskey was sold. Nearby Carbondale had deserted the principle of its founders and allowed the sale of liquor. Numerous local, county and state officials were known to be on the take from the bootleg gangs. Upright citizens were fed up with the decline of law and order.

Harry Louis Younkin was living in West Frankfort during the notorious race riot of 1920. Franklin County went from no coal production at all prior to 1900, to the number one coal producer in the state by 1917. By 1927, West Frankfort's population reached 19,896 inhabitants, populated by coal miners from Illinois and new immigrants from Europe including Hungarians, Italians, French, Lithuanians, Russians, and Romanians. Each immigrant group had its own neighborhood, usually along the outskirts of town. There were no African-American people in Franklin County. Blacks had to be out of the county before dark, as the town was a segregated "sundown town" where black stragglers faced brutal beatings or worse, if caught in town after sundown.

In 1919, violent race riots erupted in 26 American cities. Many of the riots occurred in the summer months called the "Red Summer" referring to the bloody riots. Race relations were bad in northern cities as white soldiers, returning from service in Europe during World War I, found their former jobs filled by southern and eastern Europeans and black Americans. Employers had eagerly recruited the low paid and non union replacements from across America. During the "Great Migration" that began in 1915, six million black Americans moved from rural areas in the south to the urban northeast, Midwest and west. Black Americans moved because of racially motivated murders and lynching, and the widely advertised job opportunities in urban cities.



Tourist postcard of West Franklin circa 1930s, where Harry Louis Younkin worked and raised a family.

Image: City of West Frankfort at www.westfrankfort-il.com, Local History. Immigration also increased to fill the need for low paid labor. In the 10 years after 1900, about 200,000 Italians immigrated annually to America as skilled laborers. In 1920, a committee of white citizens rumored that a Black Hand Society of 200 members of the Sicilian mafia had its headquarters in West Frankfort, Illinois. In August 1920, two local men were murdered and Settimi De Santis was arrested into the Marion jail. Cars loaded with armed white men arrived in great numbers. During the night of August 5, 1920, a mob of 3000 white men took over the town of West Frankfort, vowing to drive out the foreigners and Catholic Italians. The riot was afterward attributed to thousands of idle white UMW union coal miners, who were on strike with no work or livelihood.

The mob surged through the streets beating any immigrant on sight — the Italian population was the main target. Scores of armed rioters burst into the Italian district, dragging people of all ages and sexes from their homes, clubbing and stoning them, and then setting fire to their dwellings. The Italians fought back as best as they could, turning the town streets into a bloody battleground.

The mob warned Italian residents to leave town within 24 hours. The white mob stole belongings and did a lot of damage going from house to house with the warning. The exodus started shortly after midnight and continued through the night. The Major wired to the Governor for soldiers to patrol the streets. Not only were the Italians being attacked by the rioters, but also his officers. To quell the riot, the Adjutant General ordered nine companies of 10th Infantry and four companies of the 7th Reserve to board a train for West Frankfort.

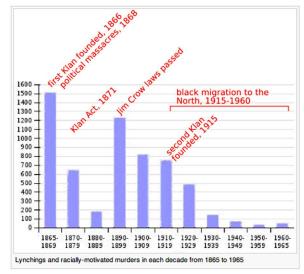
Refugees crowded the highways making their way to other towns in Franklin and Williamson Counties. They left in automobiles, in horse-drawn vehicles and on foot loaded down with clothing and household goods. Many of them were driving cattle and hogs before them. The story of that night was one of anarchy. The mob disarmed the police and Deputy Sheriffs. The Mayor, Sheriff and state's Attorney pleaded in vain for order. Communication with the outside world was almost nonexistent because of a telephone operators strike. The chaos went on for three days before the military could impose martial law. When it was over, hundreds of Italian-Americans were homeless, 65 were injured and seven killed. At least 50 homes were set afire and the Italian

occupants beaten by the mob.

Source: from history pages of the website at City of West Frankfort at www.westfrankfort-il.com.

Chart showing the number of racially motivated murders (lynchings) per decade from 1865 to 1965.

Image: from Wikipedia at en.wikipedia.org, Great Migration (African American).



On 02 October 1920, Settimi De Santis and Frank Bianco were indicted by a grand jury for the murder of the two men. It was brought out at the trial that because of a tragic lovers quarrel, Settimi De Santis lured the men on pretense of buying an automobile. Frank Bianco shot them and then buried them in a shallow grave. On 10 December 1920, Bianco hanged himself in jail. In December 1920, the jury returned the verdict of death for De Santis and he was executed by hanging. In 1921, the United States passed the Emergency Quota Act that limited the immigration of Italians and Jews for the first time. By 1924, more Italians and eastern Europeans were leaving the U.S. than those immigrating to it.

In 1915, the Ku Klux Klan, a movement dedicated to organized intolerance, was a small secret order based on southern sentimentalism and patriotism. The Klan became extremist in 1920–1921, and it spread in a white Christian society that felt threatened by immigration, perceived loss of Christian values, and the decline of rural family life. The new radio stations allowed the Klan to broadcast its racist Christian sermons widely over the new airwaves. By adding Bible reading, hymn singing and prayer into their rituals, the Klan professed high moral standards and Christian values. The extremist Klan's stated goal was "to first intimidate the Catholics and then the blacks."

From 1920 to 1933, the United States adopted national prohibition, preventing by law, the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages. A local businessman Charlie Birger, a Jewish Russian immigrant, veteran, coal miner and saloon keeper — built a bootlegging empire with his headquarters in a fortified speakeasy called Shady Rest. The Shelton brothers gang fought Birger for control of vice, alcohol distribution, gambling houses, and politics. The attention of the gangs was diverted by a common enemy the Ku Klux Klan. The anti-Klan forces secretly joined in the order of the "Knights of the Flaming Circle."

Southern Illinois provided a fertile field for the growth of the Ku Klux Klan. The area was fundamentalist Christian and fervently patriotic, with prejudice, intolerance, and a fanatical support of prohibition. Alcohol was viewed as "un-American", a vice practiced by immigrants and Catholics. Immigrants worked in coal mines living in small towns with a strong ethnic identity. Alcohol was a traditional part of family life and many Italians became small-time bootleggers. Herrin used its Italian miners as scapegoats, as these people were already called foreigners and Catholics that were "habituated to wine." When the local sheriff decided to not strictly enforce the draconian prohibition laws, the Klan friendly "Williamson County Law Enforcement League" condemned the sheriff, announcing that other means would have to be found to enforce the law.

White citizens saw the Klan offering a way to clean up the county and redeem it from shame. The Klan membership in Illinois, during the 1920s, is believed to have reached 50,000 members. In general, Klansmen were property owners and businessmen in the local white Protestant society. The secret order recruited men active in civic affairs, who believed the Klan could force a moral and orderly society through fear of God.

Source: from the article titled *Ku Kluxers in a Coal Mining Community: A Study of the Ku Klux Klan Movement in Williamson County, Illinois, 1923-1926* (by Ayabe, Masatomo, Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society). Other sources are Wikipedia and the article at Marion Illinois History Preservation titled *The Ku Klux Klan in Williamson County* at www.mihp.org.

The Klan stood for "the highest ideals of native-born white Gentile citizens" with tenets of Christian religion, protection of pure womanhood, just laws and liberty, absolute strict upholding of the Constitution, free public schools, free speech, free press, and above all, law and order. The Klan included large numbers of white union miners who opposed Catholic immigration and fought the inclusion of non-Protestant workers as union members.

On May 25, 1923, five thousand Klansmen assembled near Marion and initiated 200 new members. The Daily Republican article said it was "believed to be the first initiation of the Ku Klux Klan within the confines of Williamson County since the days of the Bloody Vendetta." The reporter who covered the "weird impressive ceremony" said the men who were present represented the most respected white citizens, ministers and businessmen.

The Klan purported to be "cleaning up" southern Illinois — a circle with Williamson County at the center. A mass law and order meeting was held in Marion in August 1923, with fifteen hundred voices "raised in protest against vice and corruption in Williamson County." A rousing cheer went up from the crowd when a Methodist minister promised the county would be cleansed of iniquity, even if he had to do it himself. The minister shouted he was vehemently opposed to two things: Catholicism and violation of prohibition laws.

The Klan recruited S. Glenn Young, a former member of the Prohibition Unit of the Treasury Department, to undertake the cleansing of Williamson County. Young's raids began in December 1923, as his deputized Klansmen accompanied by federal officers, raided more than a hundred Marion and Herrin roadhouses. Men conducted mass raids on private homes without warrants, amid rumors of planted evidence, rough treatment, and armed robberies. Italian and French immigrants were the chief victims of the raids. On February 1st, Young conducted his biggest raid and led a parade of 125 hostages around the public square. Armed with pearl-handled automatic pistols and a sub-machine gun, Young strutted in front of the mob in a display of power and arrogance. The raids resulted in fifty-five jail sentences and 55,025 dollars in fines at the federal court.

Left: typical Ku Klux Klan ritual circa 1920s. Image: www.patch. com, Lambert, The Real Story About Plainfield/s Ku Klux Klan History 2012.



Right: lynch mob gathers in Marion, Illinois, in 1918. Man on balcony is holding a machine gun. White mob in front and black mob in back. Man in suit is holding a black man by the arm. Image: from Marion Illinois History Preservation at www.mihp.org.

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Warfare broke out in Herrin on February 8th, when Caesar Cagle died, a former Herrin constable and bootlegger, who had reformed and joined the Klan. A wounded anti-Klansman was taken to Herrin hospital. Hundreds of armed Klansmen converged on Herrin, setting up roadblocks at city limits. They demanded the wounded anti-Klansman for lynching and laid siege to the hospital — blasting the building with protracted gunfire. Glenn Young declared himself as acting chief of police. Armed Klansmen, wearing crude stars cut from tin cans, stalked the streets. Young had the mayor, Sheriff, and thirty-eight other officials arrested for the killing of Caesar Cagle. The following day, a coroner's jury ruled that the death of Cagle had been at the hands of the Shelton Gang, and not at the hands of any of those persons Young had arrested. Order was restored by the state militia.

KKK candidates swept the field in primary elections of April 1924 and celebrated the victory with a motorcade through Herrin, Johnston City, Dewmaine, and Marion, where a huge cross was burned. Later that month, Glenn Young and his wife were ambushed and his knee was shattered by gunfire. His young wife was blinded by shotgun pellets to the face. Klansmen vowed to avenge the attack and fired on a an unsuspecting touring car with side curtains like the assailants had used, killing one man.

The warfare between the Klan and Knights of the Flaming Circle escalated violently. Klan vigilantes kicked doors open, beat up men and women, and confiscated valuables. The gunfights between the two factions left 19 men dead and brought state troopers into the county five times in two years. Six men were killed on August 30th, in a gun battle at Smith's garage in Herrin, known to be a Klan headquarters. A riot was averted only by the speedy arrival of National Guardsmen.

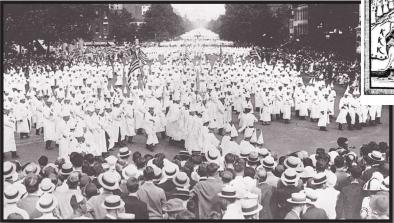
Weeks passed without incident and the militia left Herrin. A month later, on the night of 24 January 1925, citizens were called out of bed to the European Hotel in Herrin, where four men lay dead from a gunfight, including Glenn Young and constable Ora Thomas. The militia again returned to Herrin to restore law and order.

Ora Thomas was buried in the potter's field in Herrin Cemetery. The funeral was held on the front porch of his home, since his widow refused to ask her minister, a Klansmen, to conduct the service. Glen Young's funeral was a Klan extravaganza with a church full of flowers and a long cortege. The funeral service was concluded by reading of the Klan burial ritual by the light of a burning cross. It was followed by a procession in full Klan regalia down Herrin's streets. Young's body was enshrined in an imposing mausoleum.



Illinois State Journal on August 5, 1924, promoting speaker Glenn Young. The march to the Statehouse on October 11th attracted 2000 Klan members and supporters lined the streets. Three Klan parade floats advocated closing Ellis Island, a crucifix and a warning against Catholic schools.

Image: www.sangamoncountyhistory.org, Ku Klux Klan, 1920s posted March 5, 2014 by editor. Left: Ku Klux Klan march on Washington, D.C. in 1925, as part of a big rally. Image: www.wbur.org, Why the Ku Klux Klan is Reaching Out Beyond White Folks, WBUR News Nov. 23, 2014 Gene Demby.



ROME TO THE ROLL OF THE ROLL O

HIS TREE MUST COME DOWN

Right: Cartoon dated 1925 showing Ku Klux Klan rally with the chopping down of the Tree of Rome.

Image: Wikimedia Commons, at commons. wikimedia.org published in The Ku Klux Klan in Prophecy, 1925, Pillar of Fire Church, Bishop Alma White.

In April 1926, Charlie Birger gang and the Shelton Brothers gang joined forces to attack the Klan leaders in Herrin, using machine guns and shotguns. During the last of the gun battles at Smith's garage called the "election day riot" of April 13, 1926 — anti Klan gangsters poured hundreds of shots into the Smith garage. The Herrin attack and sustained violence broke the resolve of the Klan. Lawfully elected officials returned to their offices, and Charlie Birger resumed bootlegging from his headquarters at Shady Rest.

By October 1926, the Birger and Shelton gangs were in open warfare on the streets of Williamson County. Both gangs built "tanks" or trucks converted into makeshift armored vehicles. The Shelton Gang even tried to bomb Shady Rest from an airplane. But the dynamite they dropped missed the house. Many men were killed during the carnage including Joseph Adams, the mayor of West City, Illinois, who was killed on his front porch. The following month, Shady Rest was destroyed by large explosions and an ensuing fire, where four bodies (one a woman's) were found in the ruins, charred beyond recognition.

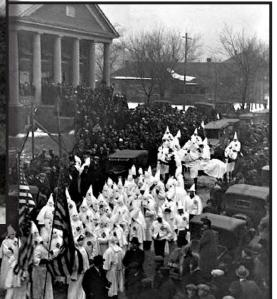
The Shady Rest attack was a decisive blow struck by the Shelton Brothers gang. In June 1927, Charlie Birger was arrested for ordering the murder of mayor Joe Adams. Birger allowed himself to be taken into custody without a fight. He had been arrested many times and had always been released a few days later. He may not have realized that he would be tried in Franklin County, a county where he did not control local politicians.

Charlie Birger and the two men who murdered the mayor were convicted. Birger was hanged on April 19, 1928, at the Franklin County Jail in Benton, Illinois. At Birger's request, he was accompanied to the gallows by a rabbi and wore a black hood rather than a white one, since he did not want to be mistaken for a Klansman. Charlie Birger was the next to last man to be executed in a public hanging in Illinois. Charlie shook hands with Philip Hanna known as the Humane Hangman, and his final words were "It's a beautiful world."



Left: Glen Young holding a Tommy machine gun and impersonating the county Sheriff.

Image: from Marion Illinois History Preservation at www.mihp.org - The Ku Klux Klan in Williamson County, Parts One and Two.



Funeral procession of Glen Young in January 1925, in Herrin, Illinois. The service was the official Ku Klux Klan burial ritual conducted by the light of a burning cross followed by a large robed procession of Klansmen in full regalia on the main streets of Herrin in broad daylight.

Image: from Marion Illinois History Preservation at www.mihp.org - The Ku Klux Klan in Williamson County, Parts One and Two.



Left: Charlie Birger Gang used an armored car for bootlegging in 1927, in southern Illinois.

Image: Documenting Reality at www.documentingreality.com, article Charlie Birger: The Last Man to Hang in Illinois.

Right: Charlie Birger Gang at the Shady Rest, c. 1927, in Williamson County, Illinois. Bootlegger Charlie Birger seated on roof in center with machine gun.

Image: from Kentucky Historical Society.





Charlie Birger's public hanging at the Franklin County Jail in 1928.

Image: The Southern Illinoisan at www.thesouthern.com, article Notorious gangster Charlie Birger hanged 80 years ago by Tara Fasol, 2008.

#### **Harry Louis Younkin Coal Miner**

Harry Louis Younkin was the son of Lewis Washington Younkin, a farmer, and Susan Anne (Penland) Younkin. Harry was born in South Pass (Cobden), Illinois, on 08 July 1879, and he was the first child born to Susan and Lewis. His father Lewis died in 1880 from remittent fever (malaria). Harry's mother, the widow Susan Anne, married Lewis's brother Terry Lloyd Youngkin in 1882. Harry and his sister Daisy were raised in the Terry Lloyd and Susan Anne household in South Pass with Susan's other children.

In the 1900 U.S. census, Harry is listed as 19 years old and a boarder living with Thomas Cox working as a farm laborer in Williamson County, Illinois:

1900 U.S. census, Williamson County, Illinois: Youngkins, Harry, b. July 1880, age 19, born in Illinois, father and mother born in Illinois, farm laborer, boarder with Thomas Cox

At the turn of the century, farm land in Illinois was depleted and farm prices had plummeted. The railroad had spread to every town in America and the new refrigerated rail cars meant that produce and fruit could be grown anywhere in America and transported to cities. Large sections of the Midwest frontier were being developed as farm land and the price of wheat and other grains fell greatly. The former boom was now bust and there was a glut of farm labor and tenant farmers. A profitable career as a tenant farmer was no longer feasible in southern Illinois. By 1910, Harry Louis Younkin had left farming for a new life as a coal miner.



West Fourth Street in West Frankfort, the neighborhood of Harry Louis Younkin and wife Emma for 35 years.

Image: from Google Street View 2016.

Harry Louis Younkin, age 30, is listed in the 1910 U.S. census living in Herrin Township in Illinois, with wife Emma (Holder) Younkin, age 17, and two year old daughter Gladis. Harry's work occupation is listed as a miner in a coal mine. Harry likely followed his step brother Terry Lloyd Younkin Jr., who appears to have left for the coal mines around 1900. Harry Louis and Emma are renting a home in Herrin:

1910 U.S. census, Herrin Township, Williamson County Illinois:

Line 1, 28, 28, Younkin, Harry, husband, age 30, born in Illinois, parents from Illinois, miner working in coal mine, self employed, out of work for 10 weeks, can read and write, renting home

Emma, wife, age 17, born Illinois Gladis, daughter, age 2, born Illinois son, age 2/12., Illinois

In 1910, coal mine work was the best paying job in Williamson County and exceeded the wage of a farm laborer. To start a family, a working coal miner could afford a small house and furniture in the new mining towns of Herrin and West Frankfort.

On 12 September 1918, Harry registered for the World War I draft stating his birth as 8 July 1880 and his age is 38:

World War I Draft Registration 12 September 1918 Franklin County Local Board, Benton, Illinois Harry Lewis Younkin, 212 N Ida, W. Frankfort, Franklin County, Illinois age 38, date of birth: July 8, 1880, race: white, medium height, blue eyes, light hair color Present occupation: self employed, Rubber Work at S. Third Street, W. Frankfort Nearest relative: Emma Younkin, 212 N. Ida, West Frankfort, Franklin County, Illinois Signature: Harry Louis Younkin

He was living at 212 North Ida in West Frankfort, Franklin County, Illinois. His present occupation is self-employed in "Rubber Work" that appears to mean he vulcanizes automobile tires. The registration card describes him as medium height with blue eyes and light colored hair.



Interior view of southern Illinois coal mine about 1920 similar to mines that Terry Lloyd and Harry Louis Younkin Junior would have worked in.

Image: from Illinois Mines at www.miningartifacts.org/ Illinois-Mines.html.

In the 1930 U.S. census, Harry is age 41 and is living at 308 W. Fourth Street in West Frankfort, Illinois, with wife Emma, age 37, daughter Gladys Huff, age 21, son Victor, age 20, daughter Beulah, age 17, and Harriet Holder, mother in law, age 58. Harry's occupation is described as a "vulcanizer" working in a garage. His 20 year old son Victor Harold Younkin is listed as a "laborer" in a garage. Harry owns his own home with a value of \$1500:

1930 U.S. census, West Frankfort, Franklin County, Illinois - West Fourth Street 308, 119, 132, Younkin, Harry, head, own home worth \$1500, male, white, 49, married, age at first married 27, born in Illinois, farther born in U.S.A., mother born in Tennessee, employed as vulcanizer in garage

Emma, wife, female, white, 37, married, age at first married 15, born in Illinois, father born in Illinois, mother born in Illinois

Huff, Gladys, daughter, female, white, 21, married, age at first married 20, born in Illinois, father born in Illinois, mother born in Illinois

Younkin, Victor, son, male, white, 20, single, born in Illinois, father born in Illinois, mother born in Illinois, employed as laborer in garage

Beulah, daughter, female, white, 17, single, born in Illinois, father born in Illinois, mother born in Illinois

Holder, Harriet, mother in law, female, white, 58, widow, born in Illinois, father born in Illinois, mother born in Illinois

Starting in 1923, the price of high-grade coal fell as the price of oil and gas increased. Williamson County once produced 11,000,000 tons of coal per year and led the state in output in 1915. At one time, 16 mine whistles would blow from the center of Herrin to call men to work. In 1920, only two mines were working and these two were abandoned within the next year. By 1923, output steadily declined to below 2,000,000 tons and the coal mining boom was over.

Harry was forced to leave coal mining and find employment in a new growing industry — automobile repair as a tire repair man or "vulcanizer." He may also have been suffering from ill health, lung cancer, caused by his long years at coal mining.

In the 1940 U.S. census, Harry is living in West Frankfort, Illinois, in his own home at 308 W. Fourth Street, now valued at \$400. Harry is 59 years old living with wife Emma, age 47, and daughter Gladys, age 31 unemployed. Harry is working for the U.S. Works Progress Administration or W.P.A. as a laborer with income of \$528. He has been unemployed for six years during the Great Depression and is no longer looking for work as a coal miner (likely because of ill health):

1940 U.S. census West Frankfort, Franklin County, Illinois Line 72 W. Fourth 308, family 126, own home worth \$400, Younkin, Harry, head, male, white, 59, married, finished 4th grade, born in Illinois, not looking for work, working for W.P.A., unemployed for 6 years, laborer, worked 48 weeks, income \$528

Emma, wife, female, white, 47, married, finished 5th grade, born in Illinois Gladys, daughter, female, white, 31, finished 8th grade, born in Illinois, unemployed

His son Victor Harold "Vick" had left the home in 1940 to work as a coal miner in the Egyptian coal fields. Vick died at the New Orient No. 2 Mine explosion near West Frankfort, Illinois, in 1951.

Harry registered for the World War II draft in 1942 stating that his birth date was 08 July 1880 and his age was 61 years. He was living at 308 West 4th Street in West Frankfort, Illinois and he stated that he was an unemployed (coal miner).

World War II Draft Registration 1942

Serial Number: 1751 Harry Louis Younkin 61 years, Unemployed 308 W. 4th St. West Frankfort Franklin Illinois, no telephone

born in Union County Illinois July 8, 1880

Contact: Emma Younkin, 308 W 4th St., West Frankfort, Illinois

Harry died at home in West Frankfort on 14 April 1952 from a "carcinoma of lung" likely related to his long years working as a coal miner. His occupation on the death certificate is listed as "tire repair man." His Medical Certificate of Death was filed on 17 April 1952, with the following information:

Medical Certificate of Death

Place of death, county: Franklin City: West Frankfort Address: 304 West 4th

Name of deceased: Harry Louis Younkin Date of death: 4-14-52

Usual residence: Illinois, Franklin County, West Frankfort, 308 W. 4th

Sex: male Color: white Status: married Date of birth: 7-8-1879 Birthplace: Cobden, III. U.S.A.

Usual occupation: tire repair man Armed forces: no

Mothers maiden name: Susan Pendland Informant: Emma Younkin, W. Frankfort, Illinois, wife Cause of death: carcinoma of lung Interval between onset and death: Feb. 1952 Autopsy: no I hereby certify that I attended the deceased from Feb. 1952 to 4-14-52 that I last saw the deceased alive on 4-13-52 and that death occurred at 1:30 am

Signature: C. H. Williams M.D., West Frankfort, III. Date signed: 4-16-52

Burial: 4-16-52 Tower Heights, West Frankfort, III., Walker Funeral Home, West Frankfort, III

Signature: John Walker 4831 Received for filing on: 4-17-52

Signed: Dewey Horrell, West Frankfort

Harry Louis Younkin was survived by his wife Emma (Holder) Younkin. She continued living in West Frankfort, Illinois, until her death in 1953.



Street view of lot at 308 West Fourth Street in West Frankfort, the former home of Harry Louis Younkin and wife Emma for 35 years. The garage remains but the house at 308 has been demolished. From the size of the foundation, the house was similar to the existing adjacent house at 306 shown at left side of photo.

Image: from Google Street View 2016.

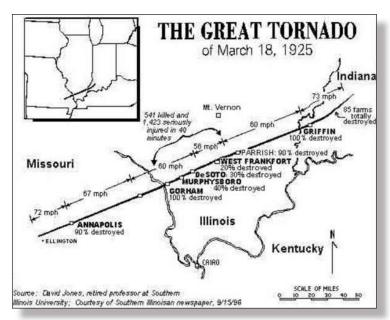
#### **The Great Tri-State Tornado**

On 18 March 1925, the Great Tri-State Tornado crossed the state of Illinois while traveling at 60-70 miles per hour. The exceptionally strong tornado (or family of tornadoes) had a width of destruction up to a mile wide. The tornado stayed on the ground over two and one half hours wreaking havoc for 235 miles. The great tornado first touched down in Missouri, crossed the Mississippi River, completely traversed Illinois on the ground and ended in Indiana. The track of destruction is the longest ever recorded in the world for an F5 tornado, the maximum damage rating. Straight-line wind (over 200 mph) and hail larger than softballs were reported. Ten other tornadoes occurred that day from the same storm squall line in Kansas, Missouri, Alabama, Tennessee, Indiana and Kentucky.

So terrible was the tornado that the death toll reached 700 people with about 15,000 homes destroyed. At 3:10 pm, the storm reached West Frankfort, a town of 20,000 inhabitants. It entered the city from the west and swept a path a mile wide demolishing the northwest part of the city. Newspaper stories related that hundreds of buildings were leveled in northwest West Frankfort including along Main Street. An ensuing fire damaged more buildings on Main Street. More than 1500 miners were at work in the mines beneath the devastated area and escaped injury and death. But the tornado had reduced to kindling more than 500 miner's homes killing wives and children. Descriptions of the aftermath are horrific with screaming miners digging frantically through the rubble to rescue moaning and injured loved ones. Since the town had no paved streets, the accompanying downpour flooded the streets creating an impassible mire that greatly hindered rescue efforts. It took days for outside relief workers to reach West Frankfort.

Harry Louis Younkin lived at 308 West Fourth Street in West Frankfort at the time of the Great Tornado. His house was located about four blocks north of Main

Street in the area of most severe damage. His house and business were likely severely damaged from the tornado and hail storm. He could have been working at the tire repair shop when the tornado happened in the middle of the afternoon. The U.S. census for 1930 does not indicate that Harry moved or that any of his family were missing after the Great Tri-State Tornado of 1925.





Ruins of Main Street in West Frankfort, Illinois, after the Great Tri-State Tornado that struck at 3:10 pm on 18 March 1925. Image: from newspapers.com, 20 March 1925.



Ruins of residence with now homeless family in West Frankfort, Illinois, after the Great Tri-State Tornado that struck at 3:10 pm on 18 March 1925. Image: from newspapers.com, 20 March 1925.

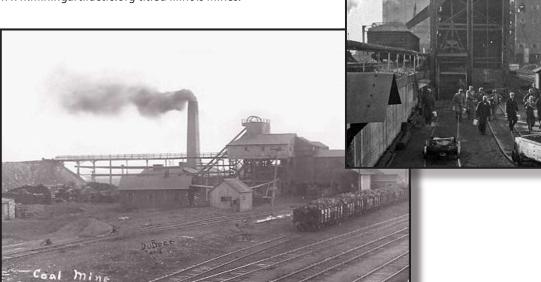
#### Victor Harold Younkin in Mine Disaster

Victor Harold "Vick" Younkin was born on 08 March 1910, in Johnston City, Illinois, son of Harry Louis Younkin. Like his father, Victor was a career coal miner. Tragically, Victor died in the 1951 coal mine explosion at the New Orient No. 2 Mine. The website *Coal Mining Disasters in Illinois 1951 to 1986* (www.hinton-gen.com) along with newspaper articles at www.newspapers.com provide accounts of the tragedy. In winter, weather changes in barometric pressure can draw gas from coal and shale left in the walls of worked-out rooms. The abandoned rooms fill with methane gas that can then flow into active mining areas creating explosive air-gas mixtures around ignition sources. Crucially, ventilation shafts and an extensive fresh air circulation system directs the gas out of the mine and outside fresh air is forced into the working areas.

The New Orient No. 2 Mine of the Chicago, Wilmington and Franklin Coal Co., was located in West Frankfort, Illinois. At the time, it was the largest working coal mine in the world at four miles wide by six miles long. The mine was accessed by four mine shafts from 500 to 565 feet deep penetrating into the 110 inch thick Illinois No. 6 coal bed. The mine began production in 1923 and produced 51,952,470 tons of coal by December 1951. The mine was electrically operated with an elaborate ventilation system. By 1951, the mine had large worked-out areas, where coal had been previously mined, leaving open rooms that accumulated gas seeping from exposed coal and shale. The gas danger was well known from previous mine explosions and ventilation measures were always employed in the working mine.

Photographs circa 1950s of New Orient No. 2 Mine in West Frankfort, Illinois, where Victor Harold Younkin worked and died in an explosion on 21 December 1951.

Image: public domain photos from Illinois Mines at website www.miningartifactrs.org titled Illinois Mines.

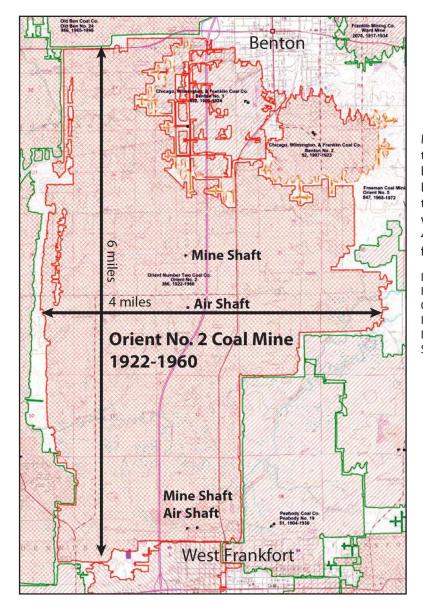


On the night of 21 December 1951, at 7:38, a methane-coal dust explosion occurred during the last shift before the Christmas holiday shutdown. The mine explosion was exceedingly violent killing a total of 119 men by flame, impact and gas poisoning, and survivors ran choking from the mine as thick smoke poured from the portal. Many of the off-work miners were attending Christmas events when the sirens proclaimed a disaster had occurred. Rescue workers began recovering the bodies of the 120 missing men after midnight on December 22nd. One survivor was found 56 hours after the explosion. The explosion had tossed about locomotives weighing 10 tons and snapped mine timbers a foot thick like twigs. Railroad ties were torn from the ground beneath the rails. The force of the explosion had traveled the full length of two passages for more than a mile and filled a large portion of the mine with clouds of dense smoke and poison gas.

Of the 119 men killed, 99 of them lived in Franklin County. A temporary morgue was set up at the high school with row after row of charred bodies. The last body was removed from the mine on Christmas night and the holiday season turned into a bleak pilgrimage for families — as they faced the task of identifying the charred remains. So many funerals occurred in West Frankfort that services were scheduled all day including early morning and on Christmas eve, with six or eight funerals per day. The 119 men killed left behind 109 widows and 175 children under the age of 18. The average age of the men who died was 41 years, with a total life expectancy of 3,438 years lost.

The fatality list included Victor Harold Younkin (1910–1951), the son of Harry Louis Younkin (1879–1952) and Emma (Holder) Younkin. Harry Louis Younkin also worked as a coal miner earlier in his life. Harry is son of Lewis Washington Youngkin (1849–1880) and Susan Anne Penland. At the time of the coal mine accident, Victor was listed as 41 years old, a motorman, and married leaving a wife and two small children. His wife was Stella May (Isaacs) Younkin, born in Thompsonville, Illinois, and his two children were Margaret and Patsy Ann. Victor worked deep in the mine as a "motorman", who operated the electric locomotive that hauled coal cars and the "man train" on miles of rail tracks. The electric locomotives derived power from exposed overhead wires that sparked as the locomotive moved underground along the metal tracks.

The investigation report determined that prior to the gigantic explosions, the shale mine roof in a large abandoned area of the mine collapsed, pushing out a tremendous volume of methane coal gas. In a normal scenario, the gas would safely flow out a vertical ventilation shaft to the surface. In this case, a sealed barrier door had been opened just long enough to let a coal train pass through. The short-circuiting of the air flow due to the untimely opening of the large door, allowed a "large body of gas" to flow from the collapsed abandoned area into the active working mine. The coincidence of the ceiling cave-in at the same time as the opening of the ventilation door was deemed "bad luck" in the report. Investigators concluded that a moving column of flammable gas was ignited in the working area of the mine. Two electric shuttle car locomotives were the first ignition source and two electric drills were the second ignition source the gas reached. The drills were known to have been operating at the time of the explosion and one electric train locomotive may have been moving. Victor Harold Younkin was a motorman and the electric locomotive he was driving may have been one of the detonation sources.



Map showing red outline of the New Orient No. 2 Mine between West Frankfort and Benton, Illinois. At the time, the largest coal mine in the world that covered an area of 4 miles by 6 miles at 500-565 feet below ground.

Image: from map of Coal Mines in Illinois - West Frankfort
Quadrangle, Franklin County,
Illinois, part of the Coal Mines
Directory, Illinois State Geological
Survey Coal Section 2002.

The New Orient No. 2 Mine disaster gathered national attention. The accident followed the Cherry Mine fire in 1909 that killed 259 men, and the Centralia Mine No. 5 coal dust explosion of 1947 that killed 73 men. The website Coal Mining Disasters in Illinois at www.hinton-gen.com/coal/disasters.html lists over 60 fires or explosions between 1880 and 1951. In 1952, President Harry S. Truman signed the Federal Coal Mine Safety Act requiring proper ventilation systems at coal mines employing 15 men or more. For the first time, it gave the federal government the power to shut down a mine deemed unsafe. The new laws forced coal mines to be better ventilated and implement control measures for methane gas and coal dust. The New Orient coal mine disaster of 1951 helped change mining history forcing the federal government to realize that Illinois needed stricter safety regulations, and these stricter safety regulations saved lives and mining became safer for all coal miners.



A motorman operates an electric locomotive for moving coal cars and man trains. Victor Harold Younkin was a motorman and could have been driving the electric locomotive that detonated the New Orient No. 2 Mine coal gas explosion in December 1951.

Image: photograph from Illinois Mines at website www.miningartifacts.org/illinois-Mines.html.

Mine rescue team removing body of one of the 119 miners killed on 21 December 1951, in the New Orient No. 2 Mine explosion.

Image: from Franklin County News at website www.franklincounty-new-.com in article Dec. 19, 2014 titled Christmas ended that night....' - The 63rd anniversary of the New Orient No. 2 Mine explosion.





Coal Miners Memorial in Herrin, Illinois, a tribute to coal miners. A coal miner is greeted by his son after a day of work in the mine. The inscription reads "In memory of coal miners who gave so much that future generations may benefit with a better life. They labored, served their country, sacrificed for their families and some lost their lives. We honor and salute them so that they will never be forgotten."

Image: photograph from Williamson County Tourism Bureau at website www.visitsi.com/history.



# YOUNGKIN ANCESTRY



# Chapter 13. Riding the Katy to Texas

When the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway (MKT) started in May 1870, it acquired the Union Pacific Railway's southern branch along with 182 miles of railroad track in Kansas. The railway's stock exchange symbol was K-T which soon evolved into the nickname the "Katy." The railway soon bought the Labette & Sedalia Railway, the Neosho Valley & Holden Railway, Tebo & Neosho Railroad, the St. Louis & Santa Fe Railroad, and the Hannibal & Central Missouri Railroad. These combined railroads formed the foundation of the expanded MKT Railway. The long history of the MKT Railway is presented on the websites of the Katy Railroad Historical Society, the Red River Railroad Museum in Denison Texas, and Wikipedia encyclopedia.

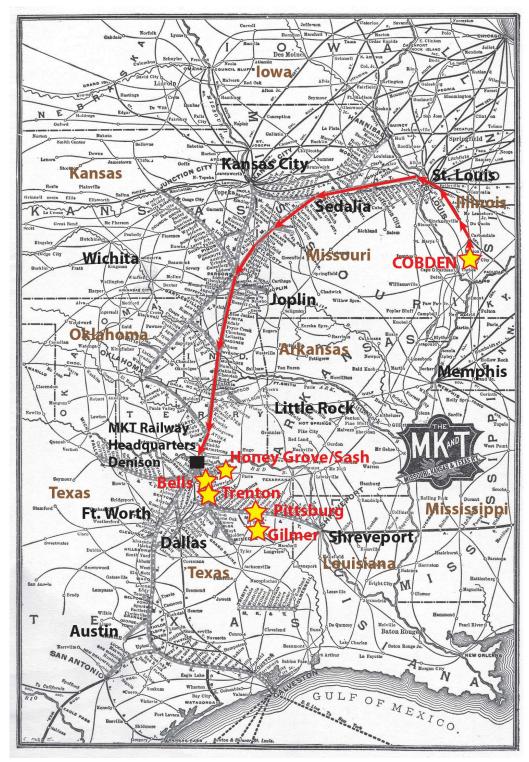
The Federal Land Grant Act of 1850 aided the fledgling railroads by providing federal land for the railway companies to sell. Kansas became a state in 1861 and a congressional act promised lucrative land grants in Oklahoma to the first railway company to lay track cross the Kansas-Oklahoma border. The MKT Railway engaged in a heated competition for the prize and began laying track from Fort Riley, Kansas. On 6 June 1870, MKT workers laid rail across the Kansas border winning the race. The Federal land grants promised by Congress never materialized since the promised land grants in Oklahoma were illegal and within a Native American nation.

Undaunted by Native American land rights, the MKT Railway continued to push its track southward laying rail track through the future Oklahoma Territory reaching Texas by 1872. Over the next decade, the MKT Railway would continue its rapid expansion in Texas buying the 309 mile Texas Central Railroad Company. The railway acquired many small railroads and by 1901 had extended its reach to Dallas, Waco,



Shield Sign of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway

Houston, and San Antonio. By 1914, the MKT owned, operated or leased over 1600 miles of rail line in Texas. From 1915 until 1959, the railway in a venture with the St. Louis and San Francisco Railway (popularly known as the Frisco) ran the express train called the Texas Special from St. Louis to Dallas, Ft. Worth, and San Antonio. It sported custom rail cars named after prominent historical Texas figures including Sam Houston, Stephen Austin, David Crockett and James Bowie.

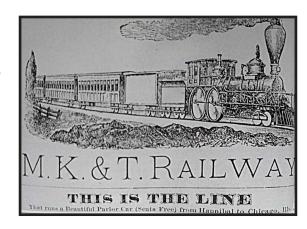


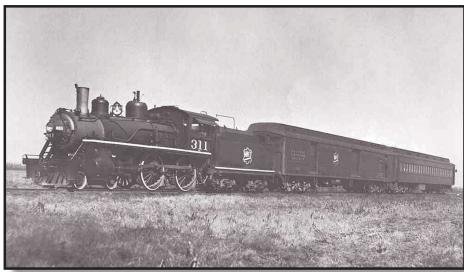
Route map in 1904 of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway showing location of Cobden, Illinois, where Jesse Herbert Youngkin left home at age 14 and journeyed to St. Louis to join the railway and work his way up to section foreman. The railway brought Jesse to Texas during the expansion of the railroad east of Dallas. Along the expanding rail line, Jesse lived in farming towns at Bells, Trenton and Pittsburg, Texas. When he retired from the railroad, Jesse bought a farm at Gilmer, Texas.

Image: map from The Katy Railroad Historical Society at http://www.katyrailroad.org/map.htm with annotations by Mark Youngkin.

Advertisement for Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway, circa 1881.

Image: Commons Public Domain at website https://commons.wikimedia.org.





Photograph showing the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway's steam locomotive number 311.

Image: by Preston George, October 1982, in KRHS Calendar, https:// www.katyrailroad.org/images/mkstm311.jpg.



Former Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway passenger depot and headquarters building located in Denison, Texas, north of Dallas metropolitan area—now used as the home of the Red River Railroad Museum. Image: Red River Railroad Museum at www.redriverrailmuseum.org.

#### **Crash at Crush**

A historic marker fifteen miles north of Waco, Texas, marks the location of the infamous "Crash at Crush." On 15 September 1896, a huge crowd of spectators assembled to witness a staged train wreck — one of the most outrageous publicity stunts of all time. The man behind the event was William George Crush, an agent for the Missouri, Kansas and Texas (MKT) Railroad. Mr. Crush had convinced railway managers in 1895 to stage a train wreck as a public attraction. The website called HistoryNet at www.historynet.com has an eye witness account of the tragedy.

During the summer of 1896, the railway distributed bulletins and circulars advertising the "Monster Crash" throughout Texas. Many newspapers in Texas ran daily reports on the preparation, while papers outside the state also carried the story. As Mr. Crush had predicted, railway offices were flooded with ticket requests. The two old locomotives, Old No. 999 painted a bright green and No. 1001 painted red, toured across the state where thousands showed up to admire the iron horses.

In early September 1896, over 500 workmen laid four miles of railroad track for the collision. Workmen constructed a grandstand for "honored guests", three stages, two telegraph offices, a reporters stand, and a large bandstand. A Ringling Brothers circus tent housed a restaurant alongside a carnival midway with dozens of medicine shows, game booths, lemonade and soft-drink stands. A special train depot with a passenger platform 2100 feet long was painted with a prominent billboard declaring the new town of "Crush, Texas."

The first of 33 passenger excursion trains arrived at daybreak, and by 3:00 in the afternoon, more than 40,000 spectators picnicked, listened to political speeches, and waited eagerly for the great crash. At 5:00, the two trains faced off at opposite ends of the four-mile run. Mr. Crush appeared in a white suit, riding a splendid white horse, and trotted to the center of the track. He raised his white hat, and after a suspenseful pause, whipped it sharply down. A great cheer went up from the crowd as spectators pressed forward for a better view. A sound like the "rattle of musketry" added drama, created by a series of detonations from "track torpedoes", which are explosives used as warning signals, that crews had placed along the rail line.

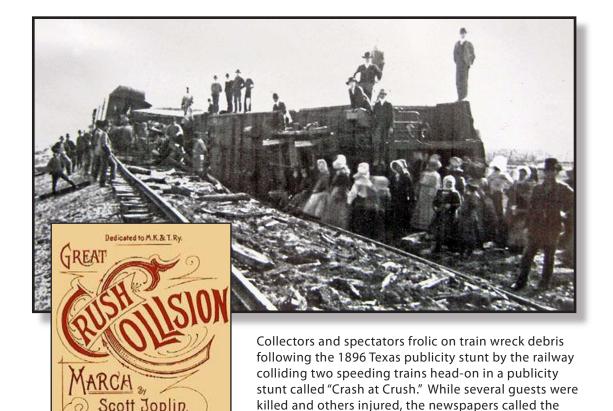


Publicity stunt by the MKT Railway crashing two speeding trains head-on in a violent collision shown here at the moment of impact. Image: photograph from Crush's Locomotive Crash Was a Monster Smash at the HistoryNet website at www.historynet.com/crush-locomotive-crash-was-a-monster-smash.htm.

After the crews jumped off, the locomotives jumped forward and with whistles shrieking roared toward each other at increasing speed. In a thunderous crash, the two speeding trains collided head-on at 60 miles per hour. The gleeful spectators had just two seconds to enjoy the deafening sound and terrific concussion of the collision.

In a spectacular miscalculation, the two locomotives did not rise straight up upon impact as expected. Instead, the two locomotives penetrated deep inside each other. Almost simultaneously, both engine steam boilers exploded violently in a horrific double detonation. The violent explosion filled the air as far as 300 yards away with "black clouds of death-dealing iron hail." Spectators turned and ran screaming in blind panic from flying wheels and timbers. Two young men and a woman were killed. At least six other people were seriously injured by the flying shrapnel.

The wrecker-trains moved in to remove the larger wreckage, while the multitude of swarming spectators and souvenir hunters carried off the rest. The tents, stands, and midway booths came down and by nightfall, Crush Texas ceased to exist. The MKT Railway quickly settled all damage claims with cash payouts and lifetime rail passes. As for showman George Crush, the railway fired him that evening. The next day, the MKT railway relented and rehired Mr. Crush when the Crash at Crush was declared a smashing success by newspapers and ridership surged. Composer Scott Joplin, commemorated the event in his musical march titled the "Great Crush Collision."



s.com/crash-at-crush.html.

crash a smashing success and ridership surged.

Image: Heart of Texas Tales at http://www.heartoftexastale-

#### **History of Eastern Texas**

The online *Handbook of Texas* contains the history of Upshur County by G.H. Barid, originally printed in the *Gilmer Mirror* newspaper in 1946. During the Civil War, a Confederate army training camp was built at Coffeeville, northeast of Gilmer by sympathetic settlers from southern states. After the war, new railroads opened areas of virgin land and timber in eastern Texas to farming, mining and logging.

During the late 1870s, the East Line and Red River Railroad constructed a rail line across Camp County from east to west. The Texas and St. Louis Railway constructed a line from north to south. Both railroads crossed through Pittsburg, Texas, greatly increasing the town's importance as a trade center with good supplies of timber. By 1896, Pittsburg had a foundry, a tannery, ice factory, bottling works and became the main supply and shipping center for the region's industry. From 1900 to 1920 was a period of favorable conditions for farming in Texas. Rapid urbanization and the advent of World War I greatly increased the demand for agricultural commodities and prices rose greatly for many farm crops, especially cotton.

In 1901, the Texas Southern Railway began to build through the northern Texas area, and by 1902, it passed through Upshur County and the county seat of Gilmer. After 1909, the line was acquired by the Marshall and East Texas Railroad, dubbed the "Misery and Eternal Torment" railway by local riders. The rail line opened the virgin forests to lumbering operations. From 1907 to 1917, the county experienced a timber boom as the last of the virgin forests were harvested. The Port Bolivar and Iron Ore Railroad, built in 1910, ran from Gilmer to iron deposits in the northeastern part of the county, and the new mining town of Ore City.

Cotton cultivation spread throughout eastern Texas in the early 20th century. Almost 44,000 acres in Upshur County was planted in cotton in 1910, and 71,000 acres by 1920. The number of farms in Upshur County rose to 3,313 by 1910. The enormous changes brought upon America by the economic upheaval of World War I caused a drastic change in the region's economy after the war ended. The resentment against immigrants and people of color reached a fever pitch by 1919.



Postcard circa 1912 showing "cotton day" trading in Gilmer, Texas, town square.

Image: from The USGen-Web Project, Upshur County EXGenWeb Project, Letty Harrington's Upshur County Photo Album online at www.rootsweb.ancestry.com.



Postcard circa 1911 showing cotton yard in Gilmer, Texas.

Image: from The USGen-Web Project, Upshur County EXGenWeb Project, Letty Harrington's Upshur County Photo Album online at www.rootsweb.ancestry.com.

Returning white soldiers from World War I found prohibition, falling farm prices and few good-paying jobs. In 1919, the population of the town of Longview, Texas, was 5700 with 31% being African-American — most being descendants of slaves from the region's cotton cultivation. Twenty-nine Jim Crow laws were passed in Texas between 1866 and 1960 under a policy of white supremacy to segregate people of color, immigrants, Jews and Catholics. The Texas legislature passed miscegenation laws in 1915, 1925, 1951 and 1960 prohibiting racial intermarriage. In 1919, racial violence escalated and 78 black men were lynched in Texas for violating Jim Crow laws. The summer of 1919 was called "Red Summer" in newspapers, because of the 26 violent race riots that occurred in towns and cities across America, including the Texas town of Longview, about 19 miles south of Gilmer, Texas.

In June 1919, a black man was arrested by the Longview sheriff for cohabiting with a white woman — she stated in a newspaper article that she would marry the man if allowed. That night, the sheriff willingly handed the black captive over to a well-armed white mob, which publicly tortured and killed him. The local law refused to investigate or prosecute the murderer. An unflattering article next appeared in the Chicago Defender newspaper that infuriated white residents, who severely beat a prominent black resident for slandering the town. When a few black residents tried to stop the brutal beating, a white mob robbed local stores of guns and ammunition, then attacked black neighborhoods. One black man was killed, many others beaten severely, and black neighborhoods burned throughout Longview.

During that terrifying night, black and "immigrant" residents fled for their lives as their homes and businesses burned. Reportedly, the majority of displaced black residents never returned to Longview. The white mob only dispersed after the Texas National Guard and Texas Rangers occupied Longview under martial law. To quell the violence, the troops seized over 7000 guns from the 5000 white residents. White business leaders defiantly issued a formal resolution to national newspapers the next day declaring "we will not permit the Negroes of this community and county to in any way interfere with our social affairs or to write or circulate articles about the white people of our city or county...."

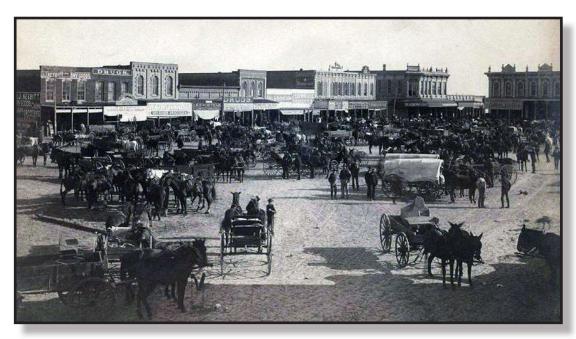


Postcard of a typical Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway depot in a rural Texas town. Image: Texas Transportation Museum at https://www.txtransportationmuseum.org.

The economy of Upshur County suffered greatly during the 1920s. The forest was soon decimated and the Marshall and East Texas Railroad abandoned its tracks in 1923, leaving many rural towns in Upshur County stranded. Large surpluses in farm products caused a sharp decline in the prices that farmers received for their crops. Advances in farm machinery, irrigation and seed strains led to dramatic increases in large corporate farms in many areas of the nation. Small farms declined greatly and rural poverty spread across east Texas. While small farmers suffered during the 1920–1930s, the railroad and oil industries expanded greatly throughout Texas. During this time, the rail lines kept pushing farther east, south and west bringing even more farms into the overcrowded agricultural market.

In its early years, Gilmer served as a cotton-ginning center and it once had six gins in operation and a cotton oil mill. From 1920 to 1930, with the fall of the cotton market, Gilmer and Upshur County, for the first time, recorded a drop in population. Many worn-out cotton fields became pastures, and beef and dairy production slowly increased. Farmers had to quarantine the important sweet potato crop in 1924 because of an infestation of weevils. Land prices fell and many farm owners went bankrupt. One indicator of economic stress, the number of tenant farmers, rose by 30 percent during the 1920s. By 1930, tenant farmers operated 2546 of the county's 4230 farms.

Local farmers suffered even greater hardships during the Great Depression of the 1930s. Low prices, federal crop restrictions and soil depletion led to severe reductions in cotton production. By 1940, only 32,000 acres were planted in the fiber. Hundreds of farmers abandoned the land. Between 1930 and 1940, the number of farms dropped by 20 percent, and by 1940, only 3412 farms remained in Upshur County. One bright moment occurred in 1935, when the sweet potato quarantine was lifted. In celebration, local farmers organized the East Texas Yamboree, a fall festival with a parade to celebrate the sweet potato harvest. The yam festival still continues today.



Turn-of-the-century town square in Honey Grove, Texas. Image: photograph from Honey Grove Preservation Leggue at website www.honeygrovepreservation.org.

On 26 April 1931, the Mudge Oil Company's oil well named *J. D. Richardson Well No. 1* struck oil, demonstrating that the northern limits of the East Texas oil field extended into Upshur County. Thousands of people moved to the area in search of oil jobs. The East Texas Oil Field rescued many Gilmer residents from the Great Depression. In addition to providing jobs and stimulating business, the oil boom provided new revenue to the county. By the end of 1937, oil money had helped the county to construct a new white brick courthouse.

In 1938, more than 12,366,000 barrels of oil were produced. In July 1938, the Upshur Rural Electric Cooperative turned on the lights for its first 139 members. Primarily because of the oil boom, Upshur County's population rose significantly during the 1930s to reach 26,178 by 1940. Petroleum remained an important part of the economy for many years, but production declined during and after the 1940s, dropping to just over 9,000,000 barrels in 1944, to about 6,074,000 barrels in 1948, and to 2,971,000 barrels in 1956.

Meanwhile cotton production continued to decline, and farm consolidation and mechanization forced many of the rural inhabitants to search for jobs in urban areas. As a result, the population declined for two decades after World War II, dropping to 20,822 by 1950 and to 19,793 by 1960. A century of planting cotton and corn had depleted the soil and the county began reforestation after World War II. Over one million pine seedlings had been planted by the early 1980s, and pine seedlings gradually reached cutting size, first as pulp wood and then as timber. Oil wells in the southern part of the county began to play out. But in 1964, the discovery of natural gas rescued the rural economy once again.

In the 19th century, persons of German birth or descent formed the largest ethnic group in Texas, derived directly from European immigration. In the 1830s, the benefits of immigration to Texas was widely publicized in Germany where the publicity initially attracted a group of noblemen with a grand scheme for a German colony in Texas. As early as 1850, the settlers of German heritage constituted more than five percent of the total Texas state population.

From their first immigration to Texas in the 1830s, the Germans tended to cluster in ethnic enclaves, speaking German, eating German food and reading German language newspapers. The majority settled in a broad belt across the south central part of the state from the fertile Coastal Plain to the semiarid Hill Country, where virgin farm land, water and timber were found. This "German Belt" included most of the Teutonic settlements in the state, both rural and urban. The German settlements were prosperous and segregated with residents belonging to strict Christian religious sects, churches and schools.

By the 1890s, German immigrants who had earlier come to the states of Illinois, Minnesota, Iowa, and neighboring states moved to Texas, as their farmland became depleted. Sizable German elements appeared in Texas cities, particularly in San Antonio, Galveston and Houston. By 1880, the population of San Antonio was one-third German descent. German immigration to Texas declined following the 1890s, as the forests were depleted and the best farm land claimed. Second and third generation German families still looking for cheap land flocked westward with the railroad until the Great Depression of the 1930s halted the German migration.

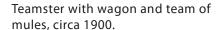
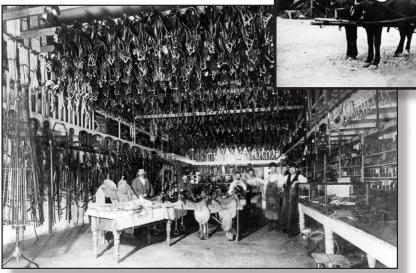


Image: from www.vialibre.org.

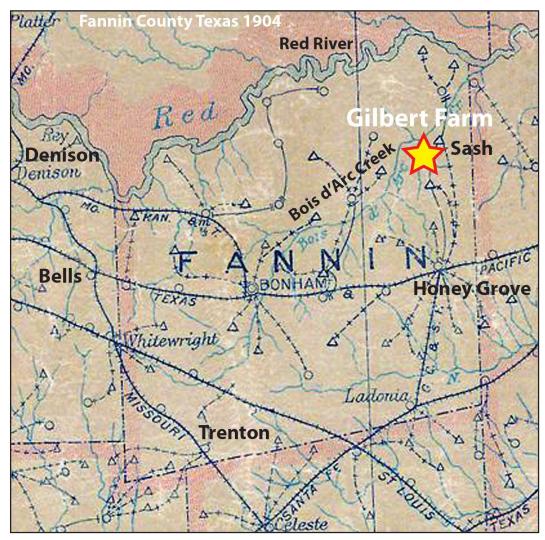


Turn-of-the-century harness shop in Honey Grove, Texas.

Image: from Honey Grove Preservation League at www.honeygrovepreservation.org.

#### **Gilbert Family in Honey Grove**

The Honey Grove area, northeast of Dallas, Texas, is an agricultural area known for growing cotton, corn, wheat and hay. Honey Grove is a small town east of Bells, Texas, on the railroad line. In 1910, it was a booming agricultural rail town with a population of 2,300 residents. David "Davy" Crockett discovered Honey Grove on his way to the "Battle of the Alamo" with the Mexican army in 1836. Davy named the area for the many trees in blossom full of honey bees. During his journey south to the Alamo, Davy sent letters to his friend named Samuel Erwin, writing about the beauty and natural wealth of the Honey Grove area. A year after Davy Crockett died at the Alamo, Samuel Erwin became the first settler of Honey Grove in 1837.



Fannin County Postal Map from 1904 showing railroad lines and the farming community of Sash located north of Honey Grove, Texas. John Marion Gilbert and daughter Georgia Francis lived on a farm on Bois D'Arc Creek at Sash. He also worked for the railroad as a signal man and Georgia as a cook for a bridge crew.

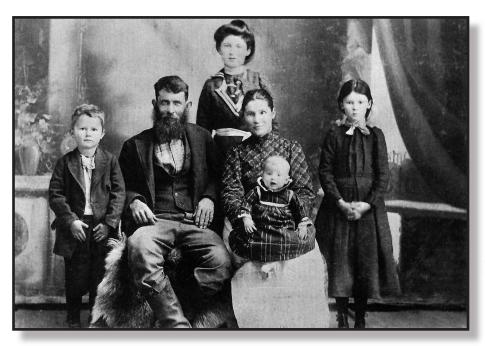
Image: Fannin County History at www.texasescapes.com with annotations by Mark T. Youngkin.

The Gilbert family is an old colonial family that migrated from Baltimore with the westward expansion of the nation in the 18th and 19th centuries. The family's lineage has been traced directly back to England where Michael Gilbert was born in 1605 and died on 10 December 1677, in Aldborough, Yorkshire, England. In 1632, he married young Mary Cooleston, born in 1610, and their son was Michael Gilbert Jr. The lineage of the Gilbert family in America is well documented and summarized briefly as follows:

Michael Gilbert Jr. was born Feb. 7, 1641 in Aldborough, Yorkshire England and died Oct. 2, 1691 in Leeds England. On March 1, 1668, he married Dorothy Hargrave in Helbecke, Yorkshire England. They had 8 children born in England including Gervaise "Jarvis" Gilbert born April 15, 1680 in Leeds, West Yorkshire, England and died June 5, 1739 in Saint Georges, Baltimore County Maryland. Jarvis was the original emigrant for the Gilbert family. In 1715, he married Mary Gallion in Baltimore County Maryland and their son Daniel Gilbert was born on Jan. 20, 1731 in St. Georges, Hartford, Maryland. He died in 1805 at Spartanburg South Carolina. In 1755, Daniel married Mary Ann Sexton in Baltimore Maryland. They had 12 children born in Virginia and South Carolina including Thomas Felix Gilbert born in 1765 in Bedford Virginia. Thomas died in 1823 at St. Clair County Alabama. Thomas married Jane Thomas in Etowah Alabama and their son was William Gilbert. William Gilbert was born about 1782 in South Carolina and died Feb. 10, 1908 in Texas. He married Leanna in South Carolina and they had four children born in South Carolina, Arkansas and Texas including George Washington Gilbert. George Washington Gilbert was born Feb. 22, 1822 in North Carolina and died Jan. 6, 1878 in Franklin County Texas.

By the 1870 U.S. census, the George Washington Gilbert family was living on a farm at the rural farming community of Sash, which is located a few miles north of the railroad depot at Honey Grove, Texas. He owned a large farm worth \$1200 in the 1870 U.S. census. He also reported a personal estate worth \$600.

In 1848, George married Matilda "Molly or Mary" Caroline Burns in Texas. Matilda was born on 30 August 1828, in Franklin County, Texas. George and Matilda raised ten children including John Marion Gilbert born on 11 March 1863, in Arkansas. In the 1870 U.S. census, George's son George Jr. and his father William are living on the farm.



Left to right: Dee Gilbert, John Marion Gilbert, Mae Gilbert, Mary Caroline "Molly" Gilbert with baby Floyd Pink Gilbert and Georgia Frances (Gilbert) Youngkin (on right) circa 1900.

Image: photograph from Jessie Frances Youngkin.

In the 1870 U.S. census, John Marion is 8 years old and living at home on the family farm in Fannin County, Texas on Honey Grove Road. In Franklin, Texas, on 01 March 1885, John wed Mary Caroline "Molly" Allen, born 1860–1869, in Picton, Texas, and died 09 May 1951, in Gilmer, Texas. Molly was raised in Alabama. They had four children that lived: Cordelia May Gilbert born June 1885, Georgia Frances born September 1889 in Little Rock, Arkansas or Texas, Dee Gilbert born November 1894, and Floyd P. "Boss" Gilbert born 27 October 1900. Molly was reported to have been part Crowder Cherokee Indian and a cousin of Samuel (Sam) T. Rayburn, speaker of the House of Representatives.

In 1900, John Marion Gilbert was renting a farm and also worked for the railroad as a signal man. He likely met Jesse Herbert Youngkin at work on the rail line and introduced daughter Georgia Frances, who also worked for the railroad as a cook on a railroad

in Gilmer, Texas. Matilda Caroline Burns died on 10 April 1896.

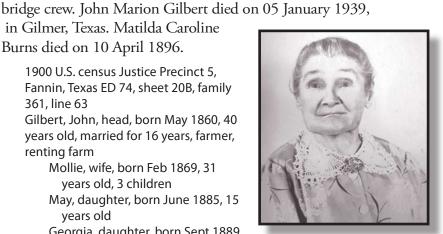
1900 U.S. census Justice Precinct 5, Fannin, Texas ED 74, sheet 20B, family 361, line 63

Gilbert, John, head, born May 1860, 40 years old, married for 16 years, farmer, renting farm

> Mollie, wife, born Feb 1869, 31 years old, 3 children May, daughter, born June 1885, 15 years old

Georgia, daughter, born Sept 1889, 10 years old

Dee, son, born Nov 1894, 5 years old



Mary Caroline Gilbert

In the 1940 U.S. census, the elderly Mary Caroline "Molly" (Allen) Gilbert resides with her daughter Georgia on the Upshur County farm. In her obituary in the May 17th 1951, newspaper, the Gilmer Mirror relates that Mary Caroline lived with Georgia for 15 years in Upshur County, until her death of old age on 09 May 1951, at the age of 91 (census records indicate she was 82 to 88 years old). She was buried in the Rose Hill Cemetery in Pittsburg, Texas, next to her husband John Marion Gilbert.



Georgia (Gilbert) Youngkin circa 1925

# Mrs. Mary Gilbert, Pioneer E-Texan, Dies At Age Of 91

Mrs. Mary Caroline Gilbert of Independent Splings died at 6:15 p. m. Wednesday, May 9, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. J. H. Youngkin.

A native of Winnsboro, where she was born March 14, 1860, she had been a resident of Upshur County for 15 years, when she passed away at the age of 91 years, I month and 25 days. Mrs. Gilbert had been a mem-ber of the Methodist church since childhood.

Surviving are two daughters, and two sons, Floyd Gilbert of Dallas and I. D. Gilbert of Pa-ducah; also 17 grandchildren and 20 great grandchildren.

Funeral services were held at the Youngkin home at 4 o'clock Thursday afternoon, with the Rev. Loy Fefguson of Rosewood Baptist Church conducting the rinal rites, Burial was at Rose Hill Cemetery, Pittsburg, Ser-vices were in charge of Douph-rate-Vivian Funeral Home of Gilmer.

Active pallbearers were Herbert and Jack Youngkin, Edwin Smith, Then Myers, Les-ter and Loyl Gilbert. Special music was furnished

by her, granddaughter, Mrs. E. B. Smith, and her great grand-daughters, Eddy. Rene and Ed-illi Smith of Pittsburg and Frances and Sue Smith of Gil-

#### **Jesse Herbert Youngkin Section Foreman**

Terry Lloyd Youngkin and Susan Caroline Anne (Penland) Youngkin had seven children including Jesse Herbert "Jack" Youngkin, born at South Pass (Cobden), Illinois, in 1886. Jesse is listed in the 1900 U.S. census as an unemployed 16 year old farm laborer attending school in South Pass (Cobden). After finishing school, Jesse

worked as a teamster then traveled north on the Illinois Central Railroad to St. Louis, Missouri, where he joined the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway as a laborer and teamster. His schooling and German work ethic enabled Jesse to work hard leading to a Section Foreman job. By 1905, he was assigned to the railway headquarters in Denison Texas, building railroad line eastward through the town of Honey Grove, where Georgia Frances Gilbert and her father John Marion Gilbert also worked for the railroad.

Jesse Herbert and Georgia met in Sash, just north of Honey Grove, when Jesse was working as a section foreman and Georgia was a cook on a railroad bridge crew. Jesse and Georgia Frances were married in Fanning County, Texas, on 27 February 1909. Georgia was soon pregnant and they moved to Cobden, Illinois, to live near his parents Terry Lloyd and Susan Anne. The 1910 U.S. census lists Jess Yonkin age 25, laborer and Teamster, living in a rental house next door to Terry Lloyd in Cobden.

Georgia is a young wife age 19 with six month old daughter Jessie Frances Youngkin:



Wedding portrait of Jesse Herbert Youngkin and Georgia Frances Gilbert while on their honeymoon in Caddo, Oklahoma, March 1909, a few days after February 27th wedding.

Image: collection of Sue Ann (Smith) Bugg.

1910 U.S. census, Cobden, Union County, Illinois, first house on corner of Ash Street

and Clemens Street
Younkin, Terry, age 57, laborer in Mill, flour, not Civil War veteran
Susan, age 49, wife, married 25 years, 10 children with 7 living
George, son, age 18, working in flour mill
Grace, daughter, age 14
Katie Branston, age 15, female, servant

Yonkin, Jess, age 25, laborer Teamster, not Civil War veteran Georgia, wife, age 19, married 1 year, father and mother from Texas Jessie F., daughter, 1/2 years old The two families are living in adjacent houses on Clemens Street Jessie Frances Youngkin remembered a white house near a farm with a long dining room table and outside porch. She said that Terry Lloyd Youngkin and his brother were fiddlers and Jesse would play the harmonica with them in the evenings. Sisters Helen Glorine Youngkin said Jessie Frances Youngkin talked about living on a farm in Illinois and how cold were the long Illinois winters. Jessie Frances related that when she was ten months old, in 1910, the family moved back to Texas so Jesse could continue working for the railroad.

Jessie Frances said she was baptized in the Dixon Creek swimming hole around the Bells area of Grayson County, Texas. The next child Susan Caroline Youngkin was born on 8 January 1912, in Bells, Texas, while Jesse was working for the railroad. Helen Glorine is born on 02 January 1915, in Pittsburg, Texas. Frances said Susan (Penland) Youngkin traveled to Trenton, Texas, twice to visit. On 30 August 1916, Rozella May was born in Trenton, Texas. All of Georgia's children were born at home with a doctor present. The new born babies were cleaned with olive oil. By the 1920 U.S. census, the family had grown.

1920 U.S. census, Camp County, Pittsburg town, Vol. 27, E.D 25, sheet 16, line 52 Youngkin, Jesse H, age 36, born Illinois, lives on Cotton Belt Avenue, renting, Section Foreman for MKT Railroad on salary

Georgia F, wife, age 29, born Arkansas Jessie F, daughter, age 10, born in Illinois, student Susie C, daughter, age 8, born in Texas, student Helen G, daughter, age 5, born in Texas, student Roselle M, daughter, 3-4/12, born in Texas Herbert G, son, 6/12, born in Texas





Right: Jessie Frances Youngkin, circa 1912, in Cobden, Illinois.

Left: Georgia Frances (Gilbert) Youngkin and baby George M. Youngkin, circa

Images: from Helen Glorine (Youngkin) Touchstone.

Helen Glorine Youngkin remembered that Rozella May recovered from diphtheria in 1920, but the disease damaged her heart. At 4:00 pm on 13 May 1920, the Williams residence next door caught fire. Helen and Rozella watched the fire from the front porch. Rozella became increasingly distraught mistakenly believing her father was still inside the burning house. Upon being startled by the loud sound of a nearby fire siren, Rozella died suddenly from fright at 6 pm. The real cause of her death was her weakened heart from diphtheria. Rozella May is buried in the Rose Hill Cemetery in Pittsburg.

Herbert Gilbert Youngkin was born on 23 June 1919, and George McAdoo was born on 11 September 1922, in Pittsburg, Texas. Jessie Frances said she was 13 when their Pittsburg house on Rose Road burned in a 1923 house fire. Frances said that Jesse Herbert was applying wall paper to the living room when glue heating on the wood stove caught fire. The piano got stuck in the doorway and the family lost everything in the house fire. No one thought to call the volunteer fire department. Georgia took the children to live with her parents in Trenton, Texas. Grandmother Susan Penland traveled to Trenton twice from her home in Illinois, to help out during the crisis.

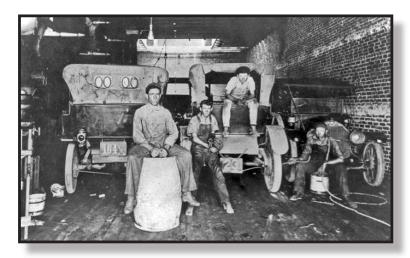
Jesse Herbert Youngkin registered for the World War I draft on 12 September 1918, writing down his occupation as auto mechanic. The 1920 U.S. census shows Jesse and Georgia renting a house on Cotton Belt Avenue in Pittsburg, Texas. Jesse was working as a Section Foreman for the Missouri Kansas & Texas railroad with the nickname Jack.



Left to right: Helen Glorine, Jesse Herbert Youngkin, Susan Caroline, Jessie Frances, Georgia Frances (Gilbert) Youngkin, and baby Rozella May circa 1916. Image: photograph from Helen Glorine or Jessie Frances Youngkin.



Helen Glorine, Susan Caroline, Jessie Frances & baby Herbert circa 1920. Image: photograph from Helen Glorine or Jessie Frances Youngkin.

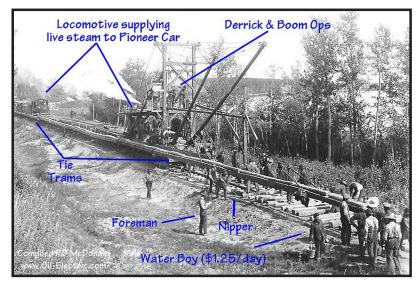


The first auto repair shop in Honey Grove, Texas, circa 1918.

Image: photograph from Honey Grove Preservation Leqgue at website www.honeygrovepreservation.org.

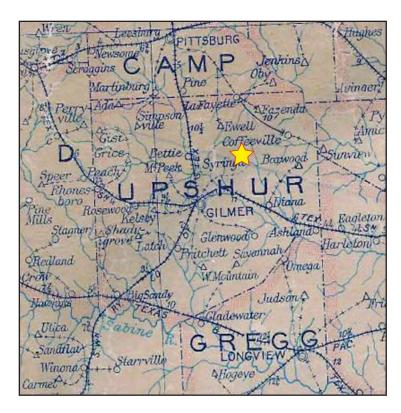
A Section Foreman or Track Foreman performs the inspection and maintenance of the rail line. Jack managed a work crew in the performance of track construction, maintenance and repair. His daughter Jessie Frances relates that Jack lived a rough life as a foreman and often had a volatile temper. She said that Jack was once sent to Dallas after a Latino laborer had murdered the last foreman and "cut him up." Jesse took his gun with him and moved into the former foreman's house. Jesse was always a fair man and he finished the job in Dallas with no incidents with the workers.

The family lived in a series of small towns along the railroad line east of Dallas, as Jesse's job as a Section Foreman moved him along the track. His job may also have been seasonal in the beginning and he worked as an auto mechanic in the winter. The Youngkin family is living back in Bells, Texas, when Jack Youngkin Jr. was born on 26 September 1926. Aunt Frances remembers that Jesse Herbert was outraged over brutal winter working conditions for his railroad crew and tried to organize a union at the railroad. The company fired him over the incident. Jesse and Georgia left Bells, Texas, in 1928, and moved to a 50 acre farm in Upshur County, Texas. The 1956 obituary of Georgia Frances Youngkin states that Jesse and Georgia lived on a small 50 acre farm in the Independent Springs farming community near Gilmer, Texas.



Example of a railway track laying crew circa 1914 showing work train and the Robert's Steam Track Layer with foreman in foreground.

Image: from website www.oil-electric.com.



Postal map dated 1907 for Upshur County, Texas, showing railroad crossroads at Pittsburg and Gilmer. Former farming communities of Coffeeville and Syringa shown northeast of Gilmer. The star shows the location of Jesse Herbert Youngkin farm from 1920 through 1956 at farm community of Independent Springs, Texas.

Image: from Texas State Historical Association at https://tshaonline.org.

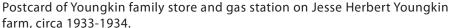
# **Jesse and Georgia at Independent Springs**

In 1928, Jesse Herbert "Jack" Youngkin and Georgia bought approximately 50 acres of farm land in the rural farming community of Independent Springs, located at the intersection of highway 156 and farm road 2796 in Upshur County, Texas. In the mid 1930s, the Victory Baptist Church, a sawmill, a store and the nearest school were located in the farming community of Concord about 2.75 miles from the farm along Dahlia Road past Bishop Creek. Jessie Frances Youngkin said that George M. Youngkin was baptized in Bishop Hole in the creek by a local Baptist church. All that remains of Concord is the Concord Church and a cemetery.

The first five years, Jesse and Georgia raised cattle and chickens. They built a corner store, Conoco gasoline station and automotive garage, just down the hill from the farm at the junction of Gilmer Road and Cox Road. Jesse worked as an auto mechanic. For a short time, Jesse also ran a dance hall across the road from the store on Saturday nights. Jessie Frances remembered that neither road was paved at this time and red dust covered everything at the store. Jesse built a pond on the farm for Georgia and the kids to fish whenever they wanted.

1930 U.S. census, Upshur, Precinct 1, Texas
Youngkin, Jesse, head, age 45, laborer, general farm, owned home
Georgia, wife, 39
Helen, daughter, 15, laborer, general farm
Herbert, son, 10
George, son, 7
Jack, son, 3-1/2
Billie G., 1+





Top left to right: George M. Youngkin, Uncle Edwin Smith, Eddy Rene Smith, Herbert, Jack Jr., Billie Gene and Georgia Frances (Gilbert) Youngkin on right.

Bottom photo left to right: Jimmie Fred Smith, Susie Caroline (Youngkin) Smith, Frances Marie Smith and George M. peeking out from gas pump.

Images: photographs from Helen (Youngkin) Touchstone and Sue Ann (Smith) Bugg.

The 1930 U.S. census also shows daughter Susan "Susie" (Youngkin) Smith, 18 years old, married to Archie B. Smith, age 22, and living in household of his mother May Smith. Archie and Susie were married in 1928.

Smith, May, head, 41, widow, rent house \$12 Archie B., son, 22, married at age 20, superintendent at cotton oil mill

Preston, son, 20, single, drive at grain company

Raymond, son, 11

Emma L., daughter, 8

Everett B., son, 6

Dessie, daughter, 1-6/12

Susie, daughter-in-law, 18, married at 16

May Smith lived in a rental house between the Paradise Church on the Jefferson Highway Not far (4-5 miles) from Jesse Herbert Youngkin's farm at Independent Springs. The 1940 U.S. census shows Jesse and Georgia living with mother-in-law Mary Gilbert and sons George M. and Jack Jr. Billie "Billy" Gene Youngkin died in 1938, at ten years age, when accidentally kicked in the head while playing outdoors with other boys at a birthday party.

1940 U.S. census, Upshur, Justice Precinct 2, Lafayette-Gilmer Road, Ore City, Texas Youngkin, Jesse H, head, 55, own home, 8th grade education, farmer, \$60 income

Georgia F, wife, 49, 8th grade education

George M., son, 17, high school, farming

Jack Jr., son, 13, in 6th grade

Mary C Gilbert, mother-in-law, 77, no education, born in Texas

In the 1940 U.S. census, the daughters Susan, Helen and Jessie Frances are living on the Jefferson Highway in adjoining or nearby houses near the Paradise Church:

1940 U.S. census, Upshur County, Justice Precinct 1, Jefferson Highway Smith, Archie B., head, 32, own home, 9th grade education, engineer at ice plant Susie, wife, age 28, 11th grade education Jimmie, age 8, son, 2nd grade Frances, daughter, age 6 Marilyn, daughter, age 1

Climer, Willie R., head, 33, 10th grade education, renting house, laborer at oil mill Frances, wife, 30, 12th grade education Frank, son, age 11, 4th grade Alvin, son, age 10, 3rd grade John R., son, age 7

Smith, Mae, head, 51, owns house, widow, 10th grade education, born in Texas Raymond, son, 21, laborer in ice plant, 61 hours per week, annual income \$754 Louise, daughter, age 17, 10th grade Everett, son, age 15, 5th grade Dessie F., daughter, age 11, 4th grade

1940 U.S. census, Upshur County, Justice Precinct #6, Lafayette-Ewell Road Smith, Edwin B., owned home worth \$700, head, 28, married, 7th grade education, full-time farmer, no income reported

Helen G., wife, 25, 10th grade education Eddyrene, daughter, 7, first grade Edith E., daughter, 4



Jesse Herbert "Jack" Youngkin, Mary "Molly" Caroline (Allen) Gilbert and Georgia Frances (Gilbert) Youngkin, circa 1940 at farm.

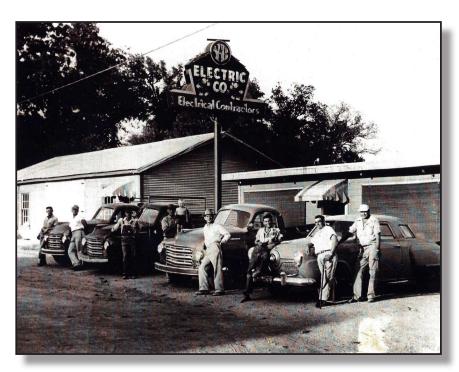
Image: photograph from Jessie Frances (Youngkin) Climer or Helen Glorine (Youngkin) Touchstone.

Herbert Youngkin and his wife Lola May are also living nearby on the Ore City Highway in 1940. Herbert was working in a saw mill as a carpenter:

1940 U.S. census, Justice Precinct 1, Upshur County, Texas, Ore City Road
319 rented - \$3/month, Youngkin, Herbert, head, age 20, married, finished high school, born in Texas,
40 hours per week, carpenter, building counters, worked 52 weeks this year
Lola M., wife, 19, married, finished first year of high school, born in Texas,

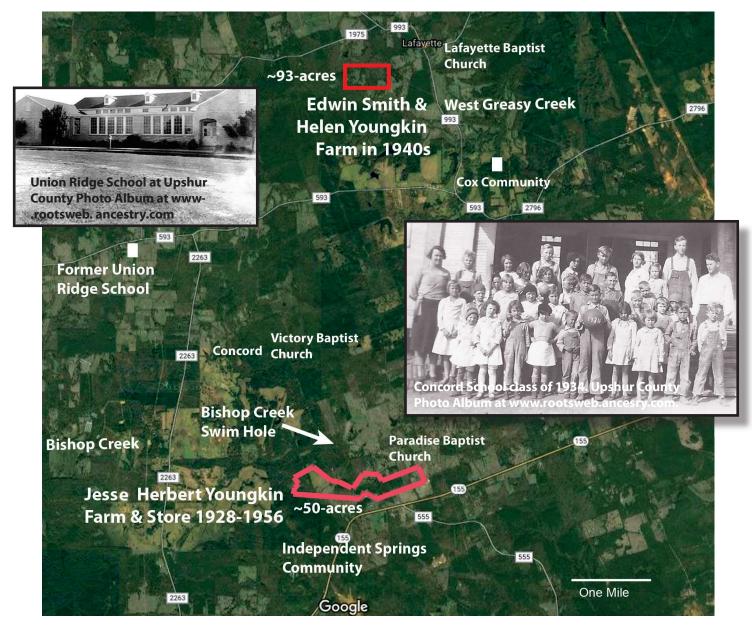
In his 14 July 1942, draft registration for World War II, Jesse Herbert is described as 5'9" tall at 155 pounds with brown eyes, gray hair, ruddy complexion and self employed. On the farm, Jesse and Georgia were known as Pa and Ma. Georgia was remembered by her kids as a talented woman that made clothes and toys, plowed with the tractor, liked to fish and enjoyed archery and all things outdoors. Pa and Ma chewed tobacco together, worked a small farm with cows and chickens, and tended a large vegetable garden. Jacky Glenn remembered digging worms and fishing for sunfish and blue gill with bamboo poles in the pond that Jesse built for Georgia. Sometimes the men would shoot ducks from the fishing boat when Jesse beat on an empty 55-gallon drum to scare the ducks. In the 1940s, Jesse worked as an electrician for the Rural Electric Association. He lived in Upshur County for 34 years and Dallas for 2 years. Jesse was a member of the Baptist church for 38 years.

The original clap-board farm house, barn, and chicken coop were located where the current concrete block house or rock house is now located. Jesse and Jack Jr. built the rock house circa 1946 to 1948. During the 1940s, Herbert Youngkin and his wife Lola May Hicks lived in a house on the southwest corner of Dahlia Road and Farm Road 2796 (now demolished). A swimming hole on the creek that the kids played in was near the house. Jack Youngkin Jr. and his first wife Frances Lorraine Fielden, lived in a house on the southwest corner of Dahlia Road and Farm Road 2796 (now demolished). Both houses were on the approximately 50 acres of farm land owned by Jesse Herbert Youngkin.



Y&B (Youngkin & Brothers) Electric Company—Electrical Contractors from circa 1950. Left to right: Jimmie Price, Bill Redden, Richard Hughes, Jesse Herbert Youngkin with baby Gary, W. P. Hill, George M. Youngkin, Al Couley, and Herbert Youngkin.

Image: photograph from Helen Glorine (Youngkin) Touchstone.



Present-day aerial photograph of Upshur County, Texas, showing location of 1928 to 1950s Jesse Herbert "Jack" Youngkin farm at center of photo. The intersection of highway 156 and farm road 2796 was formerly known as the Independent Springs farming community. The Youngkin farm, store and gasoline station was located at the intersection in the early 1930s. Also shown are locations of the former Victory Baptist Church and Bishop Creek Swim Hole where George M. Youngkin was baptized. The former towns of Concord, Cox and Union Ridge, where the school was located, and Paradise Church near where Frances, Herbert, Jack Junior and Susie lived with their families in the late 1930s to 1940s. Edwin Smith & Helen Youngkin lived on a 93-acre farm just north of Greasy Creek near the Lafayette Baptist Church.

Image: from Google Maps 2016 with annotations by Mark T. Youngkin.

Group at Concord Church in former Concord, Texas, circa 1910.

Image: from Upshur County Photo Album at www.rootsweb.ancestry.com



Jesse Herbert "Jack" Youngkin (on left) with farmer neighbors Mr. Hill and Mr. Yeager, circa 1935.

Image: photograph from Sue Ann (Smith) Bugg.

Bishop Hole on Bishop Creek in 1921 where George M. Youngkin was baptized, possibly by the Lafayette Baptist Church.

Image: Upshur County Photo Album at www.rootsweb.ancestry.com. Photograph from Di Ann Tarhalla at familyties@tarhalla.com.



Georgia Frances died on 06 April 1956, from the complications of breast cancer at the home of her daughter, Susie (Youngkin) Smith, in Gilmer, Texas. Her obituary states that Georgia, 65, lived in the Independent Springs community between Gilmer and Pittsburg, Texas. She had made her home in Upshur County since 1928. Services were held at Croley Funeral Home chapel. She was buried at the Rose Hill Cemetery in Pittsburg, Texas, in the Youngkin plot.

After the death of Georgia, Jesse left the farm and moved to the Oak Cliff borough of Dallas, Texas, one of Dallas's distinct older neighborhoods. March and April, 1957 ads in The Gilmer Mirror list the following for sale by J.H. Youngkin, Rt. 6, Box 60, Gilmer, Texas: 35 acres 7 miles northeast of Gilmer "Will Trade for Cattle at Market Price", one-row tractor, 5-horse garden tractor with tree & brush saw "Priced right for quick sale." He remained in Oak Cliff the rest of his life.

Jesse Herbert's obituary in the Gilmer Mirror dated 1961, says that he died at 77 years 3 mos 6 days old, in his Oak Cliff home at 11 a.m. from a heart attack on December 30, 1961. His funeral was at Croley Chapel with Dr. J. I. Cartlidge, pastor. Jesse was buried at Rose Hill Cemetery and his grandsons were pall bearers. He left behind 16 grandchildren and 12 great grandchildren. In the cemetery, Jesse is buried next to his wife Georgia. Her parents, John and Molly Gilbert, are also buried in the same Youngkin Family Plot at the Rose Hill Cemetery in Pittsburg, Texas.



Jesse Herbert "Jack" Youngkin and Georgia Frances (Gilbert) Youngkin with Mark T. Youngkin, circa 1955. Image: photograph from Jessie Frances (Youngkin) Climer.

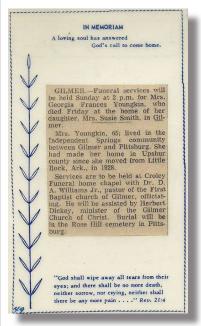


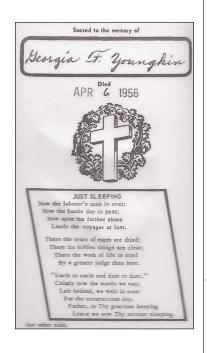
Jesse Herbert "Jack" Youngkin June 1956.

Image: photograph from collection of Virginia Ruth (Smith) Rainey.

### Death Certificates for Jesse Herbert Youngkin and Georgia Frances (Gilbert) Youngkin

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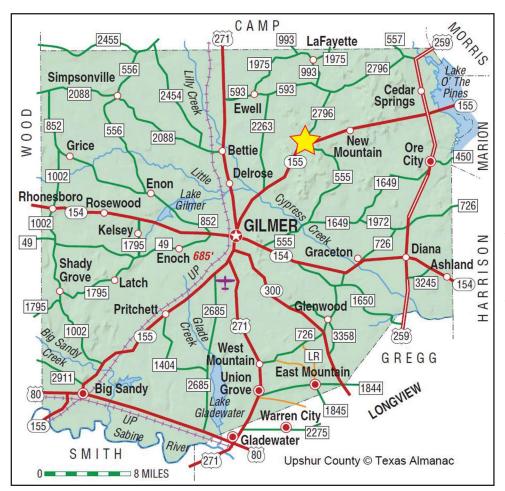
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#### **Locating the Farm on Bishop Creek**

Youngkin family reunions in the 1950s through 1970s were held at the farm owned by Jesse and Georgia in Independent Springs. The original wood clapboard farm house was replaced in the late 1940s with a concrete-block house called the rock house that still exists today alongside the pond. Georgia Frances passed away on 06 April 1956, in Gilmer, Texas. Jesse Herbert sold the farm to Helen Glorine's daughter Eddy Rene Smith and husband Alvis C. Gilbert, who kept the property for many years before eventually selling it.

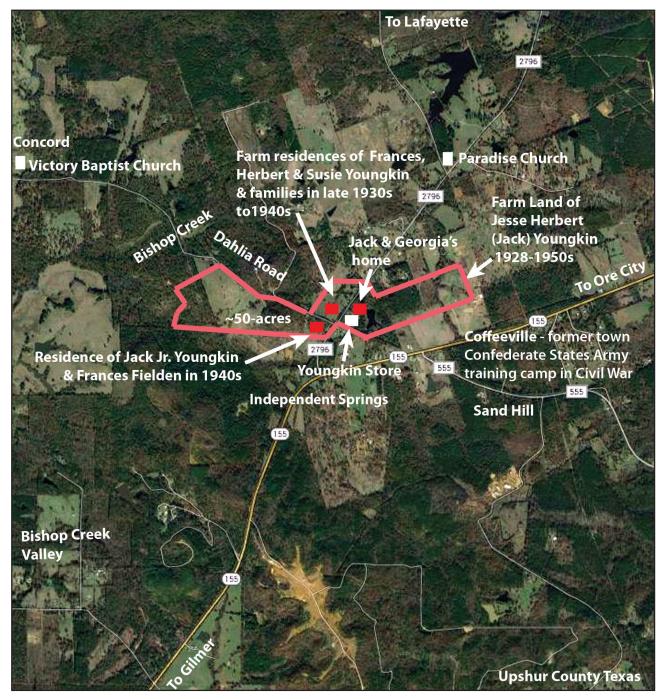
In 1999, Jacky Glenn Youngkin, Ruth Ann Youngkin, Scott Youngkin, Andrew and Steven Youngkin and Mark Youngkin attended the 90th birthday party for Jessie Frances (Youngkin) Climer held in Gilmer, Texas. Afterward, we visited the former farm of Jesse and Georgia Youngkin at Independent Springs. In 1999, the rock house was used for a storage building and the farm for livestock grazing and a stock pond.

Jacky Glenn Youngkin researched the location and outline of the former farm as shown on the following topographic map and aerial photograph. The farm consisted of about 50 acres on several parcels with an present-day address of 6146 Farm to Market Road FM 2796. According to county records, the property contains an unoccupied home site, improved pasture, pond and grazing timber land located on two upper tributaries in the headwaters of Bishop Creek. On 18 August 2016, Jacky Glenn Youngkin along with Eddy Rene Smith visited the farm property to verify the approximate farm boundaries.

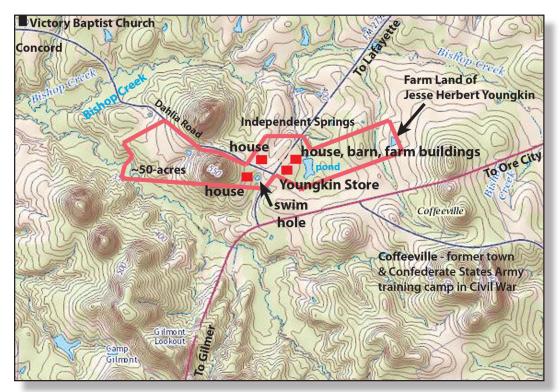


Present-day map of Upshur County, Texas, with county seat at Gilmer. The star shows the location of Jesse Herbert "Jack" Youngkin farm from 1920 through 1956 at farming community of Independent Springs.

Image: county highway map from Texas State Historical Association at https://tshaonline.org with annotation by Mark T. Youngkin.

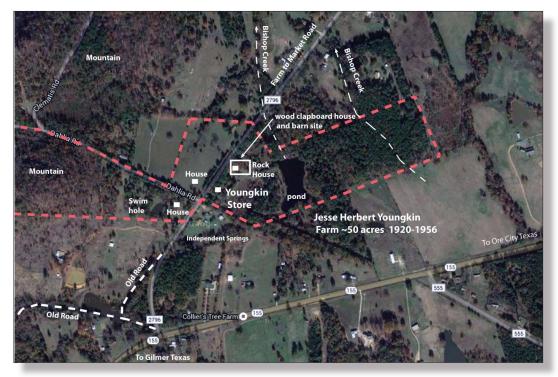


Present-day aerial photograph showing Upshur County, Texas, with location of 1928-1956 Jesse Herbert "Jack" Youngkin farm at center of photo. The intersection of highway 156 and farm road 2796 was formerly known as the Independent Springs farming community. The name Independent Springs is no longer used by Upshur County. German-heritage settlers found the farming conditions in eastern Texas to be familiar to that of their former homeland with a large German-speaking population. The Youngkin descendants chose farm land similar to that traditionally farmed in Germany, Pennsylvania or southern Illinois, with rolling hills of forest, warm climate and spring fed streams. The farm was located on a tributary of Bishop Creek at an elevation of 400 feet above sea level. Image: from Google Maps 2016 with annotations by Mark T. Youngkin.



Topographic map showing location of Bishop Creek and Jesse Herbert "Jack" Youngkin farm (elevation 400 feet) from 1920 through 1956 in Upshur County, Texas.

Image: from U.S. Geological Survey topographic map with annotations by Mark T. Youngkin.



Map showing location of Jesse Herbert Youngkin and Georgia Francis (Gilbert) Youngkin farm (elevation 400 feet) from 1920 through 1956 about eight miles northeast of Gilmer, Texas, with house located on Farm to Market Road and showing fishing pond. Image: from Google Maps 2016 with annotations by Mark T. Youngkin.



View in June 1955 of "rock house" at farm near Independent Springs, Texas, during a Youngkin family reunion. From left to right: Mark T. Youngkin, Herbert Gary Youngkin and Willie Roy "Butch" Climer Jr., holding pet rabbit. The automobile is a Studebaker Champion (known for quality and reliability) owned by Jesse Herbert Youngkin and George M. Youngkin (with Louisiana plates). Image: photograph from Helen Glorine (Youngkin) Touchstone.



View in 1999 of unoccupied "rock house" built in the late 1940s at former Jesse Herbert "Jack" Youngkin farm in Independent Springs, about seven miles northeast of Gilmer, Texas. Left to right: Jacky Glenn Youngkin, Mark T. Youngkin and Ruth Ann (Noennig) Youngkin.



Left: fishing pond on Jesse Herbert Youngkin farm in Independent Springs Texas. Mark T. and David M. Youngkin shown fishing for perch and bluegill circa 1960.

Right: Jesse Herbert "Jack" Youngkin with Georgia Frances (Gilbert) Youngkin in Texas with grand sons. Images: photographs from Ruth Ann Youngkin.



Original oil painting by Helen Glorine (Youngkin) Touchstone of the fishing pond at farm of Jesse Herbert Youngkin and Georgia Frances (Gilbert) Youngkin, in Independent Springs, located seven miles northeast of Gilmer, Texas.



Pencil drawing in 1999 by Helen Glorine (Youngkin) Touchstone of the 1930 era Youngkin General Store, Conoco gasoline station, and auto repair shop at Jesse Herbert Youngkin and Georgia Frances (Gilbert) farm in Independent Springs, located seven miles northeast of Gilmer, Texas.

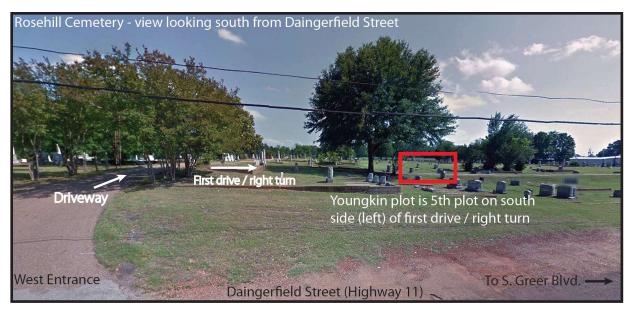
### **Rose Hill Cemetery**

The Youngkin Family Plot is located at Rose Hill Cemetery (also known as Rosehill Cemetery and former Cedar Grove Cemetery) in Pittsburg, Texas. The cemetery is located on Daingerfield Street (Highway 11) at the northeast corner of the intersection with South Greer Boulevard (Highway 271). The Youngkin Family Plot contains six graves with flat granite stone markers.

The names on the grave stones record the following persons:

Jesse Herbert Youngkin born Sept. 23, 1884 died Dec. 28, 1961 Georgia Frances Youngkin born Aug. 30, 1890 died April 6, 1956 Billie Gene Youngkin born June 28, 1928 died August 20, 1938 Rozella May Youngkin born Aug. 20, 1916 died May 13, 1920 John Marion Gilbert born March 11, 1863 died Jan. 5, 1939 Mary C. Gilbert born March 14, 1860 died May 9, 1951

There are two entrances to the cemetery on Daingerfield Street. The main entrance has a wrought iron arched gate that says "Cedar Grove Cemetery." It is easier to find the Youngkin plot using the other driveway entrance to the west (closer to S. Greer Blvd.) Once through the gate and inside the cemetery grounds, the Youngkin plot can be found by taking the first drive on the right. The Youngkin plot is the 5th square plot on the south side of the drive. The Youngkin plot is surrounded by a small 8 inch high concrete curb and contains flat head stones.



Street view showing location of Youngkin plot at Rose Hill Cemetery in Pittsburg, Texas, resting place of Jesse Herbert Youngkin, Georgia Frances (Gilbert) Youngkin, John Marion Gilbert, Mary C. (Allen) Gilbert, Rozella May Youngkin, and Billie Gene Youngkin. Image: from Google Maps 2016 Street View with annotations by Mark T. Youngkin.



Rose Hill Cemetery Pittsburg, Texas.

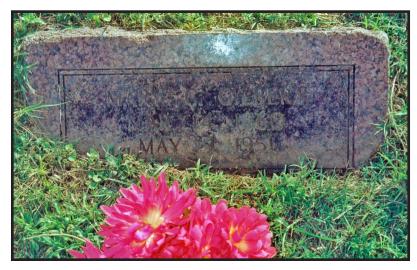
Grave marker of Jesse Herbert Youngkin, born 23 September 1884 and died 28 December 1961.

> Grave marker of Georgia Frances (Gilbert) Youngkin born 30 August 1890 and died 06 April 1956.



Youngkin family burial plot in Rose Hill Cemetery, Pittsburg, Texas.

Grave marker of John Marion Gilbert born 11 March 1863 and died 05 January 1939.



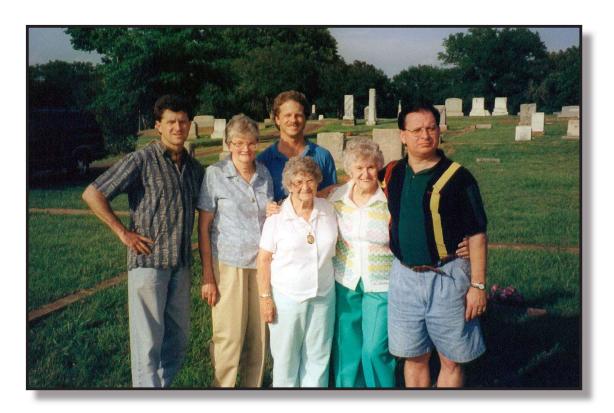
Grave marker of Mary "Molly" Caroline (Allen) Gilbert born 14 March 1860 (census records show a birth date as late as 1869) and died 09 May 1950.



Grave marker of Billie Gene Youngkin, born 28 June 1928 and died as a child on 20 August 1938.



Grave marker of Rozella May Youngkin, born on 20 August 1916, and died as a child on 13 May 1920.



Youngkin burial plot in Rose Hill Cemetery at Pittsburg, Texas, in 1999. Left to right: Mark Terry Youngkin, Ruth Ann (Noennig) Youngkin, Scott Douglas Youngkin, Jessie Frances (Youngkin) Climer, Helen Glorine (Youngkin) Touchstone, and Jacky Glenn Youngkin.



#### YOUNGKIN ANCESTRY



# Chapter 14. Siblings of Jesse Herbert Youngkin

Terry Lloyd Youngkin and Susan Anne Penland had six children: Martha Ellen (1882), Jesse Herbert (1884–1961), Jeanette (1887–1950s), George Worthington (1890–1956), Alice Elizabeth (1893–1953) and Grace (1896–1935); with five siblings living to adulthood. The first child Martha Ellen was born on August 14, 1882, in Makanda, Jackson County, Illinois. She is presumed to have died young. The 1900 U.S. Census indicates that Terry and Susan had another unknown child that also died young.

The brothers growing up together in South Pass (Cobden), Illinois, in the 1890s, were Jesse Herbert, George Worthington, half-brother Terry Lloyd Younkin Jr., and half brother Harry Louis Youngkin. Chapter 11 titled "The Egyptian Coal Fields" contains biographies of Terry Lloyd Younkin Jr. and Harry Louis Younkin, who worked as coal miners in Herrin and West Frankfort, Illinois.



Above: George Worthington Younkin in front and brother believed to be Jesse Herbert Youngkin, circa 1914.

Right: George Worthington Younkin on left with brother, believed to be Terry Lloyd Younkin Jr. or Harry Louis Youngkin, circa 1914.

Images: collection of Janine Susan Younkin.

#### **George Worthington Younkin**

On 11 September 1890, George Worthington Younkin (1890–1956) was born in South Pass (Cobden), Union County, Illinois, to parents Terry Lloyd Youngkin (1851–1914) and Susan Anne Penland (1860–1934). George Worthington Younkin is listed in the 1900 U.S. Census with the family of Terry Lloyd Youngkin:

1900 U.S. census, Union County, Illinois, Cobden Precinct.:
Younkin, T. L., age 50, b. Sept 1849, married 18 years, born Illinois, farm laborer, renting Susan, wife, age 38, born April 1862 in Tennessee, nine children born seven living, mother & father from Tennessee

Jesse, age 16, son, b. Sept 1885 in Illinois, unemployed farm laborer, school
Nettie M., age 13, daughter, born May 1887 in Illinois, student
George, age 9, son, born Sept 1889 in Illinois, student
Allie E., age 7, daughter, born Oct 1893 in Illinois, student
Grace, age 4, daughter, born Dec 1895 in Illinois

In the 1900 U.S. census, George is living at home and attending school with his brother Jesse Herbert and sisters Jeanette and Alice Elizabeth:

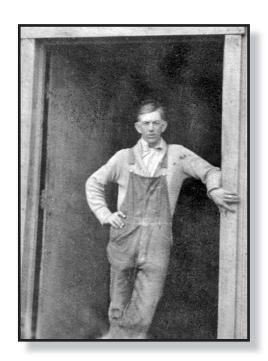
1910 U.S. census, Cobden, Union County, Illinois, first house on corner of Ash Street and Clemmens Street

Younkin, Terry, age 57, laborer in Mill, flour, not Civil War veteran Susan, age 49, wife, married 25 years, 10 children with 7 living George, son, age 18, working in flour mill Grace, daughter, age 14 Katie Branston, age 15, female, servant

In the 1910 U.S. census, George is 18 years old, living at home and working in a flour mill. He may have started his career as a mechanic working in the busy flour mills near Cobden and Anna, Illinois.

George Worthington Younkin at flour mill, circa 1917. This photo could have been taken in Illinois or Minnesota where George worked in flour mills beginning his long career as a mechanic. Image: collection of Janine Susan

Younkin.





Flour mill in Anna Illinois, circa 1910.

Image: Illinois Periodicals Online, 100 Years of Progress: The Centennial History of Anna, Illinois.

George Worthington Younkin filled out a World War I Registration Card on 05 June 1917, in Hastings, Dakota County, Minnesota. He is 26 years old and states his birth date as 11 September 1890. He is working in a flour mill for Shane Bros. & Wilson Co. Inc., as a mechanic, producing King Midas Flour. He is single, medium build, slender, with light brown hair and blue eyes. According to his draft registration card, he had no prior military experience.

Fermi 884 REGISTRATION CARDING No. 6	24-3-4. A REGISTRAR'S REPORT
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5 Where were both den Il WS	knowledge are true, except as follows:
6 If not a citizen, of what country are you a citizen or subject?	
7 What is your present trade, accupation, or other? Herres millioning 12	angardner
8 By whom employed? Shore Beas & Wilson Where employed? To astings	7 World Precinct
Have you a lather, mother, wile, child under 12, and alater or heather under 12, salely dependent on you lor support (apocity which)?	State Turn June 5-1912
10 Married or single (which) ! Single Race (specify which) ! Calleastine	( in the second of the second
What military service have you had? Rank; branch;	
12 De you claim exemption from draft (specify grounds)? MO	
Laffirm that I have verified above answers and that they are true.  Leorge Worthington Garathia.	Stactings 4th Ward

U. S. World War I Draft Registration Card and Registration Report of George Worthington Younkin, signed 05 June 1917, in Hastings, Dakota County, Minnesota.

Record: National Archives and Records Administration, Washington D.C.



Photographs of young George Worthington Younkin, circa 1907 to 1909. Images: collection of Janine Susan Younkin.

George moved to New York before 1920 to work as a mechanic on a steamship. In the 1920 U.S. Census, George is 29 years old and listed as crew member and 1st Engineer of the steamship S.S. G. A. Flagg. The ship under command of Captain George W. Powell, was docked in New Orleans, Louisiana. The steamship was a coal-fired steel-hull vessel built in 1901, by the Superior Ship Building Company of Superior, Wisconsin. The 3,300 ton vessel was 332 feet in length with a 42 foot beam. It served on Lake Erie until 1915, when it lost a propeller and ran aground.

George Worthington Younkin employed as 1st Engineer during his travels on the steamship S.S. G.A. Flagg from 1920 to 1926. Images: collection of Janine Susan Younkin.

The Steamship S.S. G.A. Flagg, US86559 on Lake Erie, prior to 1918. George Worthington Younkin served as 1st Engineer along the Pacific coast of the Americas during the 1920s.

Ship Images: OhioLink Digital Resource Commons Lake Erie's Yesterdays and University of Michigan Library Digital Collection, Great Lakes Maritime Database. Photo of George W. Younkin Sr. with foot on chair from collection of Donna (Younkin) Logan.

During World War I, in 1918, the ship was cut in half and moved to the Atlantic Ocean by the U.S. Shipping Board. By 1920, the Southern Steamship Company acquired the ship and refitted it as a coastal steamship operated by the Hodge Ship Company. The steamship arrived in Cristobal, Panama, at the Panama Canal on 18 May 1921. The ship was steaming from Pascagoula, Mississippi, via Pensacola, Florida, to Callao port in Lima, Peru, carrying a cargo of 1,500,000 feet of ship timbers.

Working in the engine room of a coal-fired steamship is described as hard, hot and dangerous. The pay was good and the steady income allowed the sailors to save money and provide for families on shore. The steamship S.S. G.A. Flagg was abandoned and scrapped in 1927, when the shipping industry changed to faster oil-fired ships.

While living in New York City, George married Helen Marion Lydecker, on 27 September 1922. Helen went by the name Marion. She was a milliner and a native New Yorker, born in 1898. She was the daughter of Edwin Lydecker (born May 1871) and Maude May Atwood (born May 1872). The only child of George and Helen was George Worthington Younkin Jr. born on 06 November 1923, at 119th Street in Manhattan, New York.





George Worthington Younkin is traveling the world as 1st Engineer on the steamship S.S. G.A. Flagg from 1920 to 1926. He is holding his trusty Kodak A10 camera.

Images: collection of Janine Susan Younkin.

The 1930 U.S. census lists George, Helen Marion and son George, living in Flushing, Queens, New York City, where husband George is working as a mechanic for an electric company.

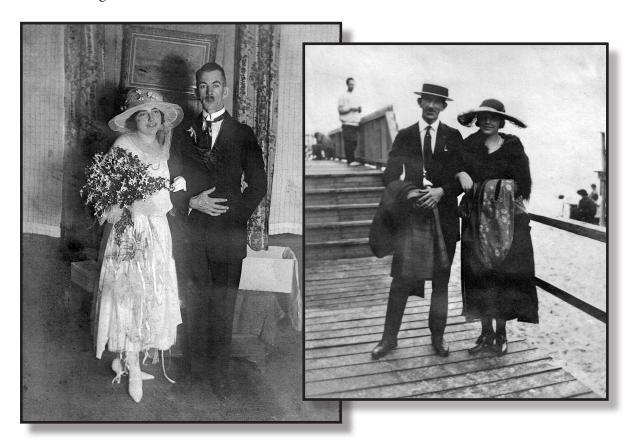
1930 U.S. census, Flushing, Queens County, New York City, New York, Sanford Avenue Younkin, George, head, renting, age 40, married, mechanic employed with electric company, not a veteran, b. Illinois, father from Illinois, mother from Tennessee

Marion, wife, age 31, married at 23, b. New York, father from New York, mother from Rhode Island

George, son, age 6, b. New York

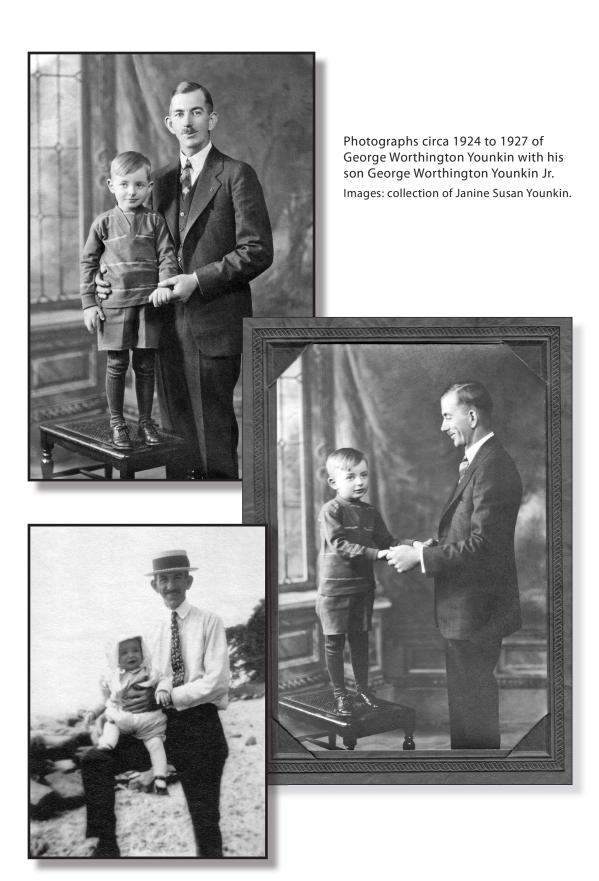
At the same time, George's brother, Jesse Herbert Younkin, was working as an electrician for an electric company in Texas.

George and Helen Marion divorced in 1932 while living in New York City. The 1940 U.S. Census lists Helen Marion as head of a boarding house with son George and caring for the two children of boarder and soon-to-be husband Cuthbert (Bert) Milton Truex. A family story relates that Bert's wife died suddenly from eating bad fish leaving him with two small children to raise alone.



Left: wedding photograph of George Worthington Younkin and Helen Marian Lydecker on 27 September 1922, in Manhattan, New York City. Helen was a milliner and her hats show the height of fashion in the early 1920s.

Right: possible honeymoon photograph of George Worthington Younkin and Helen at the seaside in New York or Atlantic coast. Images: collection of Janine Susan Younkin.



The 1940 U.S. census lists Helen Marion (Lydecker) Younkin living in Queens, New York City:

1940 U.S. census, Queens Borough, New York City, Barclay Drive Younkin, M. Helen, head, renting, age 41, married, b. New York City, housewife George, son, 16, student

Truex, C. Milton, lodger, age 40, married, b. Tampa Florida, typesetter printing, \$3000 income per year

C. Milton Jr., lodger, son, 18 years old, b. Tampa Florida, student Joseph Milton, lodger, son, 13 years old, b. Tampa Florida, student Lydecker, Maude M., lodger, mother widow, age 68, b. Providence Rhode Island, housework, old age pension

While the 1940 U.S. census shows that George Worthington Younkin is living in a boarding house in Queens, headed by single-parent Anna Kummer:

1940 U.S. census, Queens County, New York City, New York, 45 Road Kummer, Anna, head, renting, age 31, married, 8th grade, born Hanover Germany Raymond, son, age 7, born New York City Younkin, George, roomer, age 49, married, mechanic, Journeyman, \$1000 Kelsh, Gladys, roomer, age 25, single, b. New York City, inspector, printing shop, \$936

George Worthington Younkin registered for the U. S. World War II Draft on 26 April 1942, in Queens, New York. His listed address is 21–40 45th Road, Long Island City, New York. He is 51 years old, his profession is a self-employed mechanic, and his son George Junior was living with him. His registration report card shows him as 5 feet 9-1/2 inches tall and 138 pounds. He is described with gray eyes, blonde hair, and a light complexion.



George W. Younkin with son George W. Younkin Jr. about age 16, circa 1939, on pier at beach with Helen (Lydecker) Younkin and male friend.

Image: collection of Janine Susan Younkin.

REGISTRATION CARD-(Men born o	n or after April 2	28, 1877 and	on or befor	e February 16, 18	997)
SERIAL NUMBER   1. NAME (Print)					ORDER NUMBER
U/247 GEORG	E	(Middle)	You	NKIN.	
2. PLACE OF RESIDENCE (Print)	7				_
21-40	4504	ROAG		Long Isla	OND City Ny
(Number and street)	(Town, township,	viringe, or ency)		(County)	(State)
THE PLACE OF RESIDENCE JURISDICTION; LINE  3. Mailing Address  April	2 OF REGISTR	ATION CERT	TIFICATE	WILL BE IDENT	CAL BOARD
	f other than place in		. If same in		
4. TELEPHONE	5. AGE IN YES			6. PLACE OF BII	
StillWEIL.	51			COBDE	N
4 8888 (Exchange) (Number)	9 DA	TE OF BIRTH	1890		or founty)
			(Yr.)		or country)
7. NAME AND ADDRESS OF PERSON WHO W	LL ALWAYS KNO	W YOUR ADDR	to L	tru Ro	L.I. C. ty
8. EMPLOYER'S NAME AND ADDRESS MECHANIC - 2			Target State .		
9. Place of Employment or Business		*		***************************************	
(Number and street or R. F. D. nun			own)	(County)	(State)
I AFFIRM THAT I HAVE VERIFIED ABO D. S. S. FOrm 1	OVE ANSWERS AN	H	ARE TRU	e Your	laria
(Revised 4-1-42) (over)			0	Registrant's signature	, (

U. S. World War II Draft Registration Card and Registration Report of George Worthington Younkin, which he signed on 26 April 1942, in Queens, New York City, New York.

Record: National Archives and Records Administration, Washington D.C.

		DESC	RIPTIO	N OF REC	GISTRA	NT	
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						Light	/
Negro	76	Blue		Blonde	V	Ruddy	
		Gray	1	Red	_	Dark	
Oriental		Hazel		Brown		Freckled	
		Brown		Black		Light brown	_
Indian		Black		Gray		Dark brown	_
				Bald		Black	
Filipino			1				
I certify read to him all of his an	that my in his own	answers a answers; which I b	re true; that I ha	hat the persive witness vledge are t	son regis ed his si rue, exce	stered has read or gnature or mark s ept as follows:	has had
I certify read to him all of his an	that my a his own aswers of	answers a l answers; which I b	re true; tl that I ha nave knov	hat the persive witness viedge are t	son regis ed his si rue, exc	stered has read or gnature or mark s ept as follows:	has had
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George Worthington Younkin was interested in genealogy in the 1930s and likely attended the Younkin Family Home-Coming Reunions from 1934 through 1940. George reportedly collected a complete set of the eight 1930's Younkin Family News Bulletins. He thought that the newsletters might be one of the oldest family newsletters in the country. George Worthington Younkin retired to Florida in the 1950s and died of a heart attack at age 66, on 19 December 1956. Helen Marion also retired in Florida and died on 03 August 1988.



Charles Younkin published eight issues of the Younkin Family News Bulletin from 1937–1941. Mark Miner reprinted the eight issues which are available for viewing at Somerset County Library (www.somersetcolibrary.org) in Somerset Pennsylvania.



Top: George W. Younkin and companion believed to be Anna Kummer with friends at the beach, circa 1940s.

Right: George W. Younkin and companion believed to be Anna Kummer, circa 1940s.

Bottom: George W. Younkin and companion believed to be Anna Kummer and friends beneath pier at the beach, circa 1940s.

Images: collection of Janine Susan Younkin.



Main Street, Flushing, Queens, New York City, 1920s. Image: from wikipedia.org/wiki/Flushing\_Queens, from page 87 of "Queens Borough, New York City, 1910-1920.



Midtown Manhattan in 1930s. Image: from simotorn.wordpress.com.

#### George Worthington Younkin Jr.

A biography of George Worthington Younkin Jr. (1923–2011) was published in the Younkin Family News Bulletin vol. 1 no. 4 in 1990. A native of New York City, George was born 06 November 1923, at 116th Street in upper Manhattan. He was the only son of George Worthington Younkin (1890–1956) and Helen Marion (Lydecker) Younkin (1898–1988).

George grew up in the New York City suburb of Flushing. George's childhood hobbies included photography, playing guitar and model railroading. He built his own darkroom to process film and make prints. He said the photography experience came in handy later in the Signal Corps during World War II. In model railroading, he built an "O" gauge system the size of his basement. He made all the rolling stock, laid the track, and constructed the landscaping, lighting and sound effects.

George was a Marionettist and his hobby was the construction of marionettes, stages, and lighting systems, which he then used in sophisticated puppet shows. A photograph at one of George's shows appeared in the 25 September 1940 issue of the Younkin Family News Bulletin vol. 3 no. 1 & 2 with the following caption: "Worthington, now 16 years old, gives Marionette shows in churches, community centers, etc. as a hobby. He has also given exhibitions at the New York World's Fair", see photo on next page. George attended Flushing High School where he graduated with a high school degree in 1941.





George Worthington Younkin Jr. as child, circa 1928.

Image: collection of Janine Susan Younkin.



## Stringing Up The Puppets For Show

George Worthington Younkin Jr., 16 years old, as Marionettist in puppet show called "Christmas Carols", circa 1940. The troupe also performs the opera Hansel and Gretchen and other performances. George makes is own characters, theater stage, and lighting equipment in his spare time after school hours. His father George senior related that "George has natural talent for practical electricity and is seriously interested in aviation equipment and maintenance."

Image: collection of Mark Miner, original from Younkin Family News Bulletin vol. 3 no. 1 & 2, issue dated 25 September 1940; Letter dated September 23, 1940, by George Worthington Younkin, Long Island City, New York, with accompanying photograph.

Janine Susan Younkin provided a 2002 cassette tape recording of her father George Worthington Younkin, Jr. lecturing to a school class about his career and memories of serving in World War II and the Korean War. Much of the following description of World War II and the Korean War were transcribed and summarized from the recording of his recollections in his words.

Almost one year after the attack on Pearl Harbor started the Pacific War, George enlisted in the U.S. Army on 05 December 1942, in New York City. He tried to join the Signal Corps but was told he would be assigned to the infantry. With the help of his mother's connections at the draft board, he directly joined the Army Signal Corps prior to being drafted. The Signal Corps was a service arm of the U.S. Army used to establish field communications. He was sent to Community College of New York for training classes in electronics. He next trained at Fort Gordon in Georgia. Then was shipped to the west coast at San Francisco for embarkation to the Pacific theater.

George left San Francisco on a ship with 3000 other homesick soldiers that took 45 days to cross the Pacific Ocean by sailing southward to avoid enemy submarines. He said at night you could hear men crying who had left their families behind. There was a lack of fresh water on the ship and the soldiers showered during the rain storms. The bunks in the ship's hold were stacked five men high and it was not fun when all the men became seasick during a violent three-day storm.



George Worthington Younkin Jr. as a young single man and performer, circa 1942. Image: collection of Janine Susan Younkin.

George used his photography experience to process photos for the soldiers in his unit and work as a photographer. His troop transport ship had a destroyer escort and steamed past battles at New Georgia and Guadalcanal before landing in the Battle at Hollandia, New Guinea in April, 1944, to capture key Japanese airfields.

George was stationed in the New Guinea jungle for six months at a Signal Corps forward communication unit enduring the insects, snakes and spiders. His team built the networks of radio and telephone communication centers in the jungle. He was not involved in front line combat and only landed after the territory was secured. The communications center was a strategic target for enemy forces and occasionally his position would be attacked by enemy raiders and snipers that he had to fight.

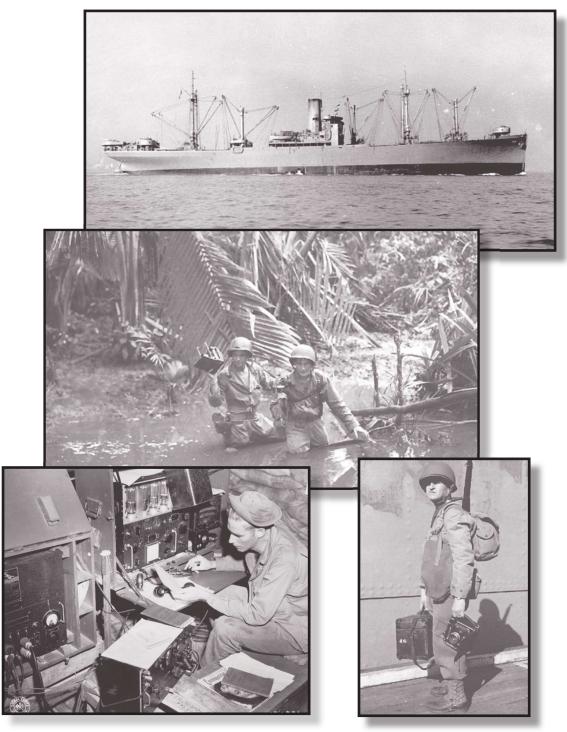
George recalled living in tents full of insects, spiders and small deadly poisonous snakes. Every night he shook out his bed sheets and one night found a poisonous snake between his sheets. The Signal Corps troops finished the new communication infrastructure at Hollandia in late 1944, and the airfields were key to Allied success against the Japanese in the Dutch East Indies.



Top: recruits training as linemen in the U.S. Army Signal Corps, circa 1942.

Bottom: Signal Corps linemen recruits during training, circa 1942.

Image: National Museum of American History, Photo- SC -14S447. Signal Corps, U.S. Army, War Department.



Top: World War II era Type C3-Class cargo vessel fitted as a troopship in New Guinea. Middle: Signal Corps cameramen wade through a stream during the invasion of New

Bottom: Signal Corps radioman in message center in jungle of New Guinea and Signal Corps photographic technician with field gear.

Images: from U.S. Army Center of Military History-Army, Wikipedia at Public Domain, https://commons.wikimedia.org.

Guinea, April 1944.



Top: World War II with U.S. Army Signal Corps communications center with tedious life in tents in New Guinea circa 1944.

Image: from Shaun Costello's Blog at https://shauncostello.com.

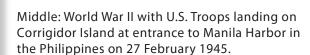


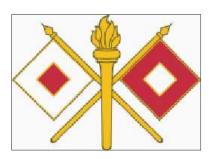
Image: from photograph in Public Domain, https://commons.wikimedia.org/.

Bottom: World War II with U.S. Troops fighting in the Walled City area of Manila in the Philippines on February 27, 1945.

Image: Robert Ross Smith: Triumph in the Philippines, in: United States Army in World War II, The War in the Pacific, Washington D.C., 1991, LCCN 62-60000, Public Domain, https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=31670106.



U.S. Army Service Forces shoulder sleeve insignia circa 1942-1946 and Signal Corps Branch Insignia. Images: Wikipedia public domain.





George Worthington Younkin Jr., circa 1946, after serving in the U.S. Army Signal Corp in the Pacific War. Images: collection of Janine Susan Younkin.

The Signal Corps next moved north to Manila in the Philippines with General MacArthur and his forces in early 1945. From the ship, George watched the paratroopers landing during the Battle of Corregidor in February 1945. From Manila, his regiment moved north to the town of Angeles where they constructed a communication switching center. He stayed there until a few months after the end of the war in 1945. George said starving Japanese soldiers fired on his communications center and a hand grenade landed close to him but did not explode. George and fellow soldiers chased the snipers into the jungle and he killed several of them in a bunker with his rifle. George was discharged in 1946 with the rank of Tech Sergeant. George had a good high school friend killed during the war in Germany crossing the Rhine River.



Portrait of George Worthington Younkin Jr., circa late 1945, following World War II service in the U.S. Army Signal Corps with General Douglas MacArthur during the liberation of New Guinea and the Philippines. Note Signal Corps emblem on shoulder patch and lapel button. Army ribbons for service in the Pacific War may include Good Conduct Ribbon, Army Service Ribbon, Asiatic-Pacific Ribbon and Philippine Liberation Ribbon. U.S. Army emblem shown on hat insignia badge. Image: collection of Janine Susan Younkin.

George used his benefits from the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 (G.I. Bill) to attend college for four years at Michigan State University living on \$35 per month for expenses. To make his finances work, he also taught the basic Reserve Officers' Training Corps (ROTC) at Michigan State University. He began his career as a student engineer with the Westinghouse Electric Corporation Student Course in 1950. George received his Bachelor of Science degree in electrical engineering from Michigan State University in June 1950. Upon graduation, he received a reserve officer commission through the ROTC program becoming a Lieutenant.

The Korean conflict started the same day he married Nancy Louise Greenwald. In September 1950, he was called to service as a reserve officer for 21 months, first as an instructor. George and Nancy traveled among military camps in a travel trailer as George taught basic combat training to young recruits. During the second year of the Korean war in 1952, George was assigned to the west coast for atomic and chemical warfare exercises, to utilize his knowledge of photography.

George was soon stationed at Camp Desert Rock in Nevada during atomic bomb warfare exercises at the Nevada Proving Grounds. He was a college graduate with photography experience and was assigned for three months to be the "Safety Officer" for a media crew filming atomic bomb blasts from close range. The exercise trained troops in military operations on the nuclear battlefield. The film crew was stationed six miles from ground zero of the blast sitting on the ground with their heads between their knees during the initial nuclear flash and shock wave.



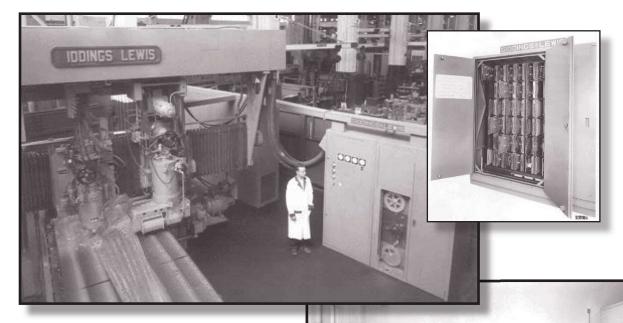
U.S. Army troops staged for attack at six miles from atomic bomb blast zone during nuclear field exercises in 1951.

Image: Federal Government of the United States, category: Nevada Test Site, Source. http:// www.dtra.mil/press\_resources/ photo\_library/CS/CS-3.cfm. George was next assigned for four weeks to the new Dugway Proving Grounds on the edge of the Great Salt Lake Desert in Utah, a high-security military testing facility for chemical and biological warfare weapons. The team's mission was to install a new communications main line about 100 miles long in the desert. While at the testing facility, he developed a cyst on the end of his spine and was hospitalized for surgery in an Army field hospital. George recalled seeing a man laying in a glass cylinder, who died from a biological warfare blister agent. George was discharged after 21 months of service and resigned his officer commission. George returned to graduate school under the G.I. Bill benefits for another four years to get an advanced engineering degree.



Top: panorama of desert at Dugway Proving Grounds in Utah. Testing at the Dugway Proving Grounds commenced in 1942 to test toxic agents, flamethrowers, chemical spray systems, biological warfare weapons, fire bombing tactics, antidotes for chemical agents, and protective clothing. Image: Widipedia, By Swilsonmc - Own work, CC BY-SA 4.0, https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=39695765.

Bottom: Testing of chemical warfare spray system at Dugway Proving Grounds in Utah during World War II. Image: from Widipedia, original image at www.deseretnews.c om and www.sltrib.com.



Top: Giddings and Lewis demonstration using a "skin mill" fitted with the new Numericord numerical control at the 1960 Machine Tool Show in Chicago.

Right: Numericord Director panel.

Bottom: Numericord Director and Flexowriter tape preparation room (original images in George Younkin article courtesy of Giddings and Lewis).

Reference: Origin of Numerical Control (History), By George Younkin; Erling Hesla, published in IEEE Industry Applications Magazine, 2008, Vol. 14, Issue 5, pages 10-12. Images: screen capture from ieeexplore.ieee.org, IEEE Explore Digital Library, Origin of Numerical Control (History).

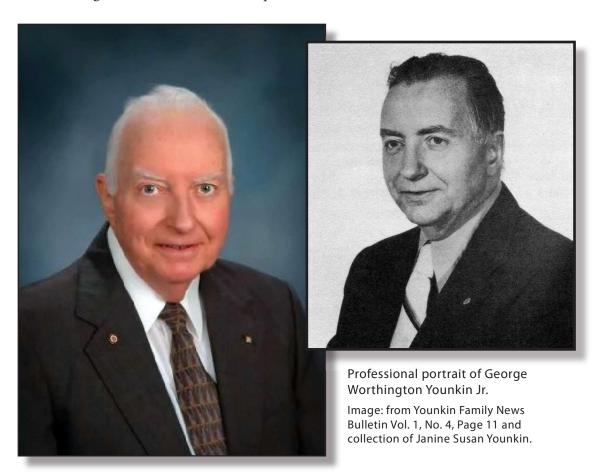
In 1953, George joined the Control Division of Westinghouse as a Systems Development Engineer, under a student program. In 1957, he received his Master of Science degree in electrical engineering from the University of Wisconsin. He joined the Giddings and Lewis Machine Tool Company as a Research Engineer. From 1957 to 1959, he served as project leader and was issued a patent for the "Numeripoint" numerical control system. This historic patent issued in August 1963, described one of the first commercial numerical control system for machine tools.

From 1960 to 1966, George was active in control system development of servo drives for machine tools and administered training programs teaching the numerical control system to company engineers and customers. He taught feed back control theory and consulted on a global basis. He was awarded two patents, authored numerous technical papers and articles, and was a Registered Professional Engineer in Wisconsin and Texas. In 1993, after 38 years at Giddings and Lewis, he retired and joined Bull's Eye Research, Inc. (Industrial Controls Consulting, Inc). Along with Tom Bullock, George conducted over 100 seminars throughout the country, and consulted on servos and machine structures. George was a mentor to young engineers and engineering students throughout the world with his papers.

George Worthington Younkin Jr. was a Life Fellow of the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE), a member of the Society of Manufacturing Engineers (SME), and the National Society of Professional Engineers. The IEEE is the world's largest technical society. Mr. Younkin was awarded the 1984 IEEE Standards Medallion for his effort as Working Group Chairman in the publication of IEEE Standard 518, and the IEEE Medallion Medal also in 1984. In 1988, he was awarded the Distinguished Service Award, and in 1991, he was elected as Fellow of the Institute. He was awarded the IEEE Third Millennium Medal in 2000.

The second edition of his book *Industrial Servo Control Systems: Fundamentals and Applications*, was published in 2002. At the 2002 IEEE meeting in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, he was awarded a Plaque for Leadership and Service for the Industrial Automation and Control Committee. In October 2006, he was awarded the IEEE Richard H. Kaufmann award "For innovative design of industrial and commercial numerical control systems and process control."

George served as the Chairman of the 1982 and 1983 IEEE IAS Machine Tools Conferences. George was honored in 1988 as the recipient of TOP IAS Award. The purpose of this Distinguished Service Award is to give recognition and honor to a member for exceptional service to the Industry Applications Society. He received this award in recognition of his continued important service to the IAS since 1966.



George was a lifetime member of the YMCA. His hobbies included building televisions and Heathkit computers, electronics, and computer programming. He and his wife Nancy Louise traveled all over the world, including numerous trips to Hawaii, cruises to Europe and Alaska, and a trip to Australia and New Zealand. He was a longtime 6th floor volunteer for St. Agnes Hospital. He was a big fan of Disney Land and Disney World. An especially memorable experience was the day he spent with the Disney Imagineers at Disney World in Florida seeing all the behind-the-scenes engineering marvels. George W. Younkin passed away at St. Francis Home in Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, on Monday, 17 October 2011, from Pulmonary Fibrosis and Pulmonary Hypertension and his body was cremated.

Nancy Louise (Greenwald) Younkin was born on 15 July 1927, in Jackson Heights, Long Island, New York. Her parents were Louis Edward Greenwald and Dorothy Hendrick. She has no birth certificate because she was 3 pounds 12 ounces at birth and not expected to live. Nancy was taken home to be laid in a shoe box placed on the radiator as a makeshift incubator. She survived and grew up in Baldwin Harbor on the coast spending her teenage summers at Jones Beach.

Nancy was 14 years old when the World War II started in 1941. She remembers writing letters to service men, submarines patrolling the east coast, the mandatory city black outs at night, the rationing of meat at two pounds per week, and gasoline at three gallons a week with 6-8 hour waits to buy gasoline. At 17, she attended Park College in Parkville, Missouri, and earned a Bachelor's Degree in Teaching.

Right: Holiday greeting card from George Worthington Younkin Jr., in 1957 with wife Nancy, son Gregory, and daughter Janine. Image: card from Ruth Ann (Noennig) Youngkin.

Below: Postcard 1943 of Trianon Ballroom in Chicago, Illinois, a popular place for romantic couples to enjoy ballroom dancing from 1922 through 1958 — with its own radio station.





Nancy began teaching Home Economics in Waukegan, Illinois, and loved Big Band dances in the Trianon Ballroom and later the Aragon Ballroom of Chicago. Nancy met George while teaching in East Lansing, Michigan, and George was a student at Michigan State University. They were introduced because a mutual friend heard their New York accents and figured they would have to get along. George and Nancy were married on 25 June 1950, in Baldwin, Long Island, New York.

George and his wife, Nancy, resided in Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, with their two children, Gregory Wayne, born 28 May 1953, and Janine Susan, born 02 July 1955. Nancy was a housewife raising children until preschool, when she began to teach in the Science Department in the Oakfield, Wisconsin, school system. Nancy later earned her Master's Degree in Guidance and Counseling at University of Wisconsin Oshkosh and then held the position of Guidance Counselor at the Keil Wisconsin Middle School for eight years. She always loved driving through the country.

In the 1980's, Nancy earned her School Psychologist Accreditation from the University of Wisconsin Milwaukee and then worked for CESA 6, the cooperative educational service agency until her retirement. Along with her husband and family, Nancy camped all over the United States and Canada. Nancy was actively involved with the Y's Menette's, and Newcomer's Club in her early Fond du Lac years. Nancy was an avid Bridge Player with her group for almost sixty years. Nancy Louise died at home on 17 January 2015, in Fond du Lac, Wisconsin.



Left to Right: Gregory Wayne Younkin, Nancy Louise (Greenwald) Younkin, George Worthington Younkin Jr. and Janine Susan Younkin, in 2010, at 60th Wedding Anniversary, Windhover Center for the Arts. Image: collection of Janine Susan Younkin.

#### Jeanette M. Youngkin

Jeanette M. Youngkin (1887–1950s), was born in May 1887, in South Pass (Cobden), Illinois. The 1900 census lists Jeanette by her nickname "Nettie" as 13 years old:

1900 U.S. census, Union County, Illinois, Cobden Precinct.:

Younkin, T. L., age 50, born Sept 1849, married 18 years, born Illinois, mother & father from Illinois (?), farm laborer, renting

Susan, wife, age 38, born April 1862 in Tennessee, nine children born - seven living, mother & father from Tennessee

Jesse, age 16, son, born Sept 1885 in Illinois, unemployed farm laborer in school Nettie M., age 13, daughter, born May 1887 in Illinois, student George, age 9, son, born Sept 1889 in Illinois, student Allie E., age 7, daughter, born Oct 1893 in Illinois, student Grace, age 4, daughter, born Dec 1895 in Illinois

Jeanette, age 23, is no longer listed with the Terry Lloyd household in the 1910 U.S. census. Jeanette married I.G. Smith on 17 October 1903 in St. Clair County, Illinois. Jeanette, age 50, can be found in the 1940 U.S. Census living with husband John Lavelle in Granite City, Illinois:

1940 U.S. census, Granite City, Madison County, Illinois, Ward 3, Block No. 3100 Lavelle, John, head, renting \$25, age 52, married, born in Pennsylvania Jeanette, wife, 50, married, born in Illinois Greene, Francis, lodger, age 26, chemist Dedwing, Wilma, lodger, age 19, cashier

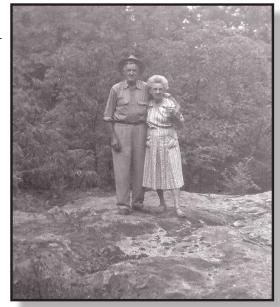
Jeanette married John Lavelle sometime after 1913, There are no known children for John and Jeanette. She apparently lived into the 1950s but no death record has been found for her to date.

John Lavelle was born 09 October 1885–1888, in Williamsport in Lycoming County, Pennsylvania. John married Ida Kathryn Haberstroh (born 1886) on 03 August 1906 in Pennsylvania. John and Ida may have three children: Kathryn, George Purcell and Lewis

W. About 1913, John married Eva Neda Illig and had a child: Arthur Herman Lavelle, born 17 January 1915. John Lavelle died on 20 September 1947, in Granite City, Madison County, Illinois, and he is buried in Saint John's Cemetery.

Jesse Herbert Youngkin with sister Jeanette in Cobden, Illinois, circa 1956.

Image: collection of Sue Ann (Smith) Bugg.



### Alice Elizabeth Youngkin

Alice Elizabeth Youngkin (1893–1953) was born on 12 March 1893, in South Pass (Cobden), Union County, Illinois. She is listed in the 1900 U.S. census living at home in South Pass at age seven:

1900 U.S. census, Union County, Illinois, Cobden Pct.:

Younkin, T.L., age 50, born Sept 1849, married 18 years, born Illinois, farm laborer, renting Susan, wife, age 38, born April 1862 in Tennessee, nine children born - seven living, mother & father from Tennessee

Jesse, age 16, son, born Sept 1885 in Illinois, unemployed farm laborer in school Nettie M., age 13, daughter, born May 1887 in Illinois, student George, age 9, son, born Sept 1889 in Illinois, student Allie E., age 7, daughter, born Oct 1893 in Illinois, student

Grace, age 4, daughter, born Dec 1895 in Illinois

Alice is listed in the 1910 U.S. Census as Allie Brady, age 17, and wife of Rufus A. Brady with no children:

1910 U.S. census
Cobden, Union County, Illinois, Poplar Street
Brown, Fred, head, age 40, born in Missouri
Anna, wife, age 41, born in Missouri
Frederick, son, age 10, born in Illinois
Dora, daughter, age 6, born in Missouri
Brady, Rufus A., brother-in-law, age 28, born in Missouri
Allie, sister-in-law, age 17, born in Illinois

Alice married Rufus Aloysius Brady about 1910, in Cobden, Illinois. Rufus was born 09 August 1880, in Bridgeton, St. Louis County, Missouri. In 1930, Alice is living with Rufus and their two sons, Robert and Eugene, in Chicago, Cook County, Illinois. Rufus works as a contractor doing lathing and they own their house:

1930 U.S. census
Chicago, Cook County, Illinois
Emerald Avenue
9010 306 457 Brady, Rufus, head, owns home value \$5000, age 48, born in MO, father
from North Carolina, mother from Ireland, works as lather, contractor
Alice, wife, age 37, born in Illinois
Robert, age 12, born in Illinois
Eugene, son, age 1, born in Illinois

Rufus Brady died on 31 October 1946, in Chicago, Illinois. Sometime after 1946, she married Charles A. Tipner in Chicago, Illinois, on 30 June 1951.

Cook County, Illinois, death records indicate Alice Elizabeth (Youngkin) Tipner died on 12 July 1953, in Chicago, Cook County, Illinois. She was a keeping house with Charles A. Tipner at 7010 South Emerald. Alice was buried in Palos, Cook County, Illinois, by Lain and Sons Inc. Funeral Home.

### **Grace Youngkin**

Grace Youngkin (1896–1935) was born on 02 December 1896, in Makanda, Union County, Illinois. She is listed in the 1900 U.S. census living at home in South Pass (Cobden) as age four:

1900 U.S. census, Union County, Illinois, Cobden PO.:

Younkin, T.L., age 50, born Sept 1849, married 18 years, born Illinois, farm laborer, renting Susan, wife, age 38, born April 1862 in Tennessee, mother & father from Tennessee Jesse, age 16, son, born Sept 1885 in Illinois, unemployed farm laborer in school Nettie M., age 13, daughter, born May 1887 in Illinois, student George, age 9, son, born Sept 1889 in Illinois, student Allie E., age 7, daughter, born Oct 1893 in Illinois, student Grace, age 4, daughter, born Dec 1895 in Illinois

She is listed in the 1910 U.S. census as age 14 and living at home:

1910 U.S. census, Cobden, Union County, Illinois, first house on corner of Ash Street and Clemmens Street

Younkin, Terry, age 57, laborer in Mill, flour, not Civil War veteran Susan, age 49, wife, married 25 years, 10 children with 7 living George, son, age 18, working in flour mill Grace, daughter, age 14 Katie Branston, age 15, female, servant

In the 1930 U.S. census, Grace is living with Ben W. Taylor in Belleville, St. Clair County, Illinois. She had married Ben in 1928 at age 33, her first marriage. Ben was born in 1900 in Idaho.

1930 U.S. census, Belleville Township, St Clair County, Illinois, City of Belleville, First Ward, East Main Street

315 502 555 Taylor, Ben W., head, renting \$20, age 30, married, first married at age 24, born in Idaho, mother and father from Idaho, Signal Corp, U.S. Army

Grace, wife, age 34, married, age at first marriage is 33, born in Illinois, mother and father from Illinois

Younkin, Susan, mother-in-law, age 74, widow, age at first marriage is 25, born in Tenn, mother and father from Tenn

Ben was a Sergeant in the U.S. Army Signal Corp and Grace was keeping house with her mother Susan Youngkin. Helen (Youngkin/Overton) Russell remembered that Grace baked the very best gingerbread. There are no known children for Ben and Grace. Grace died in Shiloh, Illinois on 25 April 1935. She was buried on 28 April 1935 in Belleville, St. Clair County, Illinois. Ben Taylor remarried and died on 24 May 1975 in Wichita Falls, Texas.

The other three children in the Terry Lloyd Youngkin and wife Susan household in Cobden were the two children of Lewis Washington Youngkin and Susan: Harry Louis born in 1879 and Daisy Arbella born in 1880. Shortly after the birth of Daisy, on 21 February 1881, Terry Lloyd's fiance, the 32 year old widow Sarah Elizabeth Penland, sister of Susan, gave birth to Terry Lloyd Younkin Jr. Harry Louis and Terry Lloyd, Jr. ended up working in the Egyptian Coal Fields.

### **Daisy Arbella Youngkin**

Daisy Arbella Youngkin (1880–1972) was the second child and only daughter of Lewis Washington Youngkin (1849-1880) and Susan Anne Penland (1860-1934) born on 04 October 1880, in South Pass (Cobden) Illinois. Lewis Washington, her father, died from remittent fever (malaria) on 11 August 1880, a few months before her birth. Daisy was raised in the household of her step father Terry Lloyd Youngkin and her mother, the widow Susan Anne Penland.

Daisy married Edward Overton, who was 20 years older, on 04 February 1901, in South Pass (Cobden), Illinois. Edward was born on August 24, 1860, in South Pass (Cobden). By the 1910 U.S. census, Edward and Daisy inherit the house on East Ash Street and live there with six children: Leola, Frank, Helen, Harry, Berttie, and Ruth.

Ruth Ann (Noennig) Youngkin remembers visiting Daisy in Cobden, Illinois, about 1951. She remembers her house being very clean and she wasn't very friendly. Helen Glorine (Youngkin) Touchstone says Daisy was so active and busy in the yard, her family used to say, "just mow the field, too, Mama." Helen remembers her porch swing and rock garden. They belonged to the First Baptist Church in Cobden. Helen remembered going with Daisy to decorate a grave up behind the Chapel at Cobden Cemetery. She was not sure whose grave it was. Helen says there were relatives who lived in Grandtower, Illinois.

Edward and Daisy had eight children:

Leola Overton born October 25, 1902 and died in New York Francis Eugene Overton born December 30, 1903 and died October 11, 1953

Helen R. Overton born July 11, 1905 in Cobden

Henry Clymer Overton born November 30, 1906 and died in 1931 in Anna Illinois

Birdie Juanita Overton born July 24, 1908 and died January 7, 1968 in East St. Louis

Ruth L. Overton born February 26, 1910 in Cobden Edward Lee Overton born June 9, 1918 and died young

Edward Overton died on 27 June 1919, in Cobden, Illinois. In the 1920, U.S. census, Daisy is living alone as a widow in Cobden with six children: Her husband, Edward Overton is buried in the Overton family plot in the Cobden Cemetery.

1920 U.S. census, Cobden, Union County, Illinois 99 100 Overton Daisy, head, 38, widow, born in Illinois Leola, daughter, 17 Frank, son, 16 Helen, daughter, 14 Harry, son, 13 Birdie, daughter, 11 Ruth, daughter, 9



Daisy (Younkin) Sullivan (1880-1972) and John Sullivan. Image: from collection of Donna (Younkin) Logan

Daisy married John Sullivan, who died on 20 March 1931. In the 1940 U.S. census, Daisy Sullivan is living alone on East Ash Street in Cobden, with daughter Ruth Overton (by Edward Overton, Daisy's first husband). Daisy and Ruth moved to the house next to the Cobden Cemetery. Daisy Arbella died on 07 October 1972, in Cobden, Illinois. Ruth Overton continued to live in the house.

In 1999, my wife Barbara and I visited the Cobden Cemetery to find the Noble Alexander Penland plot that reportedly contains the unmarked graves of Terry Lloyd Youngkin and brother Lewis Washington Youngkin. The cemetery staff informed me that a possible relative of mine was living in a house next door to the cemetery.

Ruth L. Overton, daughter of Daisy Arbella Youngkin, was living in the house next to the cemetery. The house formerly belonged to Daisy Arbella (Overton) Sullivan (born 04 Oct. 1880, died 07 Oct. 1972), daughter of Lewis Washington Youngkin and Susan (Penland) Youngkin. Ruth recovered an old suitcase from her basement that had belonged to Daisy Arbella. Contained in the suitcase was the framed hand-tinted portrait photograph of Susan (Penland) Youngkin shown below. Also in the suitcase, the postcard of Terry Lloyd Youngkin issued by his widow Susan following his death in 1914. I photographed the portrait and postcard and then returned them to the suitcase in the basement.



Ruth Overton, daughter of Daisy Arbella (Youngkin) Overton with Mark Terry Youngkin in her home in Cobden, Illinois, next door to the Cobden Cemetery (South Pass Cemetery) in 1999.



Left: Susan (Penland) Youngkin (1860-1934).

Right: portrait circa 1900 of Terry Lloyd Youngkin (1851-1914).



### YOUNGKIN ANCESTRY



# **Chapter 15. The Greatest Generation**

The "Greatest Generation" is an expression made popular by television journalist and author Tom Brokaw to describe the generation who grew up in America during an era marked by the severe deprivation of the Great Depression. These same men and women went on to great distinction during World War II. Both in combat and in the industrial productivity within the war's home front that made a decisive material contribution to the war effort. Brokaw argued that these men and women worked and fought bravely not for fame, fortune and recognition. But because it was the "right thing to do" based on their values of personal responsibility, duty, honor and faith. The children of Jesse and Georgia Youngkin represent the best of the Greatest Generation. They were humble men and women reluctant to brag about achievements or talk about life's hardships. Their enduring legacy is the freedom and affluence that all of us enjoy today.

# **Jessie Frances Youngkin**

Jesse Herbert Youngkin, called "Jack", and Georgia Frances Gilbert met in the rural farming community of Sash near Honey Grove, Texas. Jesse was working as a section

foreman and Georgia was cook on a railroad bridge crew. Jesse and Georgia married in Fanning County, Texas, on 27 February 1909. That summer, Jesse and Georgia moved back to Illinois to give birth to their first child near his parents Terry Lloyd and Susan Youngkin. Jessie Frances Youngkin was born in Cobden, Illinois, on 22 November 1909. She was named after her parent's names "Jesse" and Georgia "Frances."

The 1910 U.S. census lists the cryptic spelling "Jess Yonkin" as age 25, a laborer and Teamster, who is living in a small rental house in Cobden, Illinois. Jesse Herbert and Georgia were living next door to his father and mother, Terry Lloyd and Susan. The census shows Georgia as age 19, with six-month old daughter Jessie Frances at home. Jessie Frances was later known as just "Frances."



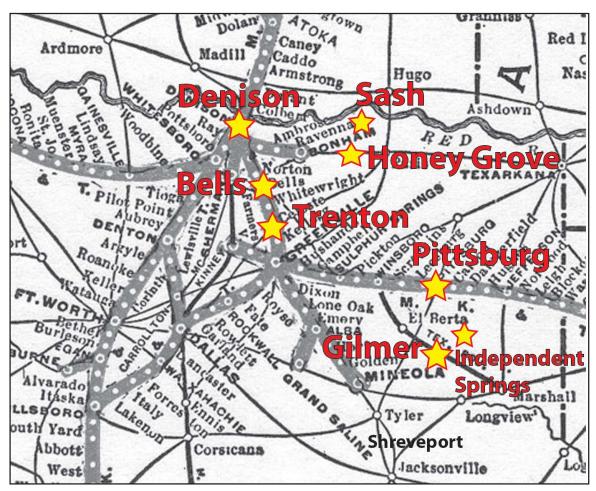
Jessie Frances Youngkin, circa 1912, in Bells, Texas, as a baby.

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Of her first home in Cobden, Frances remembered a white house with a large porch located next to a farm and a long dining room table. She believed that the farm and house originally belonged to Terry Lloyd Youngkin's brother Lewis Washington Youngkin, before Lewis died from malaria in 1880 and Terry married the widow Susan.

Frances recalled that Terry Lloyd and his brothers played fiddles. Her father Jesse Herbert would play along on harmonica in the evening porch jam. Her sister Helen Glorine said that Jesse talked about how cold an Illinois farm got in the winter. In 1910, when Frances was ten months old, the family moved back to Bells, Texas, where Jesse worked as section foreman at the Missouri, Kansas and Texas (MKT) Railway.

Jesse and Georgia reared eight children in all. Frances recalled that all of Jesse and Georgia's children were born at home, with a doctor present, and Georgia cleaned the new born babies with olive oil. Frances grew up in Bells, a small rural farming community, on the railroad line in Grayson County, Texas. She was baptized a Baptist in the local river swimming hole at the small railroad agricultural shipping town of Dixon.



Portion of route 1904 map of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway showing Dallas area of Texas, where Jesse Herbert Youngkin worked as section foreman. Jesse and family lived in Bells, Trenton, and Pittsburg, along the expanding rail line. After leaving the railway in 1927, Jesse settled northeast of Gilmer, Texas, on a small farm at Independent Springs.

Image: map from The Katy Railroad Historical Society at http://www.katyrailroad.org/map.htm with annotations by Mark T. Youngkin.

Jesse's railroad construction jobs moved along the track and the family lived in Bells, Trenton, and Pittsburg, Texas. Frances said that while living in Trenton in 1918, she and the other kids caught the deadly Spanish Flu. Jesse built a big fire in the fireplace and opened the windows. They all drank hot toddy which is a mixture of water, herbs and whiskey. None of the children died during the deadly flu epidemic.

Frances said she was 13, when the family's Pittsburg house burned in a 1923 fire. Frances said Jesse was hanging wall paper in the living room, when the glue bucket on the stove caught fire. In the panic, no one rang the bell for the volunteer fire department. The piano stuck in the doorway and the family lost everything in the fire. No one was hurt and Georgia took the children to live with her parents in Trenton, Texas. Frances remembered her grandmother Susan (Penland) Youngkin traveling to Trenton twice, from her home in Illinois after the fire, to help out.

Frances was valedictorian of the 1927 Bells High School graduating class, where she met Willie Roy Climer. Willie Roy or "Bill" as he was later known, was born on 19 April 1907, in Hunt County, Texas.



Georgia (Gilbert) Youngkin with Jessie Frances Youngkin and Susan Caroline Youngkin, circa 1915. Image: photograph from Sue Ann (Smith) Bugg.

Left to right: Helen Glorine Youngkin, Jesse Herbert "Jack" Youngkin, Susan "Susie" Caroline Youngkin, Jessie Frances Youngkin, Georgia Frances (Gilbert) Youngkin, baby Rozella May, circa 1916.

Image: photograph from Jessie Frances (Youngkin) Climer.



By the 1910 U.S. census, Willie Roy is three years old and living with his father John C. Climer, a tenant farmer, on a rented farm at Bells and Sherman Road in Grayson County, Texas. Also living on the farm is his mother Sarah "Sallie" Hess, brother Jack, sisters Clara and Bertha, and John Climer's mother Jane, who was a widow at age 68.

Frances and Willie Roy were married 18 October 1927, at the YMCA chapel in downtown Denison, Texas. Bill and Frances had five sons, four of whom lived to adulthood: Frank Allen Climer, born in July 1929. Alvin Eugene Climer, born on 03 March 1930, and died in an automobile accident on 04 October 1986. John Ray Climer was born on 25 March 1933. Willie Roy Climer Jr. was born 25 October 1943, in Honey Grove, Fannin County, Texas, and died 02 November 1979.

In the 1940 U.S. census: Bill Climer and Frances are living on a small farm near the Paradise Baptist Church on the Jefferson Highway in Upshur County, with children: Frank, Alvin, and John R. They moved to Upshur County from



Helen Glorine, Susan Caroline, Jessie Frances & baby Herbert Youngkin, circa 1920. Image: photograph from Helen Glorine (Youngkin) Touchstone and Sue Ann (Smith) Bugg.

Crosby, Texas. They were living close to the farm of Jesse Herbert Youngkin and wife Georgia, just down the road. At that time, all of the Jesse Herbert Youngkin children were living around the family farm at Independent Springs in Upshur County.

1940 U.S. census, Upshur, Justice Precinct 1, Jefferson Highway in adjoining houses: Smith, Archie B., head, 32, own home, 9th grade education, engineer at ice plant Susie, wife, 28, 11th grade education Jimmie, 8, son, 2nd grade Frances, daughter, 6 Marylyn, daughter, 1

Climer, Willie R., head, 33, 10th grade education, renting house, laborer at oil mill Frances, wife, 30, 12th grade education Frank, son, 11, 4th grade Alvin, son, 10, 3rd grade John R., son, 7

Times were hard during the Great Depression of the 1930s. Frances said she made more money raising chickens than from growing farm crops. Because of the low prices for farm crops, Bill took a part-time job as a laborer at the cotton oil mill in Gilmer, Texas.

In 1940, Archie B. Smith and wife Susan Caroline (Youngkin) Smith, are also living at a nearby house. Archie B. is working as a full time engineer in an ice plant with a salary of \$1092. They are living with son Jimmie Fred and daughters Frances Marie and Marilyn Sue. According to Frances, Bill Climer also worked at the ice plant with Archie B. Smith.

In the early 1940s, Bill and Frances left the farm and moved to Dallas, where Bill worked for the Southland Ice Company as an engineer. When World War II started, Bill was drafted as a private into the U.S. Army Air Corp. After the war, he became a journeyman electrician in the Dallas area. Frances worked at the City of Dallas Public Health Clinic for nine years. All four of Jessie Frances' sons served in the United States Navy:



Jessie Frances (Youngkin) Climer at work in City of Dallas Public Health Clinic, circa 1950s. She called this photograph "the Thinker."
Image: photograph from Jessie Frances Climer.

Frank Allen Climer, born July 1929 in Dallas, Texas, and died 16 March 2015, in Denison, Texas. Frank graduated from Sunset High School in Oak Cliff, Texas. Frank joined the U.S. Navy and served in Guam during the Korean War. After receiving a degree in Electrical Engineering from Texas Tech University, he worked for Western Electric/AT&T for his entire career. After retirement, he enjoyed playing his mandolin, collecting clocks and record albums, and camping with Joan, his wife of over 40 years.

Alvin Eugene Climer, born 03 March 1930, in Grayson County, Texas, and died 04 October 1986, in an automobile accident in Riverside, California. He served in the U.S. Navy as a Radioman (navigation) Seaman (RMNSN) in the Korean War. He is buried in Little Bethel Memorial Park in Duncanville, Texas.

John Ray Climer, born 25 March 1933, in Upshur County, Texas.

Willie Roy "Butch" Climer, Jr., born 25 October 1943, in Honey Grove, Fannin County, Texas, and died 02 November 1979. He was a flight officer, tech navigator and Lieutenant L.C. in the U.S. Navy. Butch suffered a head injury in plane crash after blacking out. After receiving a B.S. in computer science then master degree in psychology, he worked at Texas A & M in counseling. He suffered a heart attack while driving in Austin, Texas, and is buried in the Sunset Memorial Park, Gilmer, Texas.

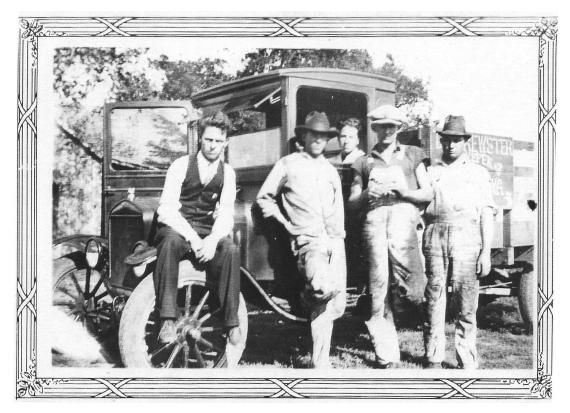








Portraits of Climer brothers in U.S. Navy: Frank Allen Climer (1929–2015), Alvin Eugene Climer (1930–1986), John Ray Climer (b. 1933) and Willie Roy Climer, Jr. (1943–1979). Image: photograph from collection of Mel Climer.



Willie Roy "Bill" Climer, with cowboy hat, leaning against a 1926–1927 Ford Model TT stake-bed truck. Handwritten note on back of photo said Bill had just overhauled the truck engine for return trip to West Virginia. The Model TT was a popular Ford short-ton freight truck built between 1917 and 1928. The hand-operated windshield wiper was added starting in 1925. In 1926, the truck came with a factory body and sold for 325 dollars. The Model TT truck was considered slow with a top speed of 35 km/h. The truck was popular because it was a durable freight hauler having an auxiliary gearbox with three extra intermediate gears between low and high — critical for climbing steep hills on dirt roads with a heavy load. It was replaced by the Ford Model AA truck in 1928.

Image: photograph postcard circa 1925–1930, from Helen Glorine (Youngkin) Touchstone.

Example of a restored 1927 Ford Model TT stake-bed truck.

Image: public domain photograph from website Model T Central at address: www.modeltcentral.com.



Frances and Bill moved to Gilmer, Upshur County, Texas in 1969, where Bill worked as an electrician. Bill and Frances attended the Baptist Church and Bill was member of the Gilmer IOOF No. 128. Willie Roy Climer, age 85, died on 06 July 1992, in Gilmer, Texas. He is buried in Sunset Memorial Park in Gilmer, Texas.

Jessie Frances Climer lived a long life and she was adored by her family. She died on 01 April 2006, at Homestead Nursing Home in Denison, Texas, at the age of 96. Her obituary was published in the local Longview News-Journal on 04 April 2006. Services for Frances were held at 10 a.m. Wednesday on 05 April 2006, at Grubbs-Loyd Funeral Home Chapel in Gilmer, with internment at the Sunset Memorial Park. At the time of her death, Jessie Frances left behind 14 grandchildren; 26 great-grandchildren; four great-great-grandchildren; and many adoring nieces and nephews.



Jessie Frances (Youngkin) Climer and Willie Roy "Bill" Climer at their 60th Wedding Anniversary party in 1987. Jessie Frances is in the center just to the right of the white post.

Image: photograph from Jessie Frances (Youngkin) Climer.



Seventh-grade class at school in Pittsburg, Texas, with Jessie Frances Youngkin in the middle of the third row, circa 1921.

Image: photograph from Jessie Frances (Youngkin) Climer.



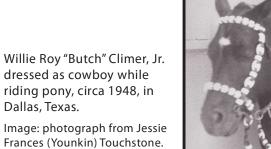
Jessie Frances (Youngkin) Climer, mother Georgia (Gilbert) Youngkin and Helen Glorine (Youngkin) Touchstone holding Marilyn Sue Smith (Susan Youngkin's daughter) circa 1940 in Dallas, Texas.

Image: photograph from Helen Glorine (Youngkin)Touchstone.



Helen Glorine (Youngkin) Smith and Jessie Frances (Youngkin) Climer (center) with daughters at Gilmer Park.

Image: photograph from Sue Ann (Smith) Bugg.



Dallas, Texas.



You're invited to

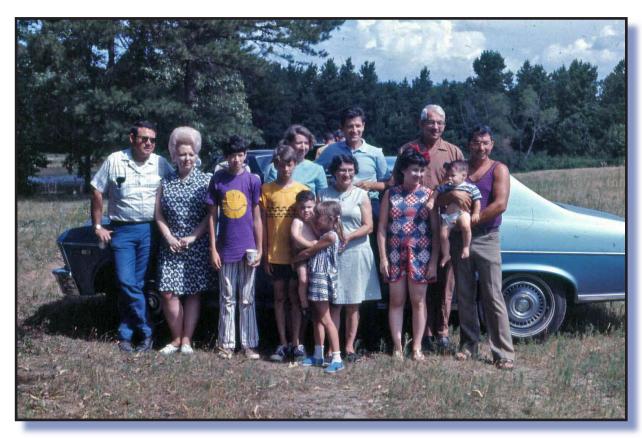


Group photograph of Jessie Frances (Youngkin) Climer (center) at her birthday party in 1999. The photograph above shows adult descendants of Frances. Front row left to right): ???, Mel Climer, Gretchen Upton (Frank Climer's step daughter), Barbara (Upton) Parker, Cindy Upton, Martin and Silly Climer. Back row: Willie Roy Climer Jr., Camille Climer, Jessie Frances (Youngkin) Climer, Scott Climer, Greg Climer.

The group photograph below shows grand and great grand children of Frances.

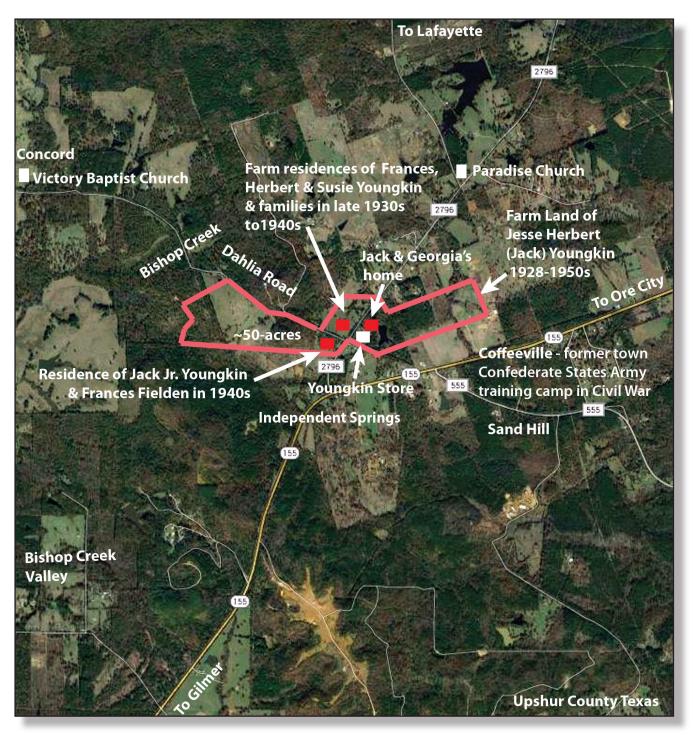
The birthday invitation cards were mailed by Frank Climer on Frances's 90th and 95th birthdays.





Youngkin family reunion, circa 1970, at the Independent Springs farm in Upshur County, Texas. Left to right: John Ray Climer (husband) with Ann Climer (wife) and son, Joan (wife) and Frank Allen Climer with children Melvin, Everett and Sally, Jessie Frances (Youngkin) Climer (in front), Bill Climer (in back), Alvin Eugene Climer with children (on right).

Image: photograph from Ruth Ann (Noennig) Youngkin.



Present-day aerial photograph of Upshur County, Texas, with location of Jesse Herbert "Jack" Youngkin farm at center of photo in 1928 to 1950s. The intersection of highway 156 and farm road 2796 was formerly known as the Independent Springs farming community. The Youngkin General Store and gas station was located at the junction in Independent Springs in the early 1930s. Also shown are locations of the former Victory Baptist Church and Bishop Creek / Bishop Hole where George M. Youngkin was baptized, the former town of Concord, and Paradise Church near where Frances, Herbert, Jack Jr. and Susan Youngkin lived with their families in 1940. Image: from Google Maps 2016 with annotations by Mark T. Youngkin.

# Susan Caroline Youngkin

Jesse Herbert "Jack" Youngkin and Georgia Francis (Gilbert) Youngkin had their second child Susan Caroline Youngkin, born on 08 January 1912, in Bells, Texas. Jesse was working for the railroad as a Section Foreman and Georgia was keeping house and raising the many children. Susan was known all of her life as "Susie" and grew up swimming in the river in the summertime with her sister Jessie Frances.

In the 1920 census, the Jesse H. Youngkin family is living in Pittsburg, Camp County, Texas on Cotton Belt Avenue.

1920 U.S. census, Camp County, Pittsburg town, Vol. 27, E.D 25, sheet 16, line 52 Youngkin, Jesse H, age 36, born Illinois, lives on Cotton Belt Avenue, renting, Section Foreman for MKT Railroad on salary

Georgia F, wife, age 29, born Arkansas Jessie F, daughter, age 10, born in Illinois, student Susie C, daughter, age 8, born in Texas, student Helen G, daughter, age 5, born in Texas, student Roselle M, daughter, 3-4/12, born in Texas Herbert G, son, 6/12, born in Texas

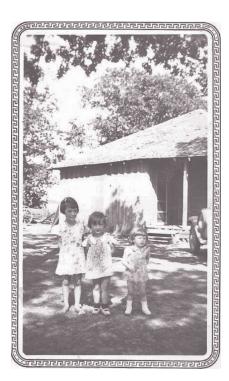
In 1928, the family moved to the farm at Independent Springs near Gilmer, Texas. Susie age 16 dropped out of high school to marry high school sweetheart Archie B. Smith on 16 August 1928 in Gilmer, Upshur County, Texas. Archie was born on 11 December 1907, on the farm in Camp County, Texas. His father was James Madison Smith, age 24, a farmer born in Texas. His mother was Mae or May (Helms) Smith, age 20, a housewife born in Texas.



Left Photo Susan Caroline Smith "Susie" circa 1928

Right Photo
Susan's children
Frances Marie Smith
Marilyn Sue Smith
Virginia Ruth Smith
Circa 1943 at
Jesse Herbert Youngkin
Independent Springs Farm

Image: original postcards from collection of Sue Ann (Smith) Bugg



Interesting that Archie B. Smith's birth certificate was signed on 12 March 1945 by informant J.H. Youngkin (Jessie Herbert Youngkin), Archie's father-in-law (father of Susie Youngkin). Archie did not serve in the armed forces. In 1945, at the end of WWII, it became important to have a document to prove citizenship and Archie applied for a birth certificate using his father-in-law as a trusted informant.

Sadly, their first male child Archie Jr. died the next year at birth on 04 October 1929. The 1930 U.S. census lists Susie living in the May Smith household in the small rural agricultural town of Gilmer, Upshur County, Texas.

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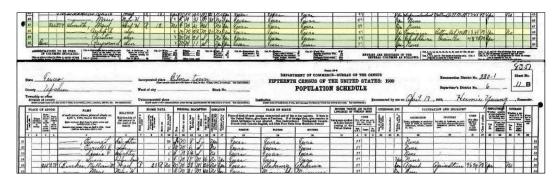
Archie B., son, 22, married at age 20, engineer at cotton oil mill Preston, son, 20, single, driver at grain company Raymond, son, 11
Emma L., daughter, 8
Everett B., son, 6
Dessie, daughter, 1-6/12
Susie, daughter-in-law, 18, married at 16

Archie B. Smith and Susie were living at home in 1930 with his widowed mother May Smith. May Smith lived in a rental house near the Paradise Church, which was located a short distance up the Jefferson Highway from Jessie Herbert Youngkin's farm at Independent Springs. Archie's next door neighbor, Phiala Buckhalter, is shown as the superintendent of the Gilmer Cotton Oil & Fertilizer Company in Gilmer where Archie was an engineer.

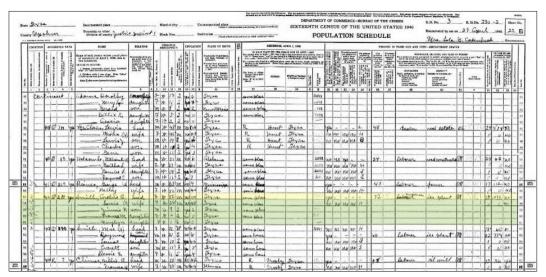
Archie and Susan had four children in Upshur County, Texas. Their son, Jimmie Fred Smith, was born 23 July 1931. Frances Marie Smith was born 08 March 1934. Marilyn Sue Smith was born 19 December 1938. Virginia Ruth Smith was born on 14 July 1940.

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Fourteenth Census of the United States: 1920–Population In 1920, Susie C. Youngkin, daughter, is shown living at home in Pittsburg Texas with her father Jesse H. Youngkin and mother Georgia F. Susie is 8 years old and a student.



Fifteenth Census of the United States: 1930 Population Schedule The census listing for May Smith is broken onto two pages. In 1930, Susie, age 18 married at 16, is listed in the Gilmer Texas household of May Smith, age 41, as a daughter-in-law with husband Archie B. Smith, age 22, who is listed as an engineer in a cotton oil mill.



Sixteenth Census of the United States: 1940 Population Schedule In 1940, Susie, wife age 28, is living with husband Archie B. Smith, age 32, in Upshur County, Texas, next to mother Mae(y) Smith. Archie is listed as an engineer in an ice plant.

In the 1940 U.S. census, Archie B. Smith and wife Susan are living on the Jefferson Highway in Upshur County, Texas, near to the Paradise Church, and close to her parents farm on Bishop Creek in Independent Springs.

1940 Census, Upshur, Justice Precinct 1, Jefferson Highway in adjoining houses: Smith, Archie B., head, 32, own home, 9th grade education, engineer at ice plant Susie, wife, 28, 11th grade education Jimmie, 8, son, 2nd grade Frances, daughter, 6 Marilyn, daughter, 1

Smith, Mae, head, 51, owns house, widow, 10th grade education, born in Texas Raymond, son, 21, laborer in ice plant, 61 hours per week, annual income \$754 Louise, daughter, 17, 10th grade Everett, son, 15, 5th grade Dessie F., daughter, 11, 4th grade

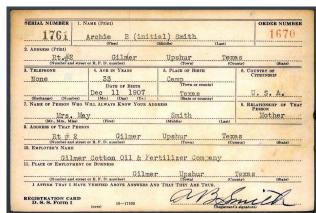


Portrait of Susan Caroline & Archie B. Smith. Image: photograph from collection of Sue Ann (Smith) Bugg.

Climer, Willie R., head, 33, 10th grade education, renting house, laborer at oil mill Frances, wife, 30, 12th grade education Frank, son, 11, 4th grade Alvin, son, 10, 3rd grade John R., son, 7

In the 1940 census, Archie B. Smith is working as an engineer at an ice plant and they own their own house. His brother Raymond, age 21, is working as a laborer in an ice plant. Archie registered for the World War II draft on 16 October 1940. His draft card states that he is 5'10" tall, 158 pounds with dark complexion, brown eyes, and black hair. He indicates on his draft card that he is employed at the Gilmer Cotton Oil & Fertilizer Company. His mother is listed as Mrs. May Smith.

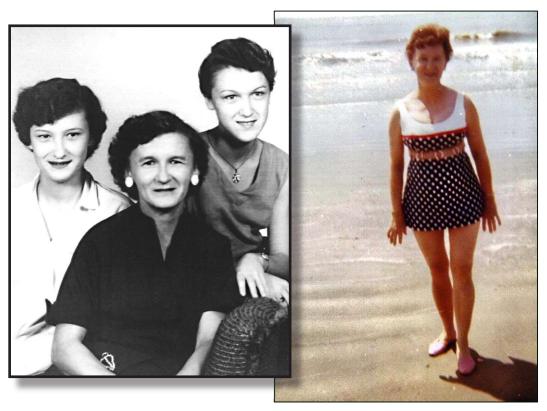
Draft registration card of Archie B. Smith circa 1940 showing address of Route No. 2, Gilmer, Upshur County, Texas, where he lives with his mother Mrs. May Smith.



Archie B. Smith died 29 December 1953 at the Ragland Hospital in Gilmer, Texas. His death certificate indicates he died from "Lobar Pneumonia" due to "chronic carditis." His occupation is shown as an automobile mechanic and he never served in the U.S. Armed Forces.

The accompanying images show Susan "Susie" Caroline Youngkin with a resemblance to her grandmother Susan Caroline (Penland) Youngkin, shown in the portrait. Susie was known as a quiet person and worked as a permit clerk with the City of Dallas. In her later years, Susie suffered from gallstones and coronary artery disease. She later took 'nitro' pills for angina relief. She loved her cat "DC" named from the 1965 Disney movie "That Darned Cat!" The reclusive Siamese cat would hide in the closet when company came and no one but Susie ever saw the cat. In 1977, Susie was hospitalized at the Methodist Hospital in Dallas to treat gallstones.

The doctors would not operate on her gall bladder because of her heart issue. Susie told Frances that she saw a premonition of two angels in the doorway to her hospital room during a gallstone examination. At the hospital, she told her granddaughter, Sue Ann (Smith) Bugg, that the doctors were just sending her home to die.



Left: Virginia Ruth, Susan Smith and Marilyn Sue circa 1950. Right: Susie at the Beach circa late 1960s to early 1970s. Images: photographs from Helen Glorine (Youngkin) Touchstone and collection of Sue Ann (Smith) Bugg.





Left: portraits of Susan "Susie" Caroline (Youngkin) Smith (1912-1978). Images: from Helen Glorine (Youngkin) Smith and Sue

Right: hand-tinted portrait photograph of Susan Caroline (Penland) Youngkin 1860-1934.

Susie passed away from heart failure at 9:25 pm on Wednesday, 26 April 1978, at the Hospital in the Pines at Daingerfield, Texas. Her death certificate show her occupation as Permit Clerk with the City of Dallas. Her cause of death is listed as "Recurring myocardial infarction with percussive arrhythmia" which she had for two years due to "hypertensive cardiovascular disease" which she had for 6 years.

Her obituary was in the local newspaper the Gilmer Mirror. Her service was at Lloyd Funeral Home with Rev. Jim Powell & Rev. Duane Turner. She was buried in the Gilmer City Cemetery. At the time of her death, she was survived by ten grandchildren and two great grandchildren. The pallbearers at her funeral were nephews John Climer, Alvis Gilbert, Bill Youngkin, Everett Wayne Smith, Frank Climer, and Jacky Glenn Youngkin.

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Archie B. Smith, Susan Caroline (Youngkin) Smith and Jimmie Fred Smith, circa 1951-52, in eastern Texas. Image: collection of Virginia Ruth (Smith) Rainey



Georgia Francis (Gilbert) Youngkin, Jesse Herbert Youngkin, Archie B. Smith and Susan Caroline (Youngkin) Smith, in eastern Texas. Texas license plate says 1951. Image: collection of Virginia Ruth (Smith) Rainey.

Virginia Ruth (Smith) Rainey, daughter of Susan Caroline (Youngkin) Smith and granddaughter of Jesse Herbert Youngkin and Georgia Francis (Gilbert) Youngkin, remembered going to her grandparents home when she was very young. All of the family called the grandparents "Ma" and "Pa." They had a collie dog named Lassie and Pa called it his cow dog because it would help him bring in the cows in the evening. Ma taught Virginia to play contract bridge when she was about seven years old and they played bridge many times. Ma and Pa raised chickens and Virginia would get the droppings between her toes. Pa told Ma to coast down the hills in the car to save gas. Ma would water the strawberry plants with rinse water from the dishes to save water. Pa kept a revolver in a dresser drawer in the front bedroom for protection (left over from the railroad) and Virginia was told to not open that drawer. Of course, she wanted to see what the gun looked like, so she would take a peak in the drawer.

Virginia was raised by her mother, Susan Caroline (Youngkin) Smith, after her father died in 1953. Her brother, Jimmie Fred Smith and sister, Frances Marie (Smith) Hughes, were already out of the house by the time her father passed away. Virginia says Susan did a very good job raising her and her sister, Marilyn Sue (Smith) Childress, and always made sure they had pretty handmade clothes and never wanted for anything. Virginia said she is sorry for her bratty ways growing up and wishes she had told her mother how much she loved and appreciated her.



Postcard circa 1940 of family reunion showing Georgia Frances (Gilbert) Youngkin and Susan "Susie" Caroline (Youngkin) Smith with kids and Smith relatives.

Image: photograph from Sue Ann (Smith) Bugg.



Susan "Susie" Caroline (Youngkin) Smith (center) with daughters Marilyn Sue Smith (left) and Virginia Ruth (Smith) Rainy.

Image: photograph from Sue Ann (Smith) Bugg.

Virginia Ruth (Smith) Rainey, Jeanette M. Youngkin (Jesse Herbert Youngkin's sister from Cobden Illinois), Susan "Susie" Caroline (Youngkin) Smith, Marilyn Sue Smith, June 1956.

Image: photograph from collection of Virginia Ruth (Smith) Rainey.



Postcard showing Susan "Susie" Caroline (Youngkin) Smith, with brother George M. Youngkin, circa 1938.

Image: photograph from Sue Ann (Smith) Bugg.

In 1962, Virginia Ruth Smith married John Stephens and were blessed with three children: John Randall "Randy" Stephens born 01 April 1963, Kelley Rae Stephens born 11 July 1965, and Shelley Kae Stephens born 04 March 1968. In 1978, Virginia married Jerry Michael Rainey and had daughter Carol Michelle Rainey born on 03 May 1979. On 19 May 1991, Shelley died in Galveston, Texas, from a rare cardiac hereditary condition called Wolfe-Parkinson-White Syndrome, which is an electrical conduction component of the heart. John and Virginia divorced in 1975. Virginia's older two girls, Kelley and Shelley had osteogenesis imperfecta tarda (known as brittle bone syndrome). Her son Randy was born with one kidney.

In the 1980s, Jerry Rainey and Virginia began teaching County-Western dance in clubs and recreational facilities in and around the Dallas-Ft. Worth and Denton area of Texas, with their venture called J & V Dance Company. The "Texas



Hoe-Down" was born in 1990 with Jerry & Virginia wanting to offer a Country-Western Dance competition in the State of Texas. The Rainey's had been visiting and competing in dance competitions in surrounding states and wanted Texas to have the distinction of playing host to an event. To their knowledge, no such event had ever been held in the State of Texas before. The Texas Hoe-Down competition was held continuously through 2019. It was canceled in 2020 because of the Coronavirus pandemic. Virginia also taught County-Western dance through the Kinesiology Department at the University of North Texas and taught classes through the activity Department of a women's Federal prison.



Jimmie Fred Smith's house in Gilmer, Texas, circa 1960–1970.

1st row: Sue (Smith) Bugg, Dickie Hughes, David Hughes.

2nd row: Susan (Youngkin) Smith, Frances (Smith) Hughes, Carolyn (Tarrant) Smith (Jimmie Fred Smith's wife), Marilyn Sue (Smith) Childress, and Robert Childress.

3rd row: Richard Hughes.
Image: photograph from Sue Ann (Smith) Bugg.



Back row: Jimmie Fred Smith and Georgia (Gilbert) Youngkin.

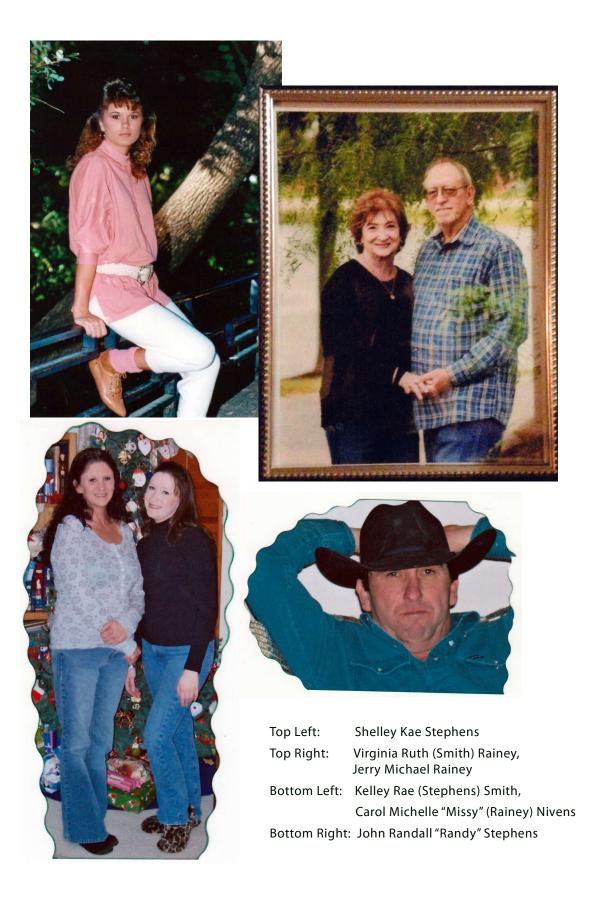
Front row: Virginia Ruth Smith, Marilyn Sue Smith and Frances Marie Smith, circa 1944.

Image: photograph from collection of Sue Ann (Smith) Bugg.



Youngkin family reunion, circa 1970, at the farm in Independent Springs, Texas.

Left to right Back row: Sue (Smith) Bugg (wife of Guy Bugg and daughter of Jimmie Fred Smith), Janet Smith, Jim "Jimmie" Fred Smith (son of Susan), Susan "Susie" Caroline (Youngkin) Smith, her daughter Marilyn Sue Childress (holding Elaine Childress), Mary Carolyn Smith (holding Keith Childress). Front row children: Morgan Smith, Kelley Stephens, Randy Stephens. Image: photograph from Ruth Ann (Noennig) Youngkin.



# Helen Glorine Youngkin

Helen Glorine Youngkin was born in Pittsburg, Texas, on 02 January 1915. Helen grew up in Pittsburg until 1928, and then at the Upshur County farm of Jesse Herbert "Jack" and Georgia Youngkin. Helen was also called "Little Jack" when she was young, a nickname in reference to her resemblance to her father called "Jack" because she enjoyed helping him with the daily farm chores.

1930 U.S. census, Upshur County, Precinct 1, Texas
Youngkin, Jessie, head, age 45, laborer, general farm, owned home
Georgia, wife, 39
Helen, daughter, 15, laborer, general farm
Herbert, son, 10
George, son, 7
Jack, son, 3-1/2
Billie G., 1+

In December 1931, Helen married Edwin Buford Smith, who worked for Lone Star Steel. During the Great Depression in rural Texas, Helen remembered putting the children, wrapped in a quilt, inside the bucket of the tractor, and driving them to church on Sundays. Helen and Edwin had two daughters: Eddy Rene Smith, born on 28 March 1933 and Edith Elaine Smith, born on 03 December 1935.

1940 U.S. census, Upshur County, Justice Precinct #6, Lafayette-Ewell Road Smith, Edwin B., owned home worth \$700, head, 28, married, 7th grade education, full-time farmer, no income reported

Helen G., wife, 25, 10th grade education Eddyrene, daughter, 7, first grade Edith E., daughter, 4



Helen Glorine Youngkin, at age 6, with Herbert (18 months), circa 1920. Image: from Helen Glorine (Youngkin) Touchstone.



Georgia Frances (Gilbert) Youngkin, Helen Glorine Youngkin, Mary "Mollie" Caroline (Allen) Gilbert (age 77). Front row: Eddie Rene Smith and Edith Elaine Smith, circa 1946. Image: from Sue Ann (Smith) Bugg.

In the 1940 U.S. census, Edwin and Helen are living on Lafayette-Ewell Road in Upshur County, near the farm of Jesse Herbert and Georgia Youngkin. At the end of the Great Depression, they owned a small farm and worked full-time at farming mainly raising chickens to sell eggs. Helen's daughter Eddy Rene Smith remembered attending the Lafayette Baptist Church in Lafayette as a child. The family farm was 93 acres on the north bank of West Greasy Creek at the west side of Rose Trail. The children attended Union Ridge School through eleventh grade (there was no 12th grade then). Helen remembered that her siblings Frances, George and Jack Junior, occasionally lived and worked on the Edwin Smith farm. In 1951, Edwin and Helen sold the farm and bought a house on Buffalo Street in Gilmer.

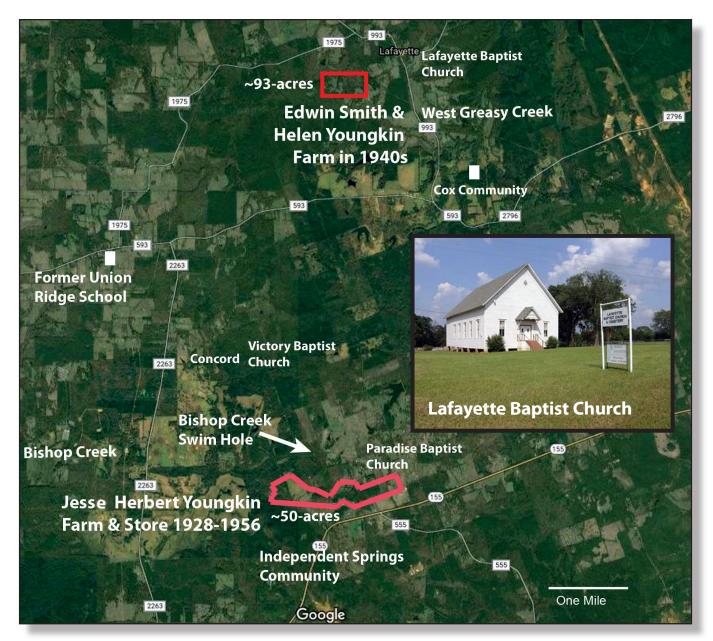
Helen's daughter Eddy Rene Smith married Alvis C. Gilbert on 09 June 1956 in Emory, Rains County, Texas. Eddy Rene and Alvis had two children; a daughter Kolita Annette Gilbert born on 26 October 1957 in Dallas, Texas. Douglas Eugene Gilbert was born on 03 March 1952. Helen's daughter Edith Elaine Smith married Wayne Eugene Lambert on 17 November 1956. Edith and Wayne had four children: daughter Louisa Elaine Lambert born on 01 September 1957, son Timothy Wayne Lambert born on 25 January 1959, son Anthony Edwin Lambert born on 15 June 1962, and son Alan Merle Lambert, born on 03 May 1966.

Helen married William C. Touchstone on 04 August 1980, in Upshur County, Texas. He was born on 30 September 1903, in Taylor County, Texas. He died on 14 February 1990, in Upshur County, Texas.

Helen loved to eat at "David Beards" catfish cafe in nearby Longview, Texas. Helen was accomplished at quilting and painting. Her sister Frances recalled that Helen played fiddle and whistled like a mockingbird. She was active in church and the Masonic Lodge. She had open-heart surgery when she was 83. Helen lived a long and active life to 92 years old. She died on 13 October 2007. Helen is buried in the Sunset Memorial Cemetery in Gilmer, Texas.



Helen Glorine (Youngkin) Smith with husband Edwin Buford Smith, circa 1965. Image: photograph from Helen Glorine (Youngkin) Touchstone.



Present-day aerial photograph of Upshur County Texas with location of 1928 to 1950s Jesse "Jack" Herbert Youngkin farm at center of photo. The intersection of highway 156 and farm road 2796 was formerly known as the Independent Springs farming community. The Youngkin farm, store and gasoline station was located at the intersection in the early 1930s. Also shown are locations of the former town or Concord, Victory Baptist Church and Bishop Creek swim hole where George M. Youngkin was baptized. The former towns of Concord, Cox and Union Ridge where the schools were located, and Paradise Baptist Church near where Frances, Herbert, Jack Jr. and Susie Youngkin lived with their families in the late 1930s to 1940s. Edwin Smith & Helen Youngkin lived on a 93 acre farm just north of Greasy Creek near the Lafayette Baptist Church.

Image: from Google Maps 2016 with annotations by Mark Youngkin.

Concord Church Group circa 1910 in former community of Concord, Texas.

Image: photograph from Upshur County Photo Album at www.rootsweb.ancestry.com



School building at former Union Ridge School where all of the Youngkin children went to school. Image: photograph from Upshur County Photo Album at www.rootsweb. ancestry.com.

Bishop Hole on Bishop Creek in 1921. In 1922, George M. Youngkin was baptized here, possibly by the Lafayette Baptist Church.

Image: photograph from Upshur County Photo Album at www.rootsweb.ancestry.com.





Concord School class of 1934.

Image: photograph from Upshur County in photo album at www. rootsweb.ancesry.com.





Top: Eddy Rene (Smith) Gilbert, born 28 March 1933, dressed as a rodeo star and posing on horse with six shooter, circa 1948.

Bottom: Helen Glorine Youngkin ironing as house wife in her kitchen, circa 1960s.

Images: photographs from Helen Glorine (Youngkin) Touchstone.



Elementary school class of Helen Glorine Youngkin, 2nd row on the far left, circa 1925.

Image: photograph from Helen Glorine (Youngkin) Touchstone.

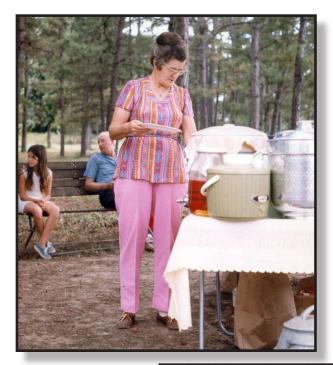




Youngkin family reunion in Texas, circa 1958.

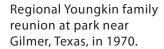
Left to right:
Mark Terry (child),
George McAdoo,
Jessie Frances,
Helen Glorine,
Jack Youngkin Jr.,
Jacky Glenn (child),
Jesse Herbert,
Susan Caroline,
Herbert Gilbert.

Image: photograph from Sue Ann (Smith) Bugg.



Youngkin family reunion at park near Gilmer, Texas, in 1970. Helen Glorine (Youngkin) Touchstone always helped organize the family get-together and cooked lots of good food for everyone.

Images: photographs from Ruth Ann (Noennig) Youngkin.







Left to right: Eddy Rene Smith, Helen Glorine Touchstone and Edith Elaine Smith in Gilmer, Texas, about 2000.



Helen Glorine (Youngkin) Touchstone with Frank Climer circa 1970. Image: collection of Virginia Ruth (Smith) Rainey.

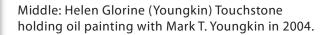


Youngkin family reunion, circa 1970, at the farm in Independent Springs, near Gilmer, Texas.

Left to right: Alvis C. Gilbert, Husband, Douglas Eugene Gilbert, son, Kolita Annette "Kay" Gilbert, daughter, Eddy Rene (Smith) Gilbert, Wife, Helen Glorine (Youngkin) Smith, Wife, Edwin Buford Smith, Husband. Image: photograph from Ruth Ann (Noennig) Youngkin.

Top: original oil painting by Helen Glorine (Youngkin) Touchstone of Jesse Herbert & Georgia Youngkin farm near Gilmer, Texas.





Bottom: original oil painting by Helen Glorine (Youngkin) Touchstone of flower arrangement.

Original oil paintings by Helen Glorine (Youngkin) Touchstone.

Images: photographs of oil painting by Mark Youngkin in Gilmer, Texas, 2004.



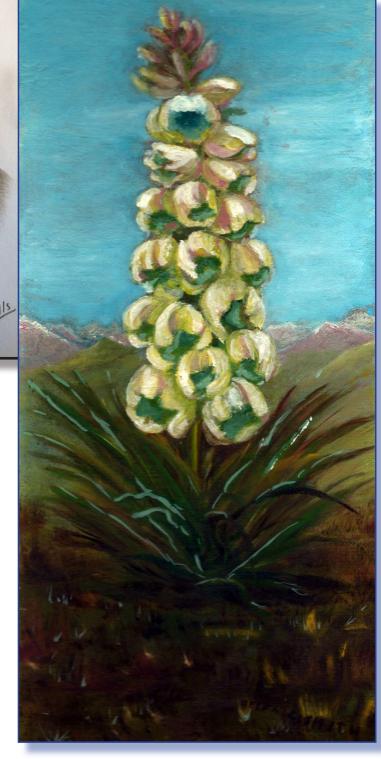


Above: portrait of Helen Glorine (Youngkin) Touchstone, circa 1955.

Image: photograph by Olan Mills studio.

Right: original oil painting of Yucca bloom in Colorado City, Colorado, 1973, by Helen Glorine (Youngkin) Touchstone.

Image: photograph by Mark Youngkin of oil painting by Helen Glorine (Youngkin) Touchstone, circa 1980-1990.





Original oil painting of flowers by Helen Glorine (Youngkin) Touchstone.

# Rozella May Youngkin

Rozella May Youngkin was born in Trenton, Texas, on 20 August 1916. Her sister Helen Glorine related that Rozella May got sick when she was four years old during the diphtheria epidemic in 1920. Diphtheria is a contagious and serious bacterial infection of the throat with serious cardiac involvement. Although Rozella appeared to recover, her young heart was damaged by the infection. At 4:00 pm on 13 March 1920, the house next door caught fire. Helen and Rozella were watching the fire together from the porch. Rozella was anxious and distraught believing that her father, Jesse Herbert, was inside the burning house trying to rescue someone. At that moment, the loud noise and wailing of a nearby Forest Service fire siren, on top of a tower, scared Rozella. She jumped and collapsed and could not be revived. Her sisters said she died from fright — when her heart, damaged from diphtheria, suffered a catastrophic heart failure. Rozella was buried in the Youngkin Family Plot within the Rose Hill Cemetery at Pittsburg, Texas.



Left to right: Helen Glorine Youngkin, Jesse Herbert Youngkin, Susan Caroline Youngkin, Jessie Frances Youngkin, Georgia Frances (Gilbert) Youngkin, and baby Rozella May Youngkin, circa 1916.

Image: photograph from Helene Glorine (Youngkin) Touchstone.



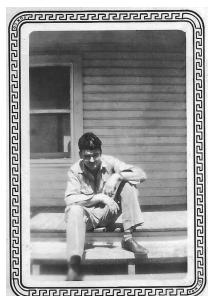
Grave marker of Rozella May Youngkin, born on 20 August 1916, and died of fright on 13 March 1920, with burial at Rose Hill Cemetery in Pittsburg, Texas.

# **Herbert Gilbert Youngkin**

Herbert Gilbert Youngkin was born on 23 June 1919, in Pittsburg, Texas, while Jesse Herbert "Jack" Youngkin was a section foreman for the railroad. His teenage years were spent on the family farm in Upshur County. Herbert married Lola May Hicks on 17 March 1938. In the 1940 U.S. Federal Census, Herbert lived on Ore City Road near the family farm and worked as a carpenter in a cabinet shop at a local sawmill. His only son, Herbert Gary Youngkin, was born on 07 October 1950, in Dallas, Texas.

Herbert was an electrical engineer and skilled electrical estimator and contractor. In 1951, he started an electrical contracting company called Y & B Electric Co. (Youngkin & Brothers) with father Jesse and brother George M. Youngkin, in Pittsburg, Texas. The employees were Jimmie Price, Bill (Willie Morris) Redden, who was Lola Mae's nephew that Herbert and Lola May raised (Madge's sister after Bill's mother died), Richard Hughes (who married Frances Marie Smith (Susan's daughter), W. D. "Dennis" Hill (Madge's husband) and A.L. Cowley, a book keeper. Herbert and Lola May divorced on 01 September 1971, in Dallas, Texas.

Helen Glorine (Youngkin) Touchstone remembers brother Herbert as a sweet man with a temper that got him in trouble. When he was 19 years old and just married, he got into a fist fight at the saw mill where he worked with a man who hit him in the head causing a serious concussion. Herbert was in another violent argument in 1970, where a fellow worker hit him in the head with a wood plank. He was never the same after the second head injury and suffered from ill health.



Herbert Youngkin circa 1930s. Image: Photograph from Helene Glorine (Youngkin) Touchstone.



Herbert Gilbert Youngkin and Lola May (Hicks) Youngkin circa 1950s. Images: photographs from Jesse Frances (Youngkin) Climer & www.ancestry.com family tree of Lorna G. Hicks.



Y & B Electric Co. (Youngkin & Brothers) circa 1950.

Left to right: Jimmie Price, Bill Redden, Richard Hughes, Jesse Herbert Youngkin with baby Gary, W. P. Hill, George M. Youngkin with his 2-door Studebaker Champion sedan, Al Couley and Herbert Youngkin.

Image: photograph from Helen Glorine (Youngkin) Touchstone.

Herbert was a successful businessman and operated an electric motor sales and repair business. Herbert acted as a substitute father to Billy Jack "Bill" Youngkin after his parents divorced and Herbert visited him often. Herbert enjoyed building and sponsoring stock race cars and kept a stock car parked in his yard for many years. Herbert later had a crippled leg that required pain medication. Herbert was a also life-long tobacco chewer who suffered from angina for many years. He died of a stroke or heart attack on 16 December 1992, in Dallas, Texas. Herbert's body was donated to medical science and reportedly cremated.



Left: Herbert Youngkin with cousin Joe Little — Joe's mother was Georgia Francis (Gilbert) Youngkin's sister May.

Right: Herbert Youngkin, circa 1990.

Images: photographs from Helen Glorine (Youngkin) Touchstone.



### George McAdoo Youngkin

George McAdoo Youngkin was born on 11 September 1922, in Pittsburg, Camp County, Texas. His middle name McAdoo came after William McAdoo, President of the United States Railroad Administration during World War I, a man his father Jesse Herbert "Jack" Youngkin (a railroad section foreman) must have admired. George grew up in Pittsburg town until he was six years old in 1928. The family moved in

1928, and he spent his teenage years on the Upshur County farm in the 1930s. His sister Frances said George was baptized in the Bishop Creek swim hole by a local Baptist church. Stephen Mike Youngkin said the young George strongly resembled his father Jesse Herbert in appearance.

As a boy, George helped build and operate the farm's general store and gas station. Helen says George and his dog Ranger would cut through Paradise Baptist Church to visit her for the weekend at her farm house. George grew up in rural eastern Texas where he was known for his fast car and motorcycle riding and miraculous survival of serious accidents. He almost finished Gilmer High School, but dropped out three months before graduation to join the war effort following the disastrous Battle of Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941.

He enlisted in the army in 1942 at Camp Wolters, Texas. He finished basic training and began flight school as a glider pilot but switched to the Army Signal Corp.



George M. Youngkin as a boy.



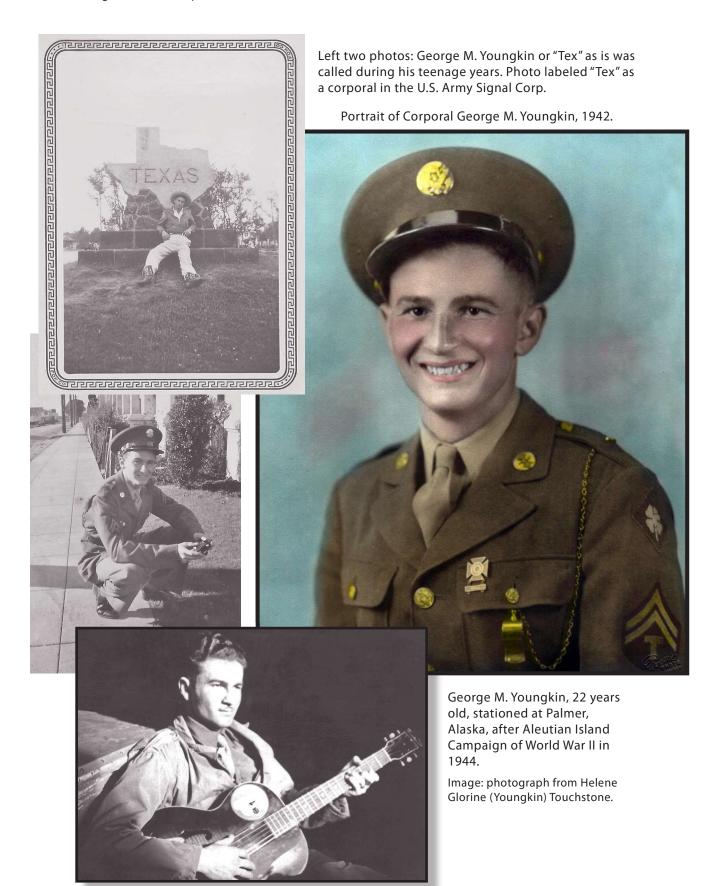
George M. Youngkin, 16 years old.



George M. Youngkin with Edith Elaine & Eddy Rene Smith, on farm in Upshur County, Texas, circa 1938. Images: photographs from Helene Glorine (Youngkin) Touchstone.

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Birth certificate of George McAdoo Youngkin issued at Camp County, Texas, and dated September 11, 1922.



George trained at the Signal Corp training center in Fort Crowder near Neosho, Missouri. He was a Teletype Mechanic 239 and Rifle Marksman (carbine expert). Part of his training involved the handling and care of carrier pigeons, then used by the military as a backup to the telegraph. George later kept pet pigeons in Springfield, Missouri

at 301 East Grand. He fed his pigeons at a homemade roost in an upstairs window. George was assigned to the Aleutian Islands campaign in Alaska and received further training at the Presidio of San Francisco. George departed for the Aleutian Islands Campaign on 22 July 1943.

George never talked about the invasion of Kiska in the Aleutian islands. An invasion force of 34,426 Canadian and American troops of Kiska Task Force 9, landed on Kiska on 15 August 1943, with 95 ships, three battleships and a heavy cruiser. The task force never suspected that the opposing Japanese army had abandoned



George M. Youngkin in 1940 in basic training at Camp Wolters, Texas. Image: photograph from Ruth Ann (Noennig) Youngkin.

the island prior to the start of the campaign, during heavy fog.

Tragically, 28 Americans were victims of the "optical Aleut

Tragically, 28 Americans were victims of the "optical Aleutian effect", which is a combination of dense fog and rain, heavy wind, poor light and the jitters — the men were caught in friendly fire between the allied Canadian and American forces. In all, about 300 men died from booby traps, friendly fire, exposure and disease, with 130 deaths from trench foot alone. Trench foot is a serious infection of the feet common during war and caused by inadequate footwear and prolonged exposure to cold, damp and unsanitary conditions.

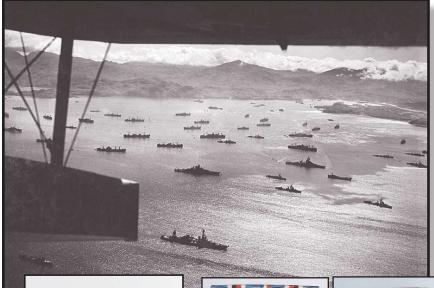


Shoulder patches worn by George M. Youngkin during the U.S. Army landing at Kiska in the Aleutians Islands, Alaska Territory, during 1943.

Left: Alaska Defense Command patch.

Right: Kiska Task Force patch.





The U.S. fleet at anchor in Adak Harbor in the Aleutians, just before start of the campaign at Kiska, during 1943.

Image: photograph by Horace Bristol, U.S. National Archives and Records Administration #3567925.



U.S. Army Marksman Badge of George M. Youngkin.



U.S. Army medals presented to George M. Youngkin 1942-1945:

Left: Good Conduct Medal.
Center: American Campaign Medal.
Right: Asiatic-Pacific Campaign Medal.

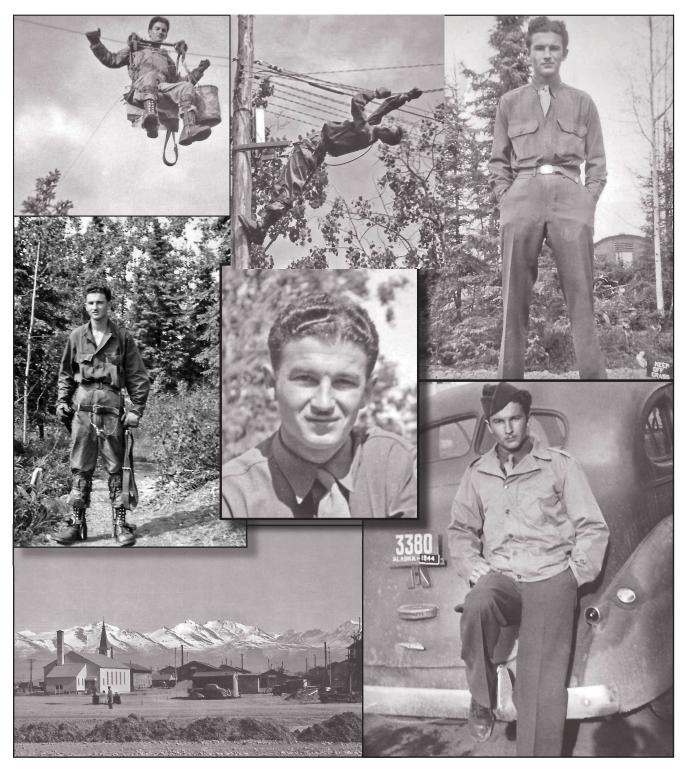




U.S. Army Signal Corp Badges worn by George M. Youngkin.

Photograph by George M. Youngkin of the U.S. Army landing at Kiska in the Aleutians, Alaska, during 1943.

Image: photograph taken by George M. Youngkin from Ruth Ann Youngkin.



Collage of photographs from camera belonging to George M. Youngkin. After returning from the Aleutian Campaign at Kiska, in World War II, George was next assigned from 1944–1945, to the U.S. Army Signal Corp station in Palmer, Alaska. He served in Palmer for the duration of the war. After 3 years, 3 months and 28 days, he was discharged in 09 August 1945, with diphtheria, a bacterial infection that causes heart damage.

Images: photographs of George M. Youngkin from Ruth Ann (Noennig) Youngkin.

During the war, George was awarded the Good Conduct Medal, Asiatic-Pacific Campaign Medal and American Campaign Medal with one battle star. After the campaign, he was stationed with the Signal Corp in Palmer, Alaska, for the duration of the war where photographs show him climbing communication poles. He told stories of hunting grizzly bear with carbines while training with cross country skis.

George returned from Alaska on 09 August 1945, with diphtheria, a contagious bacterial infection of the throat with serious cardiac issues. George says he had hair loss after the antibiotic treatment and later experienced heart problems. George was discharged a Technician Fifth Grade on 28 October 1945. He served 3 years 3 months and 28 days with over two years in Alaska. Years later, Eddy Rene Smith presented Mark Youngkin with George's pocket watch from the war that had been in a box in her attic.

When George was 21, he married Bonnie June Russell, a 15 year old Texas girl, on 26 February 1946. His sister Helen said Bonnie was a troubled girl who never got along with the family. Helen remembered Bonnie was tripping the little children one day and sister Frances told her to stop. Bonnie laughed and kept on tripping, so Bill Climer spanked her with his big hands. After the war, George worked as a lineman and electrician for the rural electric company. He joined a strike by local workers and lost his job with the company. George went to work for Bill Climer as an electrician.



Family reunion, circa 1946, at Independent Springs farm near Gilmer, Texas. George M. Youngkin with sister Helen on his right arm and sister Susie on his left arm. Grandma Molly Gilbert with daughter Georgia behind her. Georgia's daughter Frances is next to her on the left with the two girls.

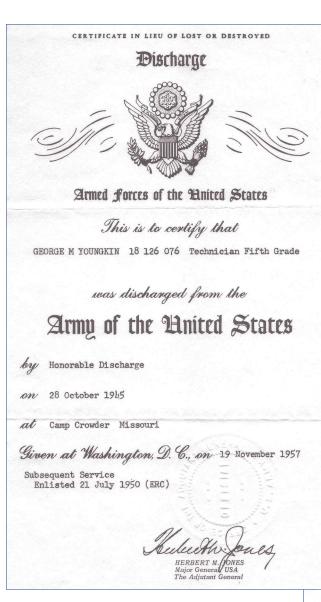
Image: photograph by Jack Youngkin Jr. and provided by Jacky Glenn Youngkin.

George's sister Frances recalled that George fell off a ladder while working on a bathroom light and hit his head on a bathtub. He suffered a serious concussion with complete amnesia for 11 days. During the amnesia, he lived with Frances who said that he was afraid to go outside because he did not know where he was. George bought Frances a glass bowl for her birthday when he was living with her. His young wife Bonnie left him during his amnesia and afterwards George divorced her stating that she lied on the marriage license and was underage at 14.

In September 1950, George re-enlisted in the Army during the Korean War. His address on enlistment was 326 Terrace Drive in Dallas, Texas. He enlisted with the 691st Engineering Supply Company and trained as a Warehouse Manager at the Engineering School in Fort Belvoir, Virginia. George was stationed at Fort Leonard Wood in Missouri. Ruth Ann (Noennig) Youngkin recounted in a 1998 interview, that George and Ruth first met on a double date with his friend Russel Hodges. Ruth was then attending Drury College in nearby Springfield, Missouri. Ruth's family operated greenhouses growing fresh vegetables and flowers.

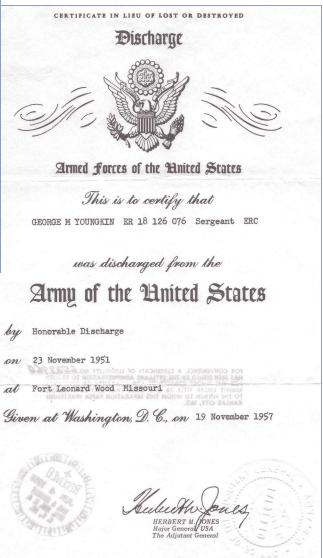


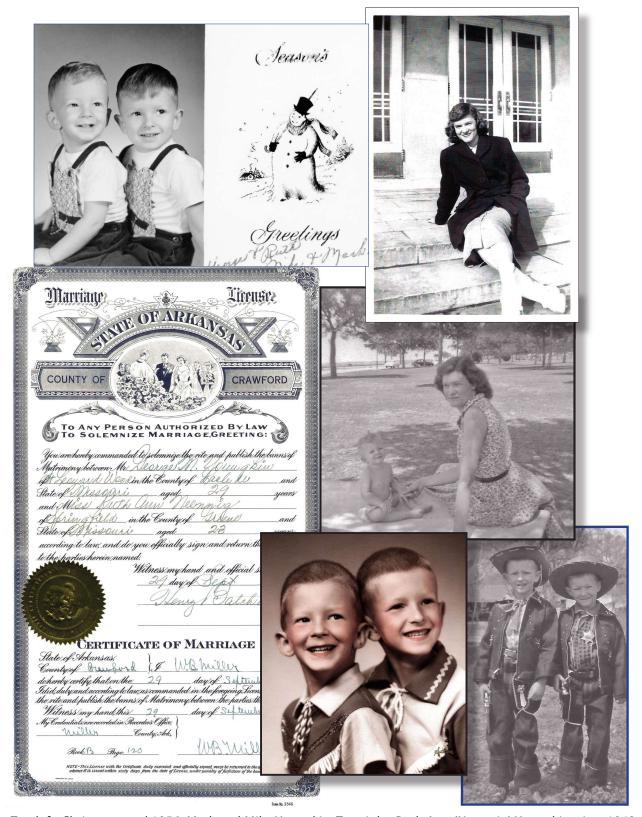
George M. Youngkin standing in formation with 2nd Platoon, 691st Engineering Equipment Supply Company, Captain J.C. Haislip, Commanding Officer at Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri, on 25 November 1950. George is in first row and 3rd man from left.











Top left: Christmas card 1956, Mark and Mike Youngkin; Top right: Ruth Ann (Noennig) Youngkin, circa 1948. Middle left: Marriage certificate for George Youngkin and Ruth Ann Noennig; Middle right: Ruth Ann with son David Michael Youngkin, circa 1954-1955.

Bottom: Mark T. and David M. Youngkin dressed as cowboys, 1958–1959; Images: photographs from collections of Jacky Glenn Youngkin and Ruth Ann (Noennig) Youngkin.

In September 1951, George and Ruth were married in Van Buren, Arkansas, a popular vacation spot.

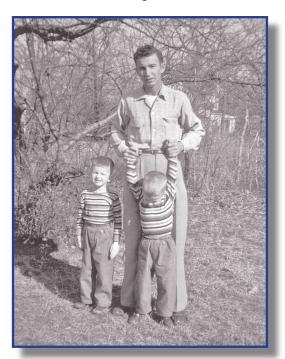
Ruth Ann (Noennig) Youngkin, born 09 April 1928, died 15 June 2003, in Springfield, Missouri. Father: Joseph Henry Jacob Noennig, born 19 April 1894, in Altenburg, Missouri, died 07 March 1947, in Springfield, Missouri.

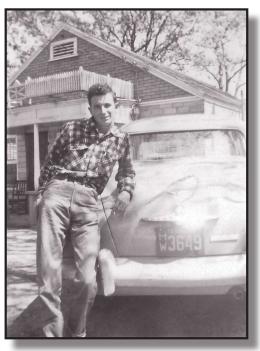
Mother: Eunice Alma (Piland) Noennig, born 19 April 1894, in Louisville, Kentucky, died 11 June 1975, in Springfield, Missouri.

Siblings: brother Joseph Henry Noennig, Jr., born 02 January 1926, in Willow Springs, Missouri; brother John Wallace Noennig, born 13 August 1922, in Willow Springs, Missouri; sister Martha Jane Noennig, born 14 August 1920, in Marshfield, Missouri; sister Mary Patricia Noennig, died young.

On 23 November 1951, while at Fort Leonard Wood, George received an Honorable Discharge for Physical Disqualification, after jumping off a high training wall and breaking his right ankle. A titanium screw through his ankle held it together. George was discharged from the U.S. Army as a Corporal–Technician Fifth Grade. George and Ruth moved back to Dallas where Ruth found a job working in the office of RKO Studios. Although Ruth complained about the tedium of filing and office work, she later lamented not staying with that good job at the studio.

In 1951, George moved the family to Mt. Pleasant, Texas, to work with his father Jesse and brother Herbert at Y&B Electric Co. (Youngkin and Brothers). George and Ruth bought a house in Mt. Pleasant at 110 Park Drive, now Holland Street. Their son Mark Terry was born on 24 April 1953 and David Michael was born on 10 June 1954 in Pittsburg, Texas. Shortly after, the electrical company ceased operations due to financial problems. After selling their house, George worked with his father building elementary schools in Louisiana. George and Ruth moved from Shreveport to Texarkana then to Appaloosa, barely making ends meet.





Left: George M. Youngkin with sons Mark T. and David M. circa 1958. Right: George M. Youngkin at Independent Springs farm circa 1948 with his Studebaker Champion two-door sedan. Images: from Helene Glorine (Youngkin) Touchstone.

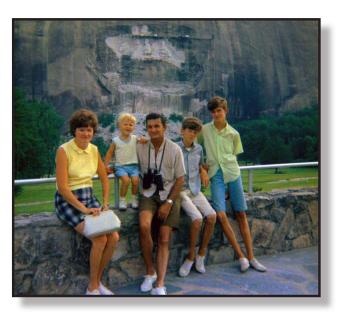
While in Appaloosa, George stored their furniture in a warehouse and Ruth moved back to Springfield, Missouri, with the boys to stay with her family. George said the furniture was stolen. Ruth never found out what really happened but believes the furniture was sold for non-payment. George and Ruth moved into a small rental house while George started college at Southwest Missouri State College to study mathematics and physics under the GI Bill at \$120 per month.

George also worked at a local telephone company climbing telephone poles in the evening and on weekends. At age 34, George got up one morning with hiccups, vomiting, angina and suffered a major heart attack. His heart had been damaged in the war from diphtheria. The stress of working while attending school and raising a family contributed to the illness. Ruth moved back to her family's house in Springfield, while George recovered at the Veterans Administration medical center in Fayetteville, Arkansas.

George and Ruth lived in the family house at 301 Grand Street in Springfield, Missouri, after her father built his Delaware Street house and greenhouses. George finished college in three years with a bachelor degree in mathematics and minor in physics. In 1960, he accepted a job as an electrical estimator with Ashinger Electric Company. The family moved to St. Louis County and bought a suburban house in Concord Village near the Charles A. Lindbergh High School.

George enjoyed fishing, boating, baseball games and camping. George was an assistant troop leader for the boy scout troop and went on many camping trips. George was famous with the scout troop for wading out into a river and bare hand grabbing a swimming badger and carrying it up by the scruff of the neck to show the boys on the gravel bar. George was a skilled fire builder, hunter and woodsman.

Similar to his father and brothers, George was a fearless "tailgater" passing every car in his powerful Pontiac sedans. He was always in a big hurry while driving. He crashed his car every few years and bought a new car. One late night in St. Louis, George was driving home from Stan Musial & Biggie's restaurant and lounge, when he slammed into the rear of an unlighted flat bed truck, shearing the top off his car. From his hospital bed, George said he ducked just in time and would have been killed if he had been wearing a seat belt. As kids, we liked to feel the glass under the skin around his eyes for years afterwards.



George M. and Ruth Ann Youngkin with sons Mark Terry, David Michael and Scott Douglas at park called Stone Mountain, Georgia, circa 1967. Image: photograph from Ruth Ann (Noennig) Youngkin.

# THE SOUTHWEST MISSOURI STATE COLLEGE IN THE CITY OF SPRINGFIELD

TO ALL PERSONS TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS MAY COME GREETING BE IT KNOWN THAT

#### GEORGE M. YOUNGKIN

 $\begin{array}{c} \textbf{HAVING} \cdot \textbf{COMPLETED} \cdot \textbf{THE} \cdot \textbf{STUDIES} \cdot \textbf{AND} \cdot \textbf{SATISFIED} \cdot \textbf{THE} \cdot \textbf{REQUIREMENTS} \\ \textbf{FOR} \cdot \textbf{THE} \cdot \textbf{DEGREE} \cdot \textbf{OF} \end{array}$ 

#### BAGHELOR OF SCIENCE

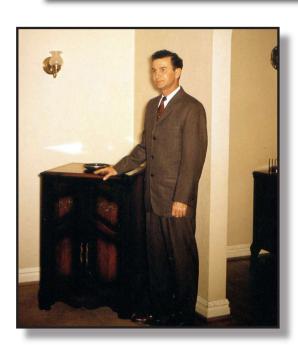
 $\textbf{HAS} \cdot \textbf{AGGORDINGLY} \cdot \textbf{BEEN} \cdot \textbf{ADMITTED} \cdot \textbf{TO} \cdot \textbf{THAT} \cdot \textbf{DEGREE} \cdot \textbf{WITH} \cdot \textbf{ALL} \cdot \textbf{THE} \\ \textbf{RIGHTS} \cdot \textbf{PRIVILEGES} \cdot \textbf{AND} \cdot \textbf{IMMUNITIES} \cdot \textbf{THEREUNTO} \cdot \textbf{APPERTAINING} \\$ 

IN WITNESS WHEREOF WE HAVE CAUSED THIS DIPLOMA TO BE SIGNED BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE FACULTY THE STATE COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION AND THE PRESIDENT AND SECRETARY OF THE BOARD OF REGENTS AND THE COLLEGE SEAL TO BE HEREUNTO AFFIXED IN THE CITY OF SPRINGFIELD ON THE TWENTY-THIRD DAY OF MAY IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD ONE THOUSAND NINE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-ONE



STATE · COMMISSIONER · OF · EDUCATION

PRESIDENT OF THE FAGULTY



George M. Youngkin, graduated on 23 May 1961, with Bachelor of Science degree in mathematics and physics from Southwest Missouri State College (now Southwest Missouri University). George was the first person in the Jesse Herbert Youngkin family to receive a college degree. George moved the family to work with Ashinger Electric Co. in south St. Louis County. George became a senior electrical estimator and later a vice president.

Photograph in front room of house at 301 East Grand Avenue in Springfield, Missouri.

Image: photograph from Ruth Ann (Noennig) Youngkin.

George enjoyed going to St. Louis Cardinal baseball games in the season box seats from Ashinger Electric Co. The family attended World Series baseball games in 1964, 1967 and 1968, and watched the famous seventh game against the Detroit Tigers. A pitching duel between pitchers Mickey Lolich and Bob Gibson, who struck out 17 batters (still a record) but lost the game in the 7th inning on a fielding error by Curt Flood, a three time all-star player with seven straight Gold Glove awards.

George had a cabin cruiser boat at Lake of the Ozarks where the boys learned to water ski and camp. On roads to Lake of the Ozarks and other lakes, Mark and Mike would deal with car sickness while George relentlessly passed every car on the road. George was a social drinker at lunch and after work. He enjoyed a backyard steak barbecue while drinking beer and listening to the baseball game. George was a two pack-a-day smoker his whole life and liked menthol cigarettes. He never exercised and spent long hours working and entertaining clients. Ruth cooked the best she could. But our diet growing up was high in sugar and packaged foods and as kids we demanded Pepsi Cola and TV dinners.

George remodeled the house in Concord Village and added a large patio to the back yard where the neighborhood kids could play basketball in the summer. George worked for Ashinger Electric from 1960 through 1970. He left in 1970 after being disillusioned with never being offered ownership in the successful business that he helped build for ten years.



Youngkin family reunion circa 1970, at the Jesse Herbert Youngkin farm at Independent Springs in Upshur County, near Gilmer, Texas. George M. Youngkin's 1968 Pontiac LeMans. Left to right: David M. Youngkin, George M. Youngkin, Scott D. Youngkin, Ruth Ann (Noennig) Youngkin and Mark T. Youngkin. Image: photograph from Ruth Ann (Noennig) Youngkin.

George tried several business ventures in the following years, but eventually sold the house, used up all the savings, and Ruth moved back to Springfield. George worked as an electrician until he injured his back in 1973. George endured debilitating back pain for a year before cancer was found. George died from multiple myeloma cancer on 14 February 1974, at 9:00 am in Cox Medical Center.

USED CARS - LAND - WHISKEY - MANURE - NAILS
FLY SWATTERS - RACING FORMS - BONGOS

#### GEORGE YOUNGKIN

REVOLUTIONS STARTED
ASSASSINATIONS PLOTTED
GOVERNMENTS RUN
UPRISINGS QUELLED
WARS FOUGHT

LIONS TAMED BARS EMPTIED COMPUTERS VERIFIED ORGIES ORGANIZED GOLF MATCHES FIXED

At George's funeral, the pall bearers were Ruth's brothers John Wallace Noennig and Joseph "Joe" Henry Noennig Jr.; and George's relatives Alvis Gilbert, Jimmie Fred Smith, Alvin Eugene "Gene" Climer and brother Jack Youngkin Jr. His sister Helen Glorine came from Texas with his brother. Also at the funeral was Richard "Dick" Wyssmann, who was the son of Ruth's sister Martha. As a war veteran, George was laid to rest in the Springfield National Cemetery in Springfield, Missouri. Mark remembered George's last words to him in the hospital were "I want you to finish college."

Ruth Ann continued to live in Springfield, Missouri, where she liked to paint and read. Ruth was quiet, kind and shied away from public events. Ruth enjoyed genealogy research and collected family information. Her hand-crafted binders of family information inspired this book. Ruth lived close to her brothers John and Joe and her sister Martha lived in Kansas City, Missouri. She died of complications from breast cancer treatment on 13 June 2003, at age 75. Ruth was buried on 20 June 2003, in the National Cemetery at Springfield, Missouri, in a grave with husband George. All three of her sons, Mark, David and Scott, followed George's example and finished college. Scott Douglas Youngkin married in 1988 and had two sons Steven Douglas Youngkin and Andrew Scott Youngkin.



Left to right:
David Michael Youngkin
Mark Terry Youngkin
Scott Douglas Youngkin
Portrait in 1990.

Image: from Ruth Ann Youngkin.

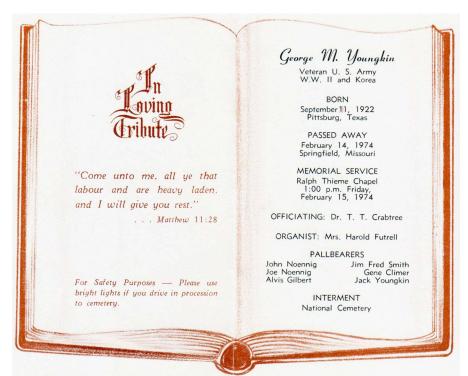


Grave markers at Springfield National Cemetery, Springfield, Missouri:
Left: Eunice Alma (Piland) Noennig (1894–1975), Ruth Ann (Noennig) Youngkin's mother.
Center: Joseph Henry Noennig (1894–1947), Ruth Ann (Noennig) Youngkin's father.
Right: George M. Youngkin (1922–1974) with Ruth Ann (Noennig) Youngkin on opposite side.



Summer view of Springfield National Cemetery, Springfield, Missouri, in 2003.

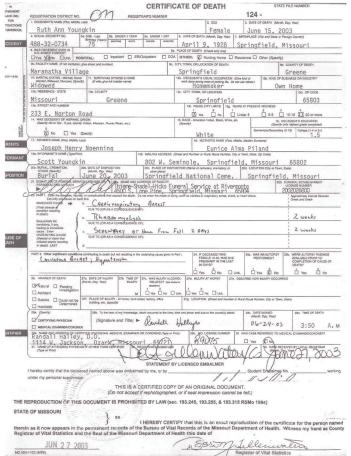
Page 472 Chapter 15. The Greatest Generation



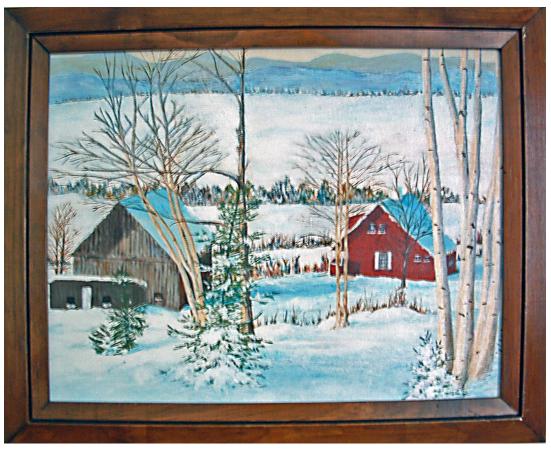
"In Memoriam" of George M. Youngkin, born Sept. 11, 1922, and died on Feb. 14, 1974. George was buried at the Springfield National Cemetery in Springfield, Missouri, on February 15, 1974, in Section 34, grave number 1498.



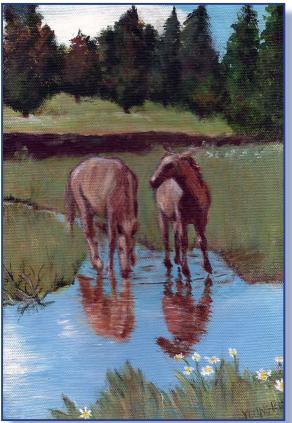




Funeral and death certificate of Ruth Ann (Noennig) Youngkin with burial on 20 June 2003, in grave with husband George M. Youngkin, at Springfield National Cemetery in Springfield, Missouri.



Original oil paintings by Ruth Ann (Noennig) Youngkin, circa 1980s. Image: photographs of oil paintings by Mark Youngkin.



Youngkin Ancestry

### Jack Youngkin Jr.

Jacky Glenn Youngkin provided memories, photos and text for the biography of his father Jack Youngkin Jr. The family of Jesse Herbert "Jack" Youngkin was in Bells, Texas, when Jack Jr. was born on 26 September 1926. Jesse was working as a section foreman in charge of a crew laying track and maintaining the KATY railroad lines east of Dallas, Texas. As a child, Jesse Herbert's daughter Frances remembered that Jesse was outraged over the working conditions for his crew in the winter of 1926-1927. The conditions must have been really bad for a seasoned and hard-working man like Jesse Herbert to try and organize a new railroad union for his suffering crew. The KATY railroad company refused to recognize the union or help out his crew. Jesse Herbert's career as a railroad company foreman was over. It appears that Jesse Herbert was ready for the change and had saved money to buy land in Texas.

By 1928, Jesse and Georgia had left Bells, Texas, and moved to rural Upshur County near Gilmer, Texas. Agriculture had been declining in Upshur County throughout the 1920s, and farms were being sold or occupied by tenant farmers. Jesse Herbert bought about 50 acres of farm land on Lafayette-Gilmer Road in the rural agricultural community called Independence Springs.

Jack Jr, grew up on the Independent Springs farm playing with his brothers and sisters. The siblings recalled that they lived a simple and frugal life on the farm and enjoyed their childhoods playing in the wooded hills, ponds and flowing streams. Jack was remembered as being close to his brothers and sisters.

(1) PLACE OF BIRTH	TEXAS STATE BO BUREAU OF VIT	TAL STAT	TISTICS	58224 5935	B. O. V.
County of Blays	Registration District	No		File No. 2// Register No.	
(2) FULL NAME OF CHILD	(No	gung	lin	]If child is not yet   supplemental report	named, mal
(3) Sex of Child (4) Twin, trip or other (To be answer	of birth	Legitimate (Xes of no)	(7) Date of Birth.	by 26	, 192( (Year
(8) FULL FATHE	R	(14) FULL MAIDEN NAME	MOT	Le Church	
(9) RESIDENCE	Liv	(15) RESIDENCE	Bell	, Lex	idy 1
(10) COLOR	(11) AGE AT LAST (12) BIRTHDAY (Years)	(16) COLOR	hit	(17) AGE AT LAST BIRTHDAY	36 (Years)
(12) BIRTHPLACE	10.	(18) BIRTHPLAC	E Lu	Lan	
(15) OCCUPATION Viction 70	reman (M Kx)	(19) OCCUPATIO	Han	swif	
(20) Number of children born to this mot	her, including present birth.	(21) Number of c	hildren of this mot	her now living 6	
(22) CERTI	FICATE OF ATTENDING		1 .	Later	Sec.
I hereby certify that I attended th		born alive	at Lu	M. on the date above	stated.
"When there was no attending physicia the father, householder, etc., should mal stillborn child is one that neither breathe evidence of life after birth.	n or midwife, then to this return. A s nor shows other	(Signature)	(C-)- (Physician	Oddie or Midwife)	
Given name added from a supple	emental	Address	Bello	Zex	
reportRegi	192	Filed //-	1926 Office Address	Rota	Lue
23. Did you use a one per cent silver i	nitrate solution in the infant's eye	es immediately after	er its birth? Yes	No	
Form 52b-425-100m.					

Birth certificate for Jack Youngkin Jr. as issued by the Texas State Board of Health on 26 September 1926, in City of Bells, Grayson County, Texas, which just says "Youngkin" with no first or middle name. Jack Youngkin Jr. is listed in the 1930 U.S. census living at home at age 3½ years on the family farm in Upshur County, Texas:

1930 U.S. census, Upshur, Precinct 1, Texas
Youngkin, Jessie, head, age 45, laborer, general farm, owned home
Georgia, wife, 39
Helen, daughter, 15, laborer, general farm
Herbert, son, 10
George, son, 7
Jack, son, 3 ½
Billie G., 1+

Jack is also listed in the 1940 U.S. census living at home on the farm in Upshur County, Texas. He is 13 years old and attending school:

1940 U.S. census Upshur County Texas, Justice Precinct #2, Ore City, Lafayette-Gilmer Road, House No. 1, owned, value at \$500, house is on a farm Youngkin, Jessie H., head, white, 55, married, not in school, finished 8th grade, born in Illinois, occupation is farming, 42 weeks working on farm, earned \$310 a year Georgia F., wife, female, white, 49, finished 8th grade, Arkansas George M., son, 17, attended high school, farmer, 40 hours per week on farm Jack Jr., son, 13, in 6th grade, Gilbert, Mary C., mother-in-law, 77, widow (this is Georgia Frances Gilbert's mother)

Jack Jr. finished Union Ridge School and enlisted in the United States Navy on 28 February 1945. When Jack tried to enlist in the Navy, he learned that his birth certificate said "Youngkin" with no first or middle name. He went to court to have his name changed to Jack Youngkin Jr. The name "Jack Jr." was a nickname from his father Jesse Herbert, who used the nickname "Jack" while working at the railroad.



Jack Youngkin Jr. as a teenager, circa 1945. Image: photograph from collection of Jacky Glenn Youngkin.

While in the Navy, Jack Youngkin Jr. served in China, Samoa, and Philippines as a member of the 122nd U.S. Naval Construction Battalion under the direction of the Naval Civil Engineering Corp (Seabee) as an electricians mate (EM 3/c). Jack served over a year before being stricken with malaria while serving with the Seabees in the Philippines. He was honorably discharged on 27 April 1946.

Stephen Mike Youngkin remembered that Jack Jr. and his brother George rode motorcycles and one of them rode their motorcycle off a bridge and into the river. Mark Youngkin remembers his father, George, telling this story and how lucky he was to survive and he never rode motorcycles again.

While driving an automobile, Jack Jr. was proficient at passing, tailgating and an unrepentant speedster. Like his father and brothers, Jack loved to stomp on the accelerator and downshift into passing gear, especially on narrow two lane roads. He honed his driving skills during the many road trips between East Texas and Dallas on narrow rural roads. His aggressive driving was exacerbated by driving a service truck for his electrical contracting company and hurrying to and from Dallas jobs.

During World War II, while at home on leave, Jack Jr. dated Frances Lorraine Fielden (born 15 January 1929) who he had met at Union Ridge School. Jack Jr. and Frances' brother Raymond were the same age and both boys enlisted in the military together after high school graduation. After Jack returned from the war in 1946, he dated Frances again and soon fell in love. Jack Youngkin Jr. and Frances Lorraine Fielden were married on 07 December 1946 in Upshur County, Texas. They married on the fifth anniversary of the Battle of Pearl Harbor.

Jack and Frances lived in a small house on the Jesse Herbert Youngkin farm at the intersection of Dahlia Road and FM Road 2796. On 19 January 1947, four days after Frances's eighteenth birthday, their son Billy Jack "Bill" Youngkin was born in Upshur County, Texas.



Jack Youngkin Jr. as a young handsome husband and father, circa 1949.

Image: photograph from collection of Jacky Glenn Youngkin.



Edwin Smith, Jack Jr., Theodore, Herbert Youngkin and Jesse Herbert Youngkin (standing), circa 1950. Image: photograph from Helene Glorine Touchstone.

A family story is that a favorite teacher of Jack Jr. and Frances from Union Ridge School visited the hospital when Bill was born. Jack and Frances could not decide on a name for their new son. The teacher suggested that the baby be named after his uncle Billy, whom the teacher said was the smartest boy she had ever taught at Union Ridge School. Billie "Billy" Gene Youngkin was the youngest son of Jesse Herbert and Georgia Frances. Billie Gene died young, at age 10, from a head injury while playing. *Billy Jack* was named for both his uncle Billie Gene "Billy" Youngkin and his grandfather Jesse Herbert Youngkin, whose nick name was *Jack*. Jack was also the name adopted by his father Jack Youngkin Jr.

Jack Jr. and Frances divorced in 1948. Bill Youngkin grew up with Frances and also with his uncles, aunts and grandparents. Bill remembered his dad attending athletic events and his graduations (high school, college and law school). At Texas A&M, his Alma mater, Bill gave a rousing speech for the time-honored (since 1883) Aggie Muster on San Jacinto Day, 21 April 2014, as a representative of the class of '69. Bill was president of the Association of Former Students (they don't have alumni at TAMU) and the Yell Leaders Association. Bill was head yell leader as a senior from 1968 to 1969. Bill married Marilyn Elizabeth Wortham and his father Jack Junior attended the wedding. Bill and Marilyn had two daughters: Mary Elizabeth "Libby" and Katherine Leigh "Katie". Bill and Marilyn reside in Bryan, Texas, where Bill has a successful law practice.

Sometime in late 1947 or early 1948, Jack Jr. went to Dallas, Texas, seeking employment to support the family. With the help of his father and brothers, he enlisted in the electrician apprentice program with the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers Local 69. He earned a journeyman's electricians license and worked for electrical contractors most of his life in the Dallas Texas area. When first working in Dallas, Jack Jr. stayed with and often visited his sister Frances Climer and husband Bill Climer in the Oak Cliff area of Dallas. Frank Climer, cousin, was just two years younger than Jack and they were steady companions for many years. It was while visiting the Climer's house that Jack Jr. met Virginia Anne Blount, whose family lived in the same neighborhood. He was smitten by Virginia and after a courtship, Jack married Virginia on April 19, 1949, in Dallas, Texas. They had two children that were born in Dallas, Texas: Jacky Glenn born on 29 November 1951, and Stephen Mike "Steve" born on 30 October 1952. Stephen remembered working with Jack Jr. as an electrician apprentice during summer vacations.



Youngkin family reunion in Texas, circa 1958.

Left to right: Mark Terry (child), George McAdoo, Jessie Frances, Helen Glorine, Jack Jr., Jacky Glenn (child), Jesse Herbert, Susan Caroline and Herbert Gilbert.

Image: photograph from collection of Sue Ann (Smith) Bugg.



Back row: Christmas in 1957 with grandpa Jesse Herbert Youngkin (age 73), Jack Youngkin Jr. (age 31), and Virginia Anne (Blount) Youngkin (age 24).

Front row: Stephen Mike Youngkin (age 5) on left and Jacky Glenn Youngkin (age 6) on right. Image: photograph from collection of Jacky Glenn Youngkin.



Left to right: Stephen Mike Youngkin, Virginia Anne (Blount) Youngkin and Jacky Glenn Youngkin, May 1956.

Image: photograph from collection of Jacky Glenn Youngkin.

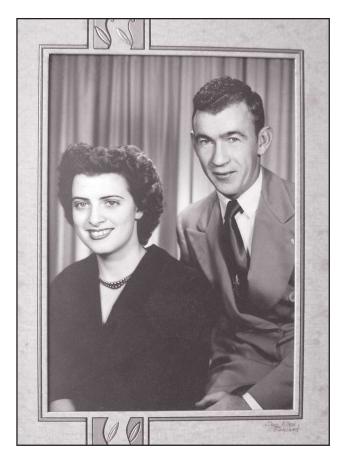
Left to right: Stephen Mike Youngkin and Jacky Glenn Youngkin, May 1956.

Image: photograph from collection of Jacky Glenn Youngkin.



Left to right: Jacky Glenn Youngkin and Stephen Mike Youngkin, May 1956.

Image: photograph from collection of Jacky Glenn Youngkin.



Virginia Anne (Blount) Youngkin and Jack Youngkin Jr., circa 1950.

Image: photograph from Helene Glorine (Youngkin) Touchstone.



Family portrait circa 1963 with Jack Youngkin Jr. (age 37) and Virginia Anne (Blount) Youngkin (age 30) in the center. Stephen Mike Youngkin (age 11) on right and Jacky Glenn Youngkin (age 12) on left. Image: photograph from collection of Jacky Glenn Youngkin.

Jack Youngkin Jr., like his father and other male siblings, had a volatile temper. Jack and Virginia had a stormy relationship at times and they divorced on 30 January 1980, only to remarry for a second time by 1984. Jack and Virginia lived in Garland, Texas, at 1609 Blackhawk Lane from 1953 to 1984. They built a three bedroom brick house in a new suburban subdivision that was eventually annexed by the City of Garland, Texas.

Stephen Mike Youngkin married Paula Wagoner in 1976 and their daughter Julie Michelle Youngkin was born on 22 April 1977, in Garland, Texas. Their son Michael Paul Youngkin was born on 06 October 1980, in Garland, Texas.

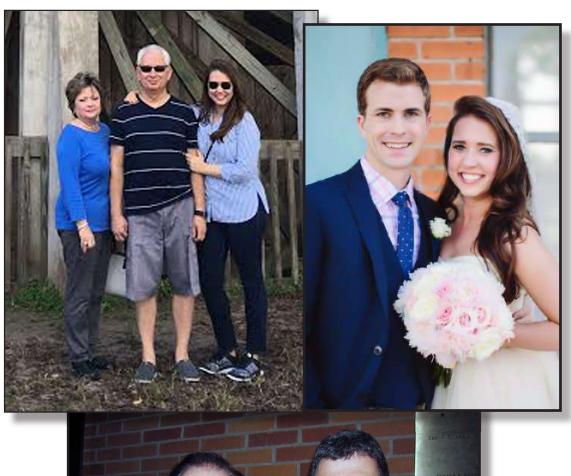
Jacky Glenn married Beverly Kay Schwank in McLennan County, Texas, on 27 January 1971. Their daughter Stephanie Ann Youngkin was born on 15 July 1971, in Dallas, Texas. Stephanie has four children: Michael, Brittan, Josh and Jackson. Jacky and Beverly had son Christopher Mark Youngkin on 03 August 1973, in Waco, Texas. Chris married Loucinda Dietz in November 1999, with two children named Megan and Jacob.

After his divorce from Beverly in 1976, Jacky Glenn married Deborah Lynn Barfield on 20 August 1977, at the Eastern Hills Baptist Church in Garland, Texas. Their daughter, Laura Lynn Youngkin, was born on 16 April 1985. Laura graduated from Baylor University in 2007 with a Bachelor of Fine Arts degree in Performance, and from the California Institute of the Arts in 2010 with a Masters of Fine Arts in Theater Producing. Laura met Dylan Olson of Redding, California, while working with Disney Imagineering in Glendale, California. Laura and Dylan married in April 2014, in Dallas, Texas. Stephen and Jacky remember their father Jack Jr. as a very conscientious father who tried to set a good example for his children. Jack Jr. was gregarious and enjoyed long conversation and story-telling. He had a reputation as a hard worker who always took his job seriously.



Jack Youngkin Jr. and wife Virginia Anne (Blount) at Gilmer, Texas, family reunion in 1970.

Image: photograph from Ruth Ann Youngkin.





Top: Left to right: Deborah Lynn (Barfield) Youngkin, Jacky Glenn Youngkin and Laura Lynn Youngkin, Florida vacation, 2016.

Right: Dylan Olson and Laura Lynn Youngkin, wedding photo, Dallas, Texas, April 2014.

Bottom: Jacky Glenn Youngkin and Mark Terry Youngkin, Dallas, Texas, 2004.

Images: photographs from Jacky Glenn Youngkin and Mark T. Youngkin.

Professional clients and his colleagues at the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers Local Union 69 (IBEW) recognized Jack Youngkin Jr. as a skilled and conscientious electrician. During his employment with E.C.&M. Inc., electrical contracting company, Jack operated the service truck on commercial and industrial accounts. Jack Jr. was very excited when the company sent him for special technical training on the electrical controls of machinery used by one of the company best customers.

In the 1970's, while in his 40's, Jack Jr. worked for five years at Gaylord Container Corporation, as the maintenance manager in their Dallas plant. In the late 1980's, construction work was slow in Dallas and Jack went to work with the IBEW Local Union in New York City and stayed with the IBEW for the rest of his career. Jack often visited Virginia's brother, Tommy Blount, and his wife, at their store and home on the Hudson River in Verplanck, New York. One time, his son Jacky Glenn was in nearby New Jersey on a business trip and father-son had a pleasant dinner at a local New York restaurant.

In the 1950s, Jack Youngkin Jr. moved the family to a home on Blackhawk Lane in Garland, Texas. The family joined the Eastern Hills Baptist Church where Jack Jr. participated in church activities as the Chairman of the Building and Grounds committee, which was responsible for maintenance of the church and grounds. In 1963, Jack Jr. helped supervise construction of the church's new sanctuary that became one of the finest church facilities in Garland.



Jack Youngkin Jr. circa 1974 receiving 25-year membership certificate from IBEW Local No. 59 in Dallas, Texas.

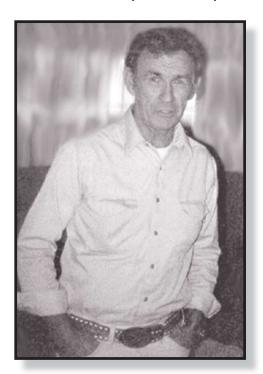
Image: photograph from collection of Jacky Glen Youngkin.

The Eastern Hills Baptist Church had a men's fast-pitch softball team on which Jack Jr. played second base and backup pitcher for several years. Softball games became a popular social event at churches in the growing suburban areas around Dallas in the 1960's. Jack was an avid team member and never missed a softball game.

In the early 1960's, Jack Jr. drove the family on vacation to Colorado accompanied by another family from the Eastern Hills Baptist Church in Garland, Texas. The friends had a daughter that was about the same age as Steve and Jacky. On this trip, Jack fell in love with the beauty of the Rocky Mountains. The family spent several consecutive summer vacations in Colorado and New Mexico. A favorite Colorado destination was Grand Lake on the west side of Rocky Mountain National Park. The family rented a cabin for a few days and explored the local area including trips into Rocky Mountain National Park.

Around 1965, Jack discovered the Red River area of New Mexico. The family stayed in a motel owned by a high school football coach named Mr. Miller from the Dallas, Texas, area. Mr. Miller asked Jack to drive a red Mustang convertible in the local Red River Fourth of July parade carrying a teenage girl from the Miller family.

The golf community of Holly Lake Ranch is near Hawkins in Wood County, adjacent to Upshur County, in east Texas. Jack Jr. had long dreamed of moving back to eastern Texas, his boyhood home. In the 1970's, he first bought a vacation trailer home. In the 1980's, Jack started playing golf and bought a condominium at Holly Lake Ranch. The home was on the golf course at the opposite end of the driving range from the club house. Jack enjoyed playing a round of golf with his sons. Jacky Glenn recalled leaving early many Saturday mornings with brother Steve and driving from Garland to Holly Lake Ranch for an early tee-off. They would finish 18 holes of golf by 10 a.m.



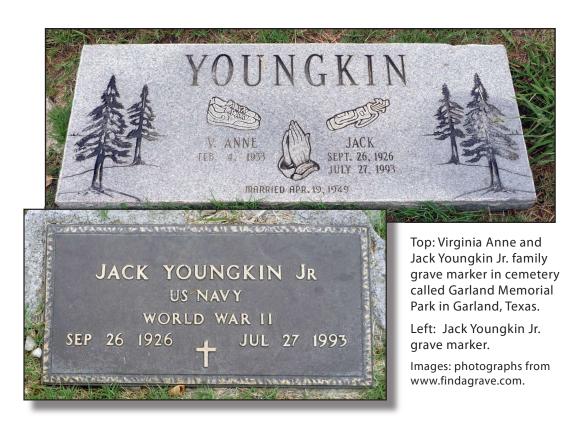
Jack Youngkin Jr. circa 1990.

Image: photograph from Helene Glorine (Youngkin) Touchstone.

After Jack Youngkin Jr. and Virginia sold the house in Garland, they moved to Holly Lake Ranch to live in their condominium full-time. When Jack wasn't working on a church construction project, he played golf daily and enjoyed many friendships with local neighbors.

Gilmer was only a few miles away from Holly Lake Ranch and Jack's sister Helen Glorine often visited for a game of "Texas 42", called the "national game of Texas" and the official State domino game of Texas. Jacky Glenn remembered these visits as a favorite time for all. After he was diagnosed with lung cancer, Jack made what turned out to be his last visit to Holly Lake Ranch to visit with friends at the club house in mid-July 1993. Upon seeing his friends, his emotions were strong and tears appeared. Jacky Glenn said he had seen Jack cry only one other time, when in 1986, he received the sad news that his sister Frances's son, Alvin Eugene Climer, had been killed in an automobile accident in Riverside, California.

Jack Youngkin Jr. enjoyed life and was an optimist to the end. On his last visit to the oncologist, Jack was given a cancer prognosis of six months to live. Jack listed the projects he wanted to get done around the house. Jack passed away the next day on 26 July 1993. His memorial service was conducted at the William's Funeral Home in Garland, Texas, by the Reverend Bob Allen, who had been pastor of the Eastern Hills Baptist Church during the 1950's and 1960's. Jack Youngkin Jr. is buried in Garland Memorial Park in Garland, Texas (close to the intersection of Garland Avenue and Miller Road).



## **Billie Gene Youngkin**

The last child of Jesse Herbert Youngkin and Georgia Frances Gilbert was son Billie Gene Youngkin born on 28 June 1928, at the Independent Springs farm near Gilmer in Upshur County, Texas. Billie Gene or "Billy" was remembered by his sisters as a bright and happy boy who grew up playing with brothers George M. and Jack Jr. on the farm. Billie Gene first appears in the 1930 U.S. census as 1+ year old living at the Upshur County farm.

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1930 U.S. census, Upshur, Precinct 1, Texas
Youngkin, Jessie, head, age 45, laborer, general farm, owned home
Georgia, wife, 39
Helen, daughter, 15, laborer, general farm
Herbert, son, 10
George, son, 7
Jack, son, 3-1/2
Billie G., 1+
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Billie Gene tragically died on 20 August 1938, in a childhood accident. His sister Helen related that Billie Gene died at ten years of age when he was accidentally kneed in the head while roughhousing at a birthday party. His sister Frances said in a 1998 interview that Billie Gene was at a birthday party with his older brother George, when Billie tripped and another boy's knee accidentally hit his head behind the ear. He suffered a concussion with a brief period of unconsciousness. Billie was groggy and his brother George, then 16, drove him home to recover. At 2:30 in the early morning, Billie woke up vomiting. George drove Billie to the nearest hospital in Pittsburg, Texas, about 28 miles away. George was a fast driver on lonely country roads at night. Later that morning, Billie died in the hospital due to brain hemorrhage. Billie Gene was buried in the Youngkin family plot at the Rose Hill Cemetery in Pittsburg, Texas. Frances said that Billie had always bled more than other kids, but was never diagnosed as a hemophiliac.

Billie Gene Youngkin is not listed with the family in the 1940 U.S. census:

1940 U.S. census, Upshur, Justice Precinct 2, Lafayette-Gilmer Road, Ore City, Texas Youngkin, Jessie H, head, 55, own home, 8th grade education, farmer, \$60 income Georgia F, wife, 49, 8th grade education George M., son, 17, high school, farming Jack Jr., son, 13, in 6th grade

Mary C Gilbert, mother-in-law, 77, born Texas

Billy Jack "Bill" Youngkin recalls his birth story as told by his mother Frances Lorraine Fielder. A favorite teacher from Union Ridge School (all Youngkin kids went to school here)



Inscription on grave stone: Billie Gene Youngkin June 28, 1928 Aug. 20, 1938

visited the hospital after Bill was born. Bill's father Jack and mother Frances could not decide on a name for their new son. The teacher suggested that the baby be named after his uncle Billy, whom the teacher said was the smartest boy she had taught at Union Ridge School. Billy Jack was named for both his uncle Billie Gene "Billy" Youngkin, and his grandfather Jesse's nick name Jack, which was the same name used by his father.



Postcard of Youngkin family store and gas station on Jesse Herbert Youngkin farm, circa 1933-1934.

Left to right: George M. Youngkin, Edwin Smith, Eddy Rene Smith, Herbert, Jack Jr., Billie Gene and Georgia Frances (Gilbert) Youngkin on right.

Image: photograph from Helene Glorine (Youngkin) Touchstone.



Photographs circa 1934 taken at Jesse Herbert Youngkin farm at Independence Springs farm community near Gilmer, Texas.

Top: two photographs of Billie Gene Youngkin and Jack Youngkin Jr. as children.

Bottom: photograph at Independence Springs farm community near Gilmer, Texas.

Left to right: Billie Gene Youngkin, Helen Glorine (Youngkin) Smith with baby Eddy Rene, Jack Youngkin Jr. and Georgia Frances (Gilbert) Youngkin standing behind chair.

Images: photographs from collection of Sue Ann (Smith) Bugg.

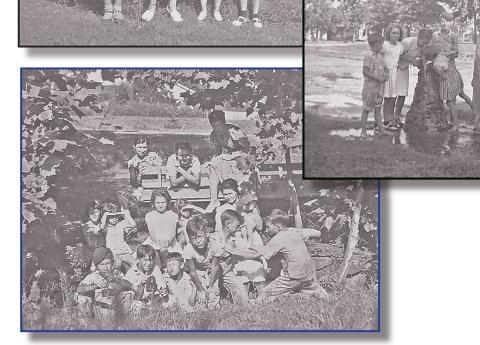
Youngkin family reunion with (Left to right): Jack Jr. or Billy Gene Youngkin, Frances Marie Smith, Georgia Frances (Gilbert) Youngkin with baby Marilyn Sue Smith, Edith Elaine Smith, Eddy Rene Smith, Jimmie Fred Smith, Alvin Eugene Climer.

Image: Photograph from Helene Glorine (Youngkin) Touchstone.



Left: Helen Glorine (Youngkin) Smith and Jessie Frances (Youngkin) Climer (center) with daughters.

Image: Photograph from collection of Sue Ann (Smith) Bugg.



Photographs circa 1938 of Youngkin family reunion at Gilmer City Park in Gilmer, Texas, showing Georgia Frances (Gilbert) Youngkin with daughters Frances, Helen and Susie and their children.

Images: photographs from collections of Sue Ann (Smith) Bugg, Helene Glorine (Youngkin) Touchstone and Jessie Frances (Youngkin) Climer.



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